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Hydropower Investment Promotion Project (HIPP)

ENGURI 2 HPP

PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY

UPPER ENGURI RIVER BASIN

Friday, September 4, 2012

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***Note to Reader**:* This document is based largely on existing information, and information gathered during field visits by a small group of professionals from Deloitte Consulting.

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Definition of Abbreviations

CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPCM	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction Management
EU	European Union
GEL	Georgian Lari
GSE	Georgian State Electrosystem
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt-hours
ha	hectare
HEC-SSP	Hydrologic Engineering Center Statistical Software Package
HIPP	Hydropower Investment Promotion Project (USAID-funded)
HPP	Hydropower Plant/Hydropower Project
kV	kilovolt
kW	kilowatt (a measure of power)
kWh	kilowatt-hour (a measure of energy)
LS	Lump Sum
m^3/s	cubic meters per second
m^3/s-hrs	cubic meters per second x hours
masl	meters above sea level
MENR	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Georgia
MW	Megawatts
MWh	Megawatt-hours
S/S	Substation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US ¢	United States Cent (also USc)
US$	United States Dollar (also USD)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax

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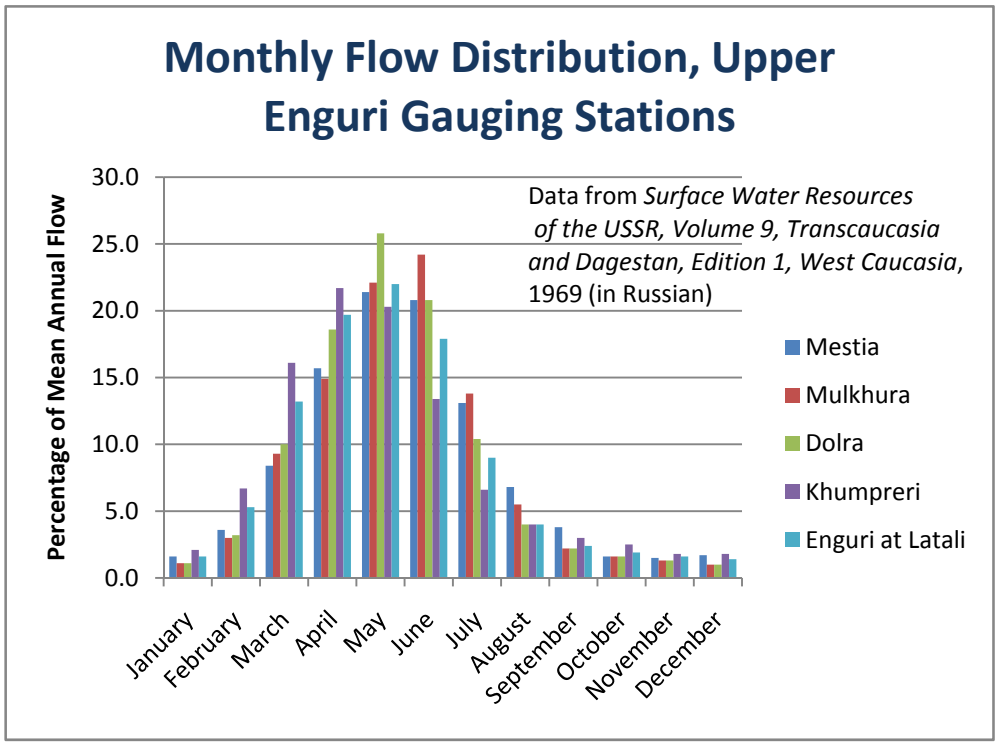
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description

The Enguri 2 HPP is developed on the reach of the Enguri River and its right bank tributary, the Khaldestchala River, with the power plant located near the confluence in Lalkhori Village, Kala Community. The Upper Enguri River watershed lies between the south slope of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range and the north slopes of the Svaneti Mountain Range. The rivers in this area are steep, providing a very good opportunity to develop a project that is expected to be financially attractive.

The geologic conditions in the upper Enguri Basin are extremely variable. This area is in the center of the folds and uplifts that create the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range. There is extensive faulting and earthquake probability is fairly high. Rock ranges from very strong and massive granite deposits, through metamorphic rock zones of all types, to poorly cemented conglomerates and very deep glacial terrace and alluvial deposits. Detailed geologic studies and careful orientation and placement of structures will be required to develop a successful project. The river flows in Upper Svaneti are very seasonal. Discharges are low during winter months when most precipitation falls as snow, and are high during spring and summer when melt-water and rain runoff are combined. The variability is demonstrated in the following chart, which shows the seasonality of flow at gauging stations in the upper Enguri River Basin:



There is limited data on sediment loads for the Enguri River and its tributaries. Sediment loads in the Enguri River and tributaries will vary from day to day, but will be quite high, on average. Control measures will be required.

The diversion points for Enguri 2 HPP are on the Khaldestchala and Enguri Rivers, about 4.5 and 7 km above Lalkhori Village, respectively. Flows are moderate at this upper watershed location, but the available head makes an HPP of about 21 MW appear attractive.

The preliminary project layout, based on information available at this time, includes two low diversion dams with sluices and intakes, two de-silting facilities, tunnel water conductors, pressure tank, penstock, and a surface powerhouse, as shown on the Arrangement Drawing, Figure 1. Two Pelton turbines could be used at this site.

Project cost and construction schedule

The estimated cost of the Enguri 2 HPP is US$ 35.7 million, or about US$ 1,700/kW of installed capacity, including VAT and a 25% contingency. The project is expected to have a 1-year pre-construction period and 3-year construction period. The critical path for the project may be controlled by the tunnel construction or by the procurement, manufacture, delivery and installation of major mechanical and electrical components.

Conclusions

According to preliminary assessment, the plant offers a good potential opportunity to sell modest amounts of energy during three winter months inside Georgia, replacing (displacing) expensive thermal power; and to export energy during the remainder of the year to take advantage of the seasonal differentials in power prices between Georgia and its neighboring countries.

Table 1: Project Significant Data

General	
Project name	Enguri 2 Hydropower Project
Project location (political)	Mestia District of northern Georgia's Samegrelo –Upper (Zemo) Svaneti Region
Nearest town or city	Mestia
River name	Enguri River and Khaldestchala River
Watershed name	Enguri River Watershed
Drainage area at diversion	134.9 km^2
Financial Estimates	
Estimated construction cost, including VAT	$35.7 Million
Estimated cost per kW capacity	$1,700/kW

Hydrological Data	
Stream gauge used	Ipari gauging station
Years of record	1967-80
Gauge drainage area	362 km^2
Mean river flow at intake	4.67 m^3/s
Facility design discharge	8.5 m^3/s
Preliminary design flood (100 yr return period) (Adjusted to Intake Location)	50 m^3/s
Max. recorded flow (Ipari gauging station)	107 m^3/s
Mean annual flood(Ipari gauging station)	58.5 m^3/s
Diversion Facilities	
Normal operating level	2,050 masl
Approximate dam height	10 m; 8 m
Approximate diversion pond area	3.2 ha
De-silting structure	Required
Sanitary or environmental bypass flow (assumed)	10% of mean monthly flow during low -water season and 10% of mean annual flow for the rest of the period
Power Tunnel	
Tunnel length	7,960 m; 500 m
Tunnel section (horseshoe shape)	1.8 m wide, 2.3 m high; 2 m wide, 2.8 m high
Penstock	
Penstock length	1500 m
Outside diameter	1,820 mm
Powerhouse	
Type	Above-ground
Installed capacity	21.2 MW
Units, turbine output and turbine type	2 x 12.1 MW, 3-jet vertical Pelton units, with jet deflectors
Units and rated generator capacity	2 x 13.4 MVA at 0.90 Power Factor
Preliminary generator voltage	10 kV or 6.3 kV
Rated speed	428.6 rpm
Units, type and net capacity at high-voltage transformer	2; 110/10-16.0 MVA or 110/6.3-16.0 MVA
Tailrace	
Length	45 m
Width	3.5 m
Type	Open channel
Normal tail water elevation	1,742 masl
Transmission line	
Interconnection location	New 110 kV
Distance to interconnection (km)	0.5 km
Voltage	110 kV
Power & Energy	
Gross head	308 m
Total head loss at rated discharge	13.2 m
Net head at rated discharge	294.8 m
Estimated average annual generation	Approximately 90.3 GWh
Nominal installed capacity	21.2 MW
Preliminary annual plant factor	49 %
Construction Period	
Conceptual design, feasibility studies & EIA	1 year
Engineering, procurement and construction	3 years
Ongoing environmental monitoring	Some studies and data collection will extend throughout construction.
Environmental	
Critical environmental receptors	Svaneti Planned Protected Areas

Project Location Map

1.0 GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT

Table 2: Development Area Significant Data

Project Location (Political)	Northern Georgia's Samegrelo-Upper Svaneti(Zemo Svaneti) Region
Political Subdivisions	Mestia District
Area Population	14,248
Nearest Settlements	Lalkhori, Davberi, Khalde (Kala Community) and Murkmeli (Ushguli Community)
River Name	Enguri and Khaldestchala
Economic Activity in the Area	Primarily agriculture, logging and wood products for construction
Special Natural Resources	Timber, glaciers, mineral and building stone deposits.
Special Cultural Resources	Churches, monasteries, Svan defensive towers, hot and mineral springs, etc.
Critical Environmental Receptors	Svaneti Planned Protected Area

1.1 PROJECT AREA SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Enguri 2 Project area is located in Mestia Municipality, which is part of the Samegrelo-Upper Svaneti Region Administrative Unit. The Mestia Municipality occupies the upper part of the Enguri River watershed and is located between the elevations of 800 m and 5,070 m above sea level. Mestia Municipality occupies a total area of 3,044.5 km^2. The population for the whole district is about 14,248, giving a population density of 4.7 people/km^2. Of the residents, 99.4% are Georgians.

The economy is mainly based on subsistence agriculture. Animal husbandry, grain and hay crop production, vegetable (mainly potatos) production, and forestry are developed in the region. The Mestia District is well-known for its mineral resources.

Mestia is one of the most popular tourist spots in the country, due to rich natural, cultural and historical assets.The Upper Svaneti area is listed among the UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Planned Protected Areas within the Mestia Municipality occupy 46,122 ha. Extensive tourist developments are under construction or planned for the area. These include a world-class skiing and winter sports destination resort.

The Enguri 2 HPP area is about 25 to 30 km southeast of Mestia, the administrative center of Upper Svaneti. Mestia's population is 2,575 people (population census, 2002). The surroundings of Mestia are abundant in mineral springs. The town is known for its medieval cultural and historic monuments, including the distinctive Svan defensive towers. The town is experiencing extensive development. The town center and communal infrastructure (water, sewage, energy) are rehabilitated, and many privately owned properties are being rehabilitated.

The project area is located within the Ushguli and Kala communities. The Ushguli communities lie between elevations of 2,040 – 2,200 masl, at the foothill of Mount Shkhara – the second highest peak of the Greater Caucasus and the highest point in Georgia. The Kala community occupy the area around the confluence of the Enguri and Khaldechala Rivers at elevation between 1,760 and 1,840 masl. The Ushguli Community population is 299 people, while the Kala Community has a population of 208. Both communities are rich in cultural and historical monuments.

1.2 PROJECT AREA ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

Flora: The Enguri River watershed in Upper Svaneti is rich in biological resources. Plants are distributed according to the vertical zoning here. Mixed mountain forests and alpine meadows are common to the area. Sub-nival and nival belts (snow-influenced vegetation belts) range between 3,200 and 3,800 meters above sea level. The Enguri River watershed is rich in relict and endemic species. Svaneti flora counts for 1,100 species of vascular plants, 264 of which are endemic.

Mountain forests (1,200-1,900 masl) distributed on the Southern Caucasus and Svaneti ranges along Nenskra, Nakra, Mestiatchala, Mulkhura and other rivers usually have broad-leaf species dominating at the lower altitudes and conifers leading at the upper elevations. Mixed mountain forests are distributed within the project area along the Enguri River. High mountain oak, beech, hornbeam, alder, and lime-tree are prominent in deciduous forests; while pine and fir trees with an irregular distribution of spruce are dominant among conifers.

Fauna: The Enguri River watershed area shelters up to 55 species of mammals, 152 of birds, 7 reptile, 3 amphibian and 35 fish species. Brown bear, wolf, jackal, fox, European wild cat, pine marten, roe deer, common otter, and mink are found in mountain forests; while Caucasian shrew, long-clawed vole, and West and East Caucasian tur (goat-antelopes) inhabit subalpine and alpine zones of Svaneti. A diverse population of falcons, eagles, hawks, woodpeckers, owls, pigeons, passerines, and near-passerines is distributed within the Enguri watershed. Common trout, Crimea barbel, Colchic nase, chub, minnow, and gudgeon are among fishes dwelling in the Enguri river and its tributaries.

Some of the resident species are among the “red-list” species of Georgia, including West Caucasian tur (Endangered), East Caucasian tur (Vulnerable), Brown bear (Endangered), Black Grouse (Vulnerable), common trout (Vulnerable), etc.

(Source: Upper Svaneti Protected Areas Management Plan, 2008)

1.3 TRANSMISSION

The existing transmission system includes a 35 kV line from a substation at the Khudoni Dam construction site to Mestia, and lower-voltage lines radiating out from there. The system has been very unreliable with low voltage and system stability problems.

A program to remedy these issues has been planned and construction is recently finalized. A new 110 kV line has been completed from Mestia, up along the Mulkhura and Enguri Rivers to Kala. This line is extended over the Svaneti Range to the Tskhenistskali River valley, where it connects at Jakhunderi S/S to an existing 110 kV line from the Lajanuri HPP substation. The existing system, together with the improvements may be adequate to evacuate power from a few of the proposed hydro projects in the upper Enguri River Basin. Any significant level of hydro development, however, will require new connections to the 220 kV substation to be constructed for the Nenskra HPP (assuming it is built) or to other substations. These new lines and substations will probably be 220 kV. This situation is being considered

in the Georgian State Electro system's (GSE's) initial planning for future transmission development in the area.

The Enguri 2 power plant will be at Kala. A new 110 kV line of about 0.5 km will be needed to connect Enguri 2 S/S to the above-mentioned Mestia-Jakhunderi transmission line.

1.4 ACCESS TO THE AREA

A new airport recently opened in Mestia, and daily prop-jet flights are available from Tbilisi. Highway access to the upper Enguri Basin is much improved over the situation from only a year ago. The road from Zugdidi (the Regional Capital) to Mestia has been completely rebuilt and repaved, with new drainage, short tunnels to bypass some dangerous curves, guide rails along steep drop-offs, etc. It is now possible to drive from Tbilisi to Mestia in less than 7 hours. This road is expected to be kept open throughout the winter to accommodate winter sports enthusiasts as well as local residents.

The main roads beyond Mestia and the local roads are unpaved, without exception. They are in fairly good condition and are regularly maintained, but are often passable only by trucks, buses, and 4-wheel-drive vehicles with adequate ground clearance. Some are closed during the winter and all are subject to temporary closure due to snow, avalanches, rockfalls, landslides, floods, etc. Not all minor stream crossings have bridges.

The Roads Department in the Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure has recently announced a GEL 50 million project to rehabilitate the main road between Mestia and Ushguli. Tendering for construction is expected to begin soon, and work is expected to proceed at an accelerated pace. Some of the high-elevation intake areas (Khumpreri, Dolra 1 and Mestiatchala 1, for example) are accessible only on foot or horseback at this time. Access will have to be improved or developed for construction and project operation in those areas.

The power house location.
Image taken by HIPP team during the field visit

The dam at the Khaldestchala River.
Image taken by HIPP team during the field visit

Access to the proposed Enguri diversion structure and the power plant area for Enguri 2 is very good. Both sites are located adjacent to the main road from Mestia to Ushguli. The road to Khalde village was recently upgraded.

A new road of about 5.3 km needs to be built, 2.5 km of the existing road has to be upgraded and one new bridge has to be developed along the Khaldestchala River to access the construction sites. The span of the bridge is in the range of 30 m.

2.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

2.1 DATA AVAILABILITY

Maps. Soviet-era topographic maps are available for the entire study area at 1:200,000; 1:100,000; and 1:50,000. Most of the area is covered by 1:25,000 topography and this has been available to HIPP. This Soviet mapping has been used to prepare the Project Arrangement Drawing, Figure 1, and the River Profile, Figure 2.

Geologic mapping is available for the entire area at scales of 1:50,000 and 1:25,000. Information from these maps has been used to prepare the Project Geologic Map, Figure 3.

Aerial and Satellite Imagery. Part of the area is covered by Google Earth imagery that shows useful detail, but the Google service has only low-resolution satellite imagery for most of the area. The local firm GeoGraphic has high-resolution, aerial color imagery, taken in 2010, for the entire area and if needed during the feasibility study stage of development they are available.

2.2 HYDROLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES

Table 3: Hydrology Significant Data

Method of analysis	Monthly
Drainage area at gauge	362 km^2
Total drainage area for Enguri 2 HPP	134.9 km^2
Adjustment factor	0.373
Maximum plant discharge	8.5 m^3/s
Minimum plant discharge	As low as 0.2 m^3/s
Flood flows	Average Annual Flood 21.8 m^3/s*
Highest recorded flow	107 m^3/s
Calculated 100 year flood (The sum of the Enguri and Khaldestchala Rivers)	50 m^3/s*, but based on a short period of record (14 years)
Records available	Mean monthly flows of the Enguri River at Ipari gauging station for 14 years, from publications of the Hydromet. Daily records exist, but could not be obtained for this study
Recommended additional data collection and study recommendations for feasibility and design	Re-establish stream flow gauging stations at the former location of the Ipari gauging station and two new ones at the Enguri 2 HPP head structures. These stream gauge locations would also be used for monitoring of suspended and bed load sediments, water quality parameters, water temperature, fish, etc.

**These flood flows are based on a simple drainage area ratio adjustment of the Ipari gauge data. They are probably slight underestimations of flood flows at the diversion. That is due to the smaller drainage basins and steeper tributary areas, which results in shorter times of concentration.*

Table 4: Mestia Climate Data

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	
Data Type	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**	**VI**	**VII**	**VIII**	**IX**	**X**	**XI**	**XII**	**mean**	**Annual Totals**
Lowest Air Temperature in °C	-31	-27	-24	-16	-3	-1	1	1	-4	-14	-24	-27		-31
Lowest Average monthly Air Temperature in °C	-10.5	-9.2	-5.6	0.2	5.0	7.5	10.0	9.4	5.9	1.4	-2.5	-7.8	0.3	
Average Monthly Air Temperature in °C	-5.7	-4.0	-0.5	5.6	10.9	13.8	16.6	16.2	12.0	6.8	2.0	-3.5	5.8	
Highest Average Monthly Air Temperature in °C	0.6	2.8	6.4	12.5	18.1	21.3	24.9	24.8	20.6	14.7	8.7	2.2	13.1	
Highest Monthly Air Temperature in °C	11	15	21	27	29	31	38	35	33	27	23	14		38
Average Relative Humidity in %	79	77	74	72	70	70	71	72	77	78	80	82	75	
Average Monthly Precipitation, liquid, in mm	1	2	7	45	82	89	84	89	83	68	29	4		583
Average Monthly Precipitation, solid, in mm	59	46	45	11	1	1	0	0	1	6	20	58		248
Average Monthly Precipitation, mixed, in mm	5	10	21	24	5	1	0	0	2	24	26	16		134
Average Monthly Precipitation, with wetting corrections, in mm	65	58	73	80	88	91	84	89	86	98	75	78		965
Average Monthly Wind Speed in m/s	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	

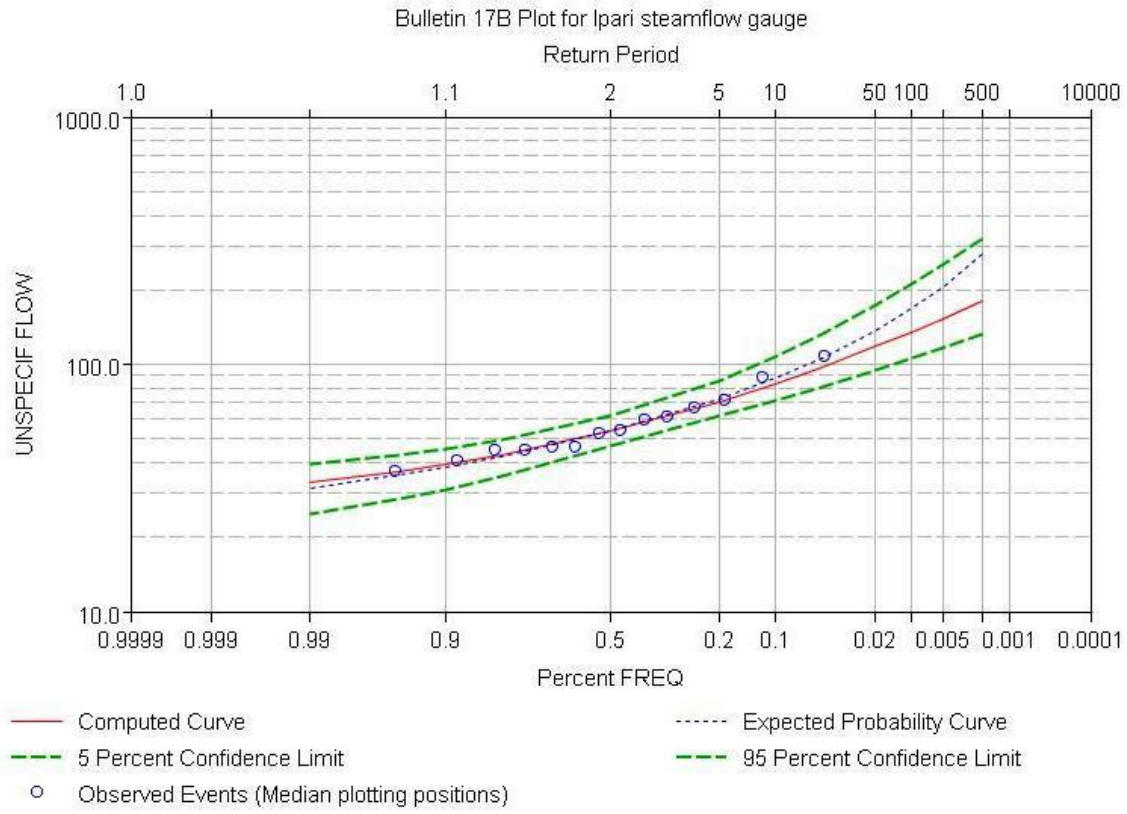
Source: Data on climate and meteorology for Mestia was taken from ***Scientific-Practical Handbook of the Climate of the USSR***, Series 3, Parts 1-6, Issue 14, Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia, Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad, 1990 (in Russian).

2.3 FLOODING AND FLOOD RISK

Flooding occurs frequently in the project watershed and in the project vicinity. Steep slopes, deep gorges, significant areas of exposed rock and impervious surfaces, snowmelt runoff enhanced by warm temperatures and intense precipitation all contribute to major flooding risk for the project and the local environment.

Only 14 years of peak flood flow data are available for the Ipari stream-flow gauge. These data points were analyzed using the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Hydrologic Engineering Center - Statistical Software Package (HEC-SSP) computer program, Version 2.0. See: http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/

A Log-Pearson III analysis was prepared, following the procedures in United States Water Resources Council Bulletin 17B, *Guidelines for Determining Flood Flow Frequency:*http://water.usgs.gov/osw/bulletin17b/bulletin_17B.html. The results are shown on the following plot:



These flood flows were adjusted to the diversion location using a simple drainage basin area ratio.

The divergence of the green 5 and 95 percent confidence limit lines shows the greater uncertainties in floods larger than about the 10-year event. Further flood hydrology studies should be conducted during the feasibility phase of development to improve the understanding of rarer flood events.

2.4 SEDIMENT

It was not possible to obtain historic sediment data for the Enguri River during this assessment study, but it is believed that such data were collected by Tbilisi HydroProject, which installed and operated the gauge during the 1950s and 1960s. Every attempt to obtain that data and acquire new sediment data should be made when completing the feasibility study on the site. Suspended solids, bedload, grain size distribution, and mineralogical data are needed for design of the de-silting structure and to prepare turbine specifications that account for the erosive properties of particles that are not removed.

2.5 GLACIATION AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

The headwaters of the Enguri River are in the southern slopes of the Greater Caucasus Mountain Range, starting at the elevation of 2,614 masl from Enguri Glacier near the foot of the highest mountain in Georgia, Shkhara (5,068 masl). The Shkhara Glacier is a valley glacier. Its tongue descends to 2,460masl. Other important glaciers for the Enguri River are the Khalde and Nuamkvami Glaciers which are fed mainly by the Shkhara Glacier.

View of Mt. Khalde. Image from Google Earth

View of Mt. Shkhara. Image from Google Earth

During project feasibility studies and design, the possibility of unexpected events in the upper watershed must be considered. These would include, but would not be limited to formation of lakes on or above glaciers, avalanches or large landslides; short-term increases in sediment and debris discharges; sudden flood releases from lakes (glacial lake outflow floods); and sudden flow disruption by avalanches or landslides.

In the long term, a developer must consider whether changes in climate (global warming) might affect the amount and seasonal timing of discharges from the watershed. Since the life of a hydropower plant is typically 100 years or more, changes in operational requirements or the revenue stream could occur during the project lifetime.

3.0 GEOLOGY

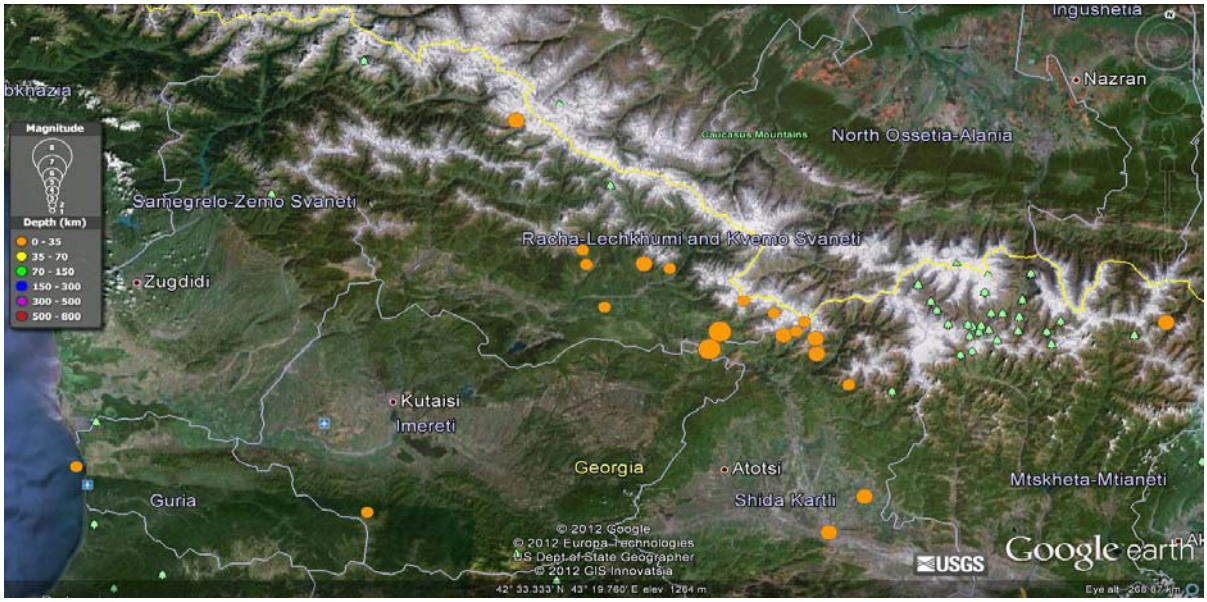
3.1 GEOLOGICAL MAP

The geologic data available at the time of this study included geologic maps at the scales of 1:500,000, 1:50,000, and 1:25,000; and field reconnaissance notes by HIPP's consulting geologist. The Enguri 2 HPP area has diverse geo-morphological structure. Mainly semi-rock and rocky masses are distributed throughout the construction area. The area is suitable for construction and operation of medium-sized HPPs. The proposed head structure and a power house lie within the area consisting of glacial and water-glacial deposits. The derivation tunnel of the Khaldestchala River goes through the area of the Mid-Jurassic mud sub-suite represented by clay-sandy shales, sandstones, tuffs, and diabase cover layers.The tunnel, coming from the Enguri River lies within the zone of lower mud sub-suite deposits from the Mid-Jurassic period. These formations are mainly semi rock and rocky masses. No major faults, landslide or avalanche zones are observed within the project site. All the above-mentioned details should be considered during the construction phase. Geological drillings need to be carried out during further geological studies before construction begins. A geological map of the project area is shown in Figure 2.

3.2 SEISMOLOGY

The project site is within a very active seismic zone. The geology of the project area is within the Fold System of the Greater Caucasus (Gagra-Djava Zone) as defined by I. Gamkrelidze (2000). As a result of its location on the boundary of colliding tectonic plates, according to the current Georgian seismic zoning classification the project is in hazardous zone 9 (the zone with greatest hazard). The design criteria for earthquake loads and resistance of structures must be defined in accordance with applicable standards and regulations.

The following Google Earth image shows the locations of earthquakes with a Magnitude of 5 and above, within 150 km of Mestia, taken from the United States Geological Survey databases of historic major earthquakes and of recent earthquakes.



Earthquake activity has been more frequent to the east of the Upper Svaneti projects, though the risk of large earthquakes is similar.

Table 5: Significant Earthquake Data

Date	Name	Mag.	MMI	Deaths	Damage	Distance From Mestia
April 14, 1275	Georgia	6.7		100-1000	Severe	155 km
1283		6.3				149 km
1350	Adishi Area	6.5				20 km
1688		5.3				176 km
September 22, 1888		6.1				194 km
December 31, 1899		5.6				167 km
Feb 20, 1920	Gori, Tiflis	6.2		100-1000	Severe	156 km
May 7, 1940		6.0				168 km
May 13, 1986		5.6				194 km
April 29, 1991	Racha: Dzhava, Chiatura, Ambrolauri	7.3	9	270	Extreme	95 km
June 15, 1991	Dzhava, Tskhinvali, Ossetia	6.5	8	8	Severe	116 km
October23, 1992		6.8				197 km

Data are from the United States Geological Survey, National Earthquake Information Center, on-line Earthquake Database: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eqarchives/epic/

3.3 FUTURE GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

A site-specific geologic investigation will be required during the feasibility and design stages of project development. This will probably include core drilling, geophysical investigations, and detailed field mapping of the area. Rock testing for tunnel construction planning and support design will also be needed.

4.0 HYDROPOWER PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 GENERAL

The Enguri 2 HPP development is expected to include two diversion weirs across the Enguri and Khaldestchala Rivers, intake structures, de-silting structures, canals, power tunnel, pressure tank, penstock, aqueduct and surface powerhouse. A substation will be located near the plant. A new 110 kV transmission line of about 500 m will connect Enguri 2 S/S to the existing Mestia-Jakhunderi 110 kV line.

A short, tailrace channel will convey water from the powerhouse to the Enguri River.

The power plant may be called on to work in island mode as well as in synchronization with the national power grid, allowing both direct and grid-connected supplies to consumers. To allow continuous operation of the Enguri 2 plant, sufficient auxiliary backup power (probably a diesel generator) should be provided to allow black-starts when this plant is isolated from the national transmission network (island mode).

4.2 DIVERSION FACILITIES

The diversions for the run-of-river Enguri 2 HPP will be located on the Enguri and Khaldestchala Rivers. They will include a concrete overflow spillway section and a large sluice controlled by a radial gate. The power intake will be located immediately adjacent to the sluice, on the right side of the Enguri River dam and on the left side of the Khaldestchala River dam. They will include bar racks to stop large debris, a bulkhead gate for maintenance purposes, and a hydraulically operated wheel gate to provide the normal shutoff capacity.

The flow from the intakes will enter a transition section leading to a de-silting structure controlled by gates. The de-silting structure itself will direct the flow into the free-flow diversion tunnel through the canal. It will be important to design the diversion facilities so that an ice cover will develop over the entire pond during the winter. That will minimize the likelihood of problems with frazil ice clogging the waterways. Gates should probably be insulated where exposed on the downstream sides, and heating the gates and gate seals may be needed to provide reliable operation during very cold periods.

4.3 WATER CONDUCTORS

The main water conductor will be a free-flow tunnel from the de-silting structure to the proposed powerhouse. It may be excavated using drill and blast methods or a tunnel boring machine, and the finished tunnel cross-section will depend on the method selected.

Based on the limited information available from existing geologic mapping and from field visits to the project location, it appears that most of the tunnel length can be supported during construction and long-term operation using rock bolts, steel mesh, and shotcrete.

A 1.8 m-diameter steel penstock, about 1500 m long, is proposed to carry the flow from the pressure tank to the powerhouse below.

4.4 POWER PLANT

The powerhouse is expected to be a surface structure located along the Enguri River.

This installation will result in a maximum electric power output, at the high-voltage transformer terminals, of about 21.2 MW, as shown in the following table:

Table 6: Enguri 2 HPP Power and Energy Calculations

Calculations for Average Monthly Flows												
Enguri Riv. Streamflow gauge Ipari					F=	362	km^2			1967-80		
I	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**	**VI**	**VII**	**VIII**	**IX**	**X**	**XI**	**XII**	**Average**
3.60	2.94	3.50	8.90	23.40	28.60	28.90	20.80	11.50	8.81	5.66	3.77	12.53
Enguri Riv. ▼ 2040					F=	91.28	km^2	K=(91.28+43.64)/362=0.373				
Khaldestchala Riv. ▼ 2040					F=	43.64	km^2					
1.34	**1.10**	**1.31**	**3.32**	**8.73**	**10.67**	**10.78**	**7.76**	**4.29**	**3.29**	**2.11**	**1.41**	**4.67**

Enguri 2 HPP

Hydropower Calculations for Average Monthly Flows — Q_{HPP}= **8.5** m^3/sec

Months	Mean Monthly River flow $Q_{riv,}$ m^3/sec	Percent of mean monthly flow, %	Bypassed Flow Q, m^3/sec	Extra Flow Q, m^3/sec	HPP Flow $Q_{HPP,}$ m^3/sec	Diversion water level elevation ▼$_{upstream}$ m	Tailwater elevation, ▼$_{downstream}$ m	Gross head $H_{gross,}$ m	Total head loss Sh, m	Net head, $H_{net,}$ m	Turbine efficiency $h_{t,}$ %	Turbine total capacity $N_{t,}$ kW.	Generator efficiency $h_{g,}$ %	Unit capacity $N_{u,}$ kW.	Number of hours per month T, h.	Generated Energy, GWh.
I	**1.34**	**10**	0.13	_	**1.21**	2,050	1,742	308.00	7.640	300.36	0.90	3,205	0.96	3,077	744	2.289
II	**1.10**	**10**	0.11	_	**0.99**	2,050	1,742	308.00	7.602	300.40	0.90	2,618	0.96	2,513	672	1.689
III	**1.31**	**10**	0.13	_	**1.17**	2,050	1,742	308.00	7.634	300.37	0.90	3,116	0.96	2,991	744	2.225
IV	**3.32**	**10**	0.33	_	**2.99**	2,050	1,742	308.00	8.228	299.77	0.90	7,908	0.96	7,591	720	5.466
V	**8.73**	**5**	0.47	_	**8.26**	2,050	1,742	308.00	12.897	295.10	0.90	21,524	0.96	20,663	744	15.374
VI	**10.67**	**20**	0.47	1.70	**8.50**	2,050	1,742	308.00	13.212	294.79	0.90	22,123	0.96	21,238	720	15.291
VII	**10.78**	**21**	0.47	1.81	**8.50**	2,050	1,742	308.00	13.212	294.79	0.90	22,123	0.96	21,238	744	15.801
VIII	**7.76**	**6**	0.47	_	**7.29**	2,050	1,742	308.00	11.710	296.29	0.90	19,074	0.96	18,311	744	13.623
IX	**4.29**	**10**	0.43	_	**3.86**	2,050	1,742	308.00	8.698	299.30	0.90	10,202	0.96	9,794	720	7.051
X	**3.29**	**10**	0.33	_	**2.96**	2,050	1,742	308.00	8.213	299.79	0.90	7,828	0.96	7,515	744	5.591
XI	**2.11**	**10**	0.21	_	**1.90**	2,050	1,742	308.00	7.809	300.19	0.90	5,036	0.96	4,834	720	3.481
XII	**1.41**	**10**	0.14	_	**1.27**	2,050	1,742	308.00	7.651	300.35	0.90	3,356	0.96	3,222	744	2.397

Gross average annual generation excluding losses	**90.278**	GWh
Estimated energy losses from outages, substation losses 5%	**4.514**	GWh
Average annual energy for sale	**85.764**	GWh
HPP operation duration per year	**4,251**	h
Capacity usage ratio/efficiency (plant factor)	**0.49**	

5.0 POWER AND ENERGY STUDIES

5.1 AVAILABLE FLOW DATA

Monthly stream flow data were used for this study. Daily data exists, but was not available to us. The following table lists the gauging station data that is believed to be available, and the current status of data collection:

Table 7: Stream Gauges in the Upper Enguri Watershed

River	Location	Drainage Area, km^2	Period of Record	Gauge Owner	Comments
Enguri	Ipari	362	1967-1980 + ??		have monthly
Enguri	Latali	975	1935-1938; 1955-1965++		have monthly
Enguri	Lakhamula	1,410	1933-1942		short record
Enguri	Tobari Dam Site	1462	1933-1978	HydroProject Institute	no information
Enguri	Dizi	1,760?? 1,620??	1932-1942; 1956-??; Khudoni FS got 1980-1989	HydroMet	have daily 1980-1989. Different areas reported.
Mulkhura	Cholashi	186	1931-1932		very short record
Mulkhura	at mineral spring (Mestia)	197	1962-1980++		have monthly
Mulkhura	Latali	420	1932-1938 or 1933-1937?		very short record
Mestiatchala	Mestia	144	1939, 1940, 1942, 1943; 1946-1980++	HydroMet	have daily flows to 1975, monthly to 1980
Dolra	Becho	146	1930-1933; 1956-1965++	HydroProject Institute	very limited daily data received, monthly used
Khumpreri	near mouth	160	1956-1965++	HydroProject Institute	very limited daily data received, monthly used

Note: data from the shaded station are being used in this study.

Drainage areas for the sub-basins have been computed using a digital terrain model of the upper Enguri River Basin, developed from Soviet topography. These numbers have been supplemented by checking areas measured from Soviet-era topographic maps using AutoCAD. These areas are shown on Figure 4, and are summarized in the spreadsheet file that follows Figure 4.

5.2 BYPASS (SANITARY) FLOWS

Georgian regulations require a part of the total flow in a stream to remain in that stream when water is diverted for hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, water supply, or other use. This bypass flow is often referred to as a “sanitary” flow, since a major purpose of the rule is to ensure that human and other waste products entering the stream bypass reach are diluted. In practice, sanitary flow is set at 10 percent of the mean annual flow for the majority of studies in Georgia.

Modern hydroelectric practice considers biological habitat needs (and, sometimes, aesthetic and recreational concerns) when determining bypass flow. In-stream flow requirements to maintain healthy conditions for fish and other inhabitants are generally higher than the sanitary flows. They must generally be determined by environmental studies conducted during the feasibility or design stages of project development. In this study, assumed levels of bypass flow that vary from month to month have been adopted to estimate the flow actually available for the power

generation. During low flow season the developer could calculate sanitary flow at 10% of the mean monthly flow; for the rest of the period sanitary flow is set at 10% of the mean annual flow. Data are shown in Table 6. In practice, we would expect sanitary flow to be higher due to the added inflow from the tributaries between the intake structure and the powerhouse. However, we recommend the developer carries out further detailed studies of bypass flow during the Feasibility Study phase.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES

6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR IMPACTS & MITIGATION PRACTICES

General Categories for Environmental Receptors:

Surface Water Resources (Quantity, Water Quality, Flood Risk)
Land Cover
Air Quality
Geology and Soils
Cultural Heritage and Recreational Resources
Biodiversity (flora, fauna, etc.)
Community and Socio-Economic

Appendix 1 contains a detailed series of tables that have been created to help development team members identify and evaluate the environmental, social, cultural, and other impact categories that are likely to be important when considering a small- to medium-size, run-of-river development in Georgia.

This material is necessarily preliminary, since detailed studies of the project and the affected environment have not been started yet, but can provide general guidance when developing a study program. As noted in the Appendix, the material is based on procedures adopted by the European Union (EU).

Affected Environment Assessment*:* The Enguri 2 HPP has two hydropower development activity periods that will impact environmental receptors, over different time horizons, and at different risk or impact levels. The following are the activity periods of interest:

Construction: Compared to the lifecycle of the facility this is a short term impact period of approximately 3 years. It includes all phases of construction from initial land and water resource disturbance to startup of plant operations.

Operations: Time horizon for full operational lifecycle before major component replacement is 30 to 40 years.

Risks to an environmental receptor from the activities (development and operation of the Enguri 2 HPP) are expected to be low, based on information that is available at this time. The entirety of the Enguri 2 HPP lies outside the boundaries of the Planned Protected Areas, which are 10.5 km away. Having said this, it is also worthy of note that the boundaries of the Planned Protected Areas are not yet legally approved.

One impact category that will be very important for most of the hydro project developments in the upper Enguri River Basin is the protection and preservation of historic and cultural monuments and artifacts. Appendix 2 is a list of the many areas and specific sites in Upper Svaneti that have been officially recognized by the National Agency for Cultural Heritage Preservation of Georgia, in the Ministry of Culture. The area also includes many other un-listed resources.

In the specific case of the Enguri 2 HPP, there are no listed or known cultural or archeological sites within or near the development area. However, during the construction period unknown archeological sites could be revealed due to the cultural and archeological diversity of the region.

From an affected natural environmental perspective the Enguri 2 HPP can be developed so that the project overall minimizes its construction and operations impacts on the local and watershed environment.

7.0 PROJECT COST ESTIMATE AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

7.1 ASSUMPTIONS

Our cost estimates do not include any customs duties that may be the responsibility of the contractors and/or the project owner.

The price level is February 2012. All costs were developed in US$ or were converted to US$ at exchange rates effective in February 2012.

Prices in this estimate are not based on detailed layouts or designs for project structures. Quantity takeoffs were not possible for most items. Overall costs for major works were estimated using figures from projects now under construction in Georgia and from pre-feasibility and feasibility reports recently prepared for projects that are under development at this time, adjusted to account for differences in project head, design flow, river conditions, geology, inflation, etc. Sources have included the twelve pre-feasibility studies completed by HIPP, the Mtkvari HPP Feasibility Report prepared by Verkis, and the contracted prices for the Bakhvi Project construction work (underway as of this writing), among others.

Electrical and mechanical equipment prices are based on single-source procurement for supply and installation of turbines, generators; governors; inlet valves; plant protection, control, and communication systems; station AC service; station DC system; air, fire protection, cooling water, potable water, and other auxiliaries; and main power transformers, breakers, arrestors, and other substation equipment. The contracted supplier is assumed to be one of the larger, more-capable Chinese hydro equipment companies. This assumption is based solely on the lower cost usually available from China. European and American equipment will probably be more expensive, based on recent experience. It will be a developer's responsibility to select the right balance of cost versus efficiency, reliability, and support when selecting an equipment supplier.

7.2 PROJECT COST ESTIMATE

Table 8: Enguri 2 HPP Estimated Capital Expenditure

ENGURI 2 HPP CAPEX				
	Units	**Amt**	**Unit Cost**	**Total US$**
Land purchase	ha	8	$12,000	$96,000
Preparatory & infrastructure works	LS			$510,000
New Bridge above Khaldestchala Riv.	m	30		$178,000
New access road (8 m wide gravel)	m	5,300	$91	$482,300.00
Improvement of existing access road	m	2,500	$23	$57,500.00
Stream diversion and cofferdams	LS			$278,000
Main Dams & Intake Structures	LS			$1,181,560
De-silting Structures	LS			$941,000
Canal	m	140	$808	$113,100
Tunnel including rock bolts & shotcrete	m	500		$462,300
Tunnel including rock bolts & shotcrete	m	7,960		$6,222,990
Adits	LS			$474,000
Aqueduct	LS			$61,100
Pressure Tank	LS		.	$111,300
Steel Penstock (D=1.8m)	m	1,500	$1,646	$2,468,000
Above ground power house	LS			$854,100
Tailrace canal	m	45	$1,020	$45,900
Turbines, Generators, Governors, Auxiliaries, etc *	MW	21.0	$200,000	$4,200,000
Transformers and Switchyard equipments *	MW	21.0	$85,000	$1,785,000
Grid connection transmission line @ 110 kV	km	0.5	$130,000	$65,000
Subtotal of Schedule Items				**$20,587,150**
Geology (investigation field, lab and office) @ 1.5%	LS			$309,000
Feasibility study @ 1%	LS			$206,000
EIA @ 1%	LS			$206,000
EPCM @ 14%	LS			$2,882,000
Contingencies (Assumptions Variable) @ 25%	LS			$6,047,540
Subtotal				**$30,237,690**
VAT 18%				**$5,425,504**
Total				**$35,663,194**
MW Capacity	**21.00**	**CAPEX/kW**		**$1,700**

**Equipment pricing is based on supply and installation by one of the better-quality Chinese companies.*

List of Figures

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Enguri 2 HPP

Enguri 3 HPP

Dam H=10m
NWL VI 2050
Vres=0,05 mln m^3

Canal and
de-silting basin
L = 80 m

New bridge

Tunnel
L = 2510 m
BxH = 1,8x2,3m

Penstock
L =1500 m
D = 1,8 m

Khaldestchala Riv.

New access road

Pressure tank

Enguri Riv.

Tunnel
L = 500 m
BxH = 2,0x2,8m

Power house

Tunnel
L = 5450 m
BxH = 1,8x2,3m

New access road

Enguri Riv.

Enguri 1 HPP

Canal and
de-silting basin
L = 140 m

Enguri Riv.

Dam H=8 m
NWL VI 2050
Vres=0,08 mln m^3

Enguri 2 HPP
Tail-water VI 1742
N=21,2 MW
(8)=90,3 mln. kwh
Hgr=308 m
Q=8,5 m^3/sec
T=4251 h
K= 0,49

Figure 1

Figure 2

BLACK & VEATCH
Building a world of difference.

Upper Enguri Basin
Run-of-River Hydro Sites

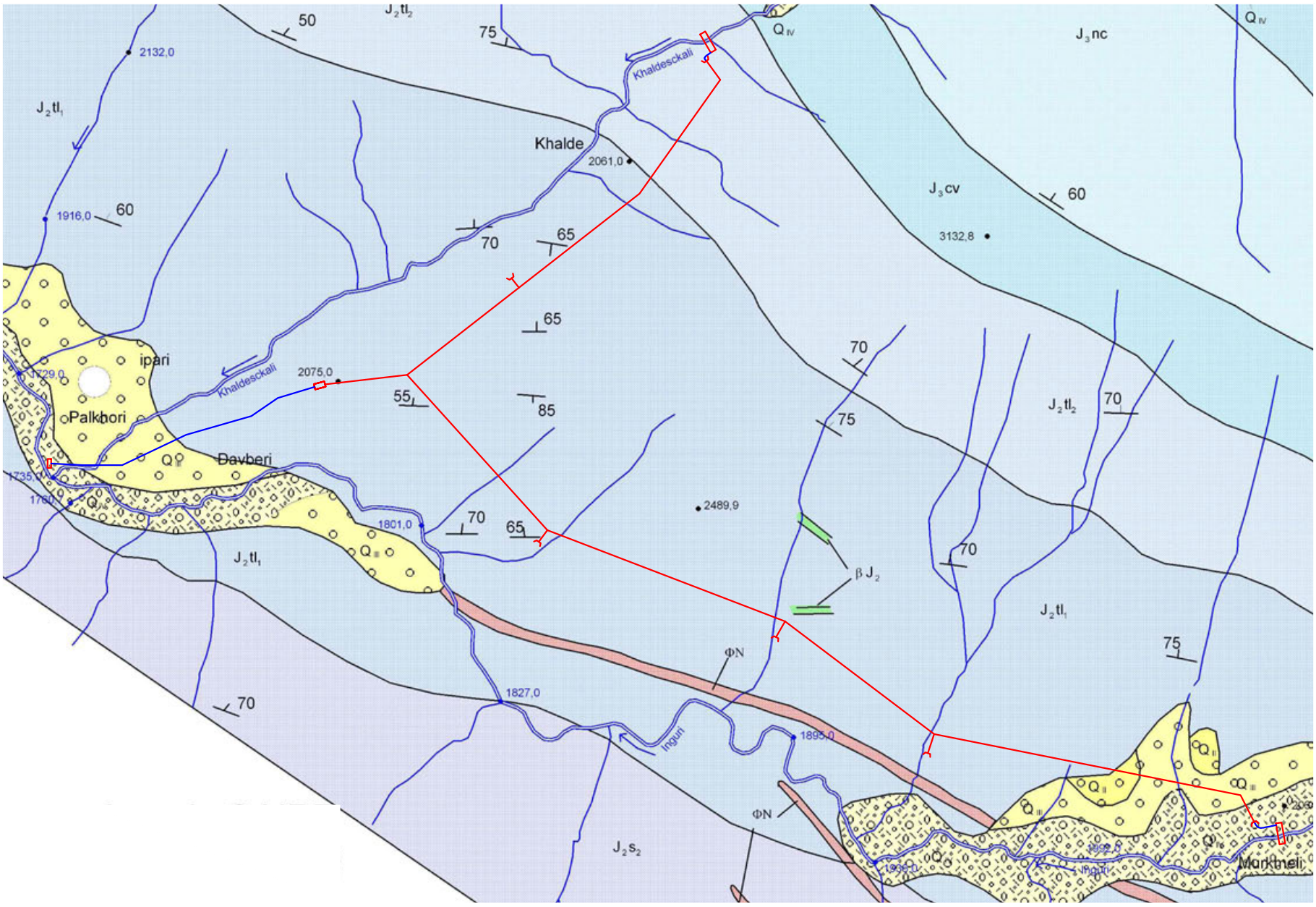
Enguri River Profile

November 2011

Enguri 2 HPP

Geological map

Scale 1:30 000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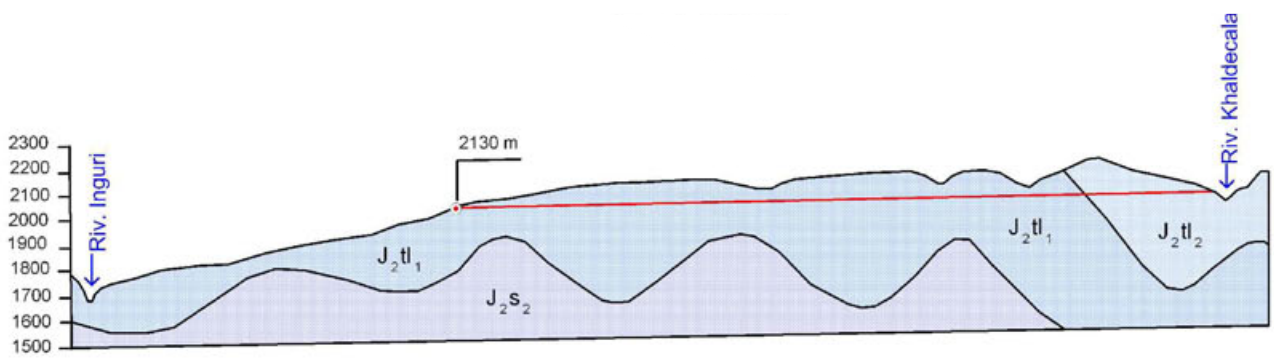

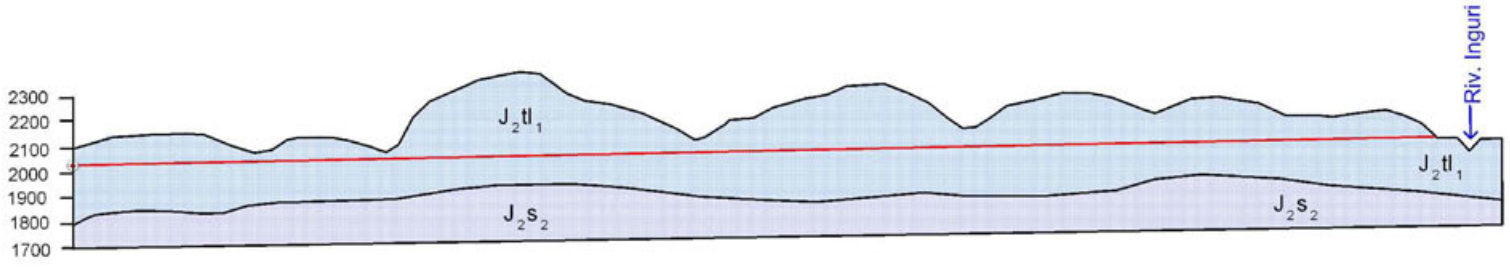

Figure 3

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Hydropower Investment Promotion Project (HIPP)

Figure 3A

LEGEND

Quaternary System		Q_{IV}	Recent Sediments - Glacial and water-glacial sediments: boulders, pebbles, cobbles, proluvial - deluvial sediments (unconsolidated and semi-consolidated rocks)
		Q_{III}	Glacial and water-glacial sediments - boulders, pebbles, cobbles; II Upper-grove (Chaliszeda) terrace sediments: proluvial-deluvial sediments. (Unconsolidated and semi-consolidated rocks).
		Q_{II}	Mid-Quaternary sediments. Glacial and water-glacial sediments: boulders, pebbles, cobbles; III Upper-grove (Chaliszeda) terrace sediments: cobbles, sands. (Unconsolidated and semi-consolidated rocks).
		Q_{I}	Lower-Quaternary sediments. Glacial and water-glacial sediments: boulders, pebbles, cobbles. Lake sediments: sandy clays, clays, deluvial sediments. (Unconsolidated and semi-consolidated rocks).
		K_1pr	Cretaceous System. Porkhishuli Suite - limestones, sandy and marly limestones, carbonate and micaceous shales, marls (rock mass).
Jurassic System	Upper	J_3nc	Notsarauli Suite: limestones, marls, carbonate sandstones, carbonate shales, rarely micro-conglomerates (rock mass)
		J_3cv	Chveshuri Suite: marls, carbonate shales, limestones, carbonate sandstones, sandstones, micro-conglomerates (Semi - rock and rock mass)
	Middle	J_2tl_2	Bathian stage; Upper-talakhiani Sub-suite: sandstones, sandy shales. (semi-rock mass)
		J_2tl_1	Bajocian stage; Lower-talakhiani Sub-suite: clay-sandy shales, arcosee sandstones, tuffogenic sandstones, tuffs, diabase cover layers. (Semi - rock and rock mass)
		J_2S_2	Aalenian stage; Upper Sori Suite: sandstones and clay-shales (semi-rocky mass)
	Lower	$J_1^3S_1$	Toarcian stage; Lower Sori Suite: clay-shales, sandstones (semi-rock mass)
		$J_1^2ms_2$	Muashi Suite. Upper sub-suite: clayshales, aspid shales, quarts sandstones (semi-rock and rock mass)
		$J_1^2ms_1$	Muashi Suite. Lower sub-suite: aspid shales, clayshales, quarts sandstones, argillites, diabase layered veins (rock and rock-free mass)
		$J_1^2ms_1^2$	Muashi Suite. Lower sub-suite upper packs: sandy-clayey and aspide shales, quarts sandstones, argillites, tuffbreccias, porphyrites, quartzites, tuff-sandstones (semi-rock and rock mass)
		$J_1^2ms_1^1$	Muashi Suite. Lower sub-suite lower packs: conglomerates, gravelites, arcose sandstones, clayshales (rock and semi-rock mass)
		$J_1^1mr_2$	Morgouli Suite upper sub-suite: clayshales, sandstones, diabases layered veins (semi-rock and rock mass)
		C_3Kv_1	Carbon System, Kvishi Suite, Upper Sub-Suite - Aleurolites, sandstones (Semi Rock Mass)
		C_1^2Tch	Carbon System, Tskhenistskali Suite - Clay and phyllite shales, sandstones, gravelites, conglomerates (Rock and Semi-rock Mass)
		C_1^1KZ	Carbon System, Kazakhstvibi Suite - Phyllite shales, sandstones, marbleized limestones (Rock Mass)
		$D_{2+3}Kr$	Devonian System, Kirari Suite - Phyllite shales, gravelites, lenses of conglomerates and marbleized limestones (Rock Mass)
		S_2-$D_{1-2}Ih$	Silurian System - Devonian System, Lukhri Suite - Phyllite shales, phyllites, sandstones, porphyrites, albitophyres, marbleized limestones (Rock Mass)
		O-S_1dl	Ordovician System - Silurian System: Dolri Suite: crystal shales, amphibolites, migmatites (rock mass)
		ΦN	Neogene intrusive: albitophyre - bodies, dykes and veins (rock mass)

პირობითი ნიშნები

მეოთხეული სისტემა		Q_{IV}	თანამედროვე ნალექები - მყინვარეული და წყალმყინვარეული ნალექები: ლოდები, კაჭარი, კენჭნარი, პროლუვიურ-დელუვიური ნალექები (შეუკავშირებელი და ნახევრადშეკავშირებული ქანები)
		Q_{III}	მყინვარეული და წყალმყინვარეული ნალექები - ლოდები, კაჭარი, კენჭნარი; II ჭალისზედა ტერასის ნალექები: პროლუვიურ-დელუვიური ნალექები. (შეუკავშირებელი და ნახევრადშეკავშირებელი ქანები)
		Q_{II}	შუამეოთხეული ნალექები - მყინვარეული და წყალმყინვარეული ნალექები: ლოდები, კაჭარი, კენჭნარი; III ჭალისზედა ტერასის ნალექები: კენჭნარი, ქვიშები. (შეუკავშირებელი და ნახევრადშეკავშირებელი ქანები)
		Q_{I}	ქვედამეოთხეული ნალექები - მყინვარეული და წყალმყინვარეული ნალექები: ლოდები, კაჭრები, კენჭნარი; ტბიური ნალექები: ქვიშიანი თიხები, თიხები, დელუვიური ნალექები. (შეუკავშირებელი და ნახევრადშეკავშირებელი ქანები)
		K_1pr	ცარცული სისტემა - პორხიშულის წყება: კირქვები, ქვიშიანი და მერგელოვანი კირქვები, კარბონატული და ქარსიანი შიძლები, მერგელები (კლდოვანი ქანები)
იურული სისტემა	ზედა	J_3nc	ნოცარაულის წყება - კირქვები, მერგელები, კარბონატული ქვიშაქვები, კარბონატული შიძლები, იშვიათად მიკროკონგლომერატები (კლდოვანი ქანები)
		J_3cv	ქვეშურის წყება - მერგელები, კარბონატული შიძლები, კირქვები, კარბონატული ქვიშაქვები, ქვიშაქვები, მიკროკონგლომერატები (ნახევრად კლდოვანი და კლდოვანი ქანები)
	შუა	J_2tl_2	ბათის იარუსი - ზედატალახიანის ქვეწყება: ქვიშაქვები, ქვიშიანი შიძლები. (ნახევრადკლდოვანი ქანები)
		J_2tl_1	ბაიოსის იარუსი - ქვედატალახიანის ქვეწყება: თიხაქვიშიანი შიძლები, არკოზული ქვიშაქვები, ტუფოგენური ქვიშაქვები, ტუფები, დიაბაზის განფენები. (ნახევრადკლდოვანი და კლდოვანი ქანები)
		J_2S_2	აალენის იარუსი - ზედა სორის წყება: ქვიშაქვები და თიხაშიძლები (ნახევრადკლდოვანი ქანები)
	ქვედა	$J_1^3S_1$	ტოარის იარუსი - ქვედა სორის წყება: თიხაშიძლები, ქვიშაქვები (ნახევრადკლდოვანი ქანები)
		$J_1^2ms_2$	ზედა ქვეწყება - თიხაშიძლები, ასპიდური შიძლები, კვარცული ქვიშაქვები (ნახევრადკლდოვანი და კლდოვანი ქანები)
		$J_1^2ms_1$	ქვედა ქვეწყება: ასპიდური შიძლები, თიხაშიძლები, კვარცული ქვიშაქვები, არგილიტები, დიაბაზების შენებრივი ძარღვები (კლდოვანი და არაკლდოვანი ქანები)
		$J_1^2ms_1^2$	ქვედა ქვეწყების ზედა დასტა: ქვიშა-თიხური და ასპიდური შიძლები, კვარცული ქვიშაქვები, არგილიტები, ტუშგრაუვაკები, პორფირიტები, კვარციტები, ტუშოქვიშაქვები (ნახევრადკლდოვანი და კლდოვანი ქანები)
		$J_1^2ms_1^1$	ქვედა ქვეწყების ქვედა დასტა: კონგლომერატები, გრაველიტები, არკოზული ქვიშაქვები, თიხაშიძლები (კლდოვანი და ნახევრადკლდოვანი ქანები)
		$J_1^1mr_2$	მორგოულის წყების ზედა ქვეწყება: თიხაშიძლები, ქვიშაქვები, დიაბაზების შენებრივი ძარღვები (ნახევრადკლდოვანი და კლდოვანი ქანები)
		C_3Kv_1	კარბონული სისტემა: ქვიშის წყება, ზედა ქვეწყება - ალევროლიტები, ქვიშაქვები (ნახევრადკლდოვანი ქანები)
		C_1^2Tch	კარბონული სისტემა: ცხენისწყალის წყება - თიხა და შილიტიზებული შიძლები, ქვიშაქვები, გრაველიტები, კონგლომერატები (კლდოვანი და ნახევრადკლდოვანი ქანები)
		C_1^1KZ	კარბონული სისტემა: კაზახტვიბის წყება - შილიტიზებული შიძლები, ქვიშაქვები, გამარმარილოებული კირქვები (კლდოვანი ქანები)
		$D_{2+3}Kr$	დევონური სისტემა: კირარის წყება - შილიტიზებული შიძლები, გრაველიტები, კონგლომერატების და გამარმარილოებული კირქვების ლინზები (კლდოვანი ქანები)
		S_2-$D_{1-2}Ih$	სილურული სისტემა - დევონური სისტემა: ლუხრის წყება, შილიტიზებული შიძლები, შილიტები, ქვიშაქვები, პორფირიტები, ალბიტოფირები, გამარმარილოებული კირქვები. (კლდოვანი ქანები)
		O-S_1dl	ორდოვიკული სისტემა - სილურული სისტემა; დოლრის წყება:კრისტალური შიძლები, ამფიბოლიტები, მიგმატიტები (კლდოვანი ქანები)
		ΦN	ნეოგენური ინტრუზივები: ალბიტოფირები - სხეულები, დაიკები და ძარღვები (კლდოვანი ქანები)

Figure 3B

Recent exogenic geological processes	
	Active landslide in surface sediments
	Complex active landslide
	Mudflow source area
	Avalanche risky zone
	Side erosion
	Landslide spreading area

თანამედროვე ეკზოგენური გეოლოგიური პროცესები	
	აქტიური მეწყერი ზედაპირულ ნალექებში
	რთული აქტიური მეწყერი
	ღვარცოფული კერა
	ზვავსაშიში, ნამძერსაშიში უბანი
	გვერდითი ეროზია
	მეწყრების გავრცელების უბანი

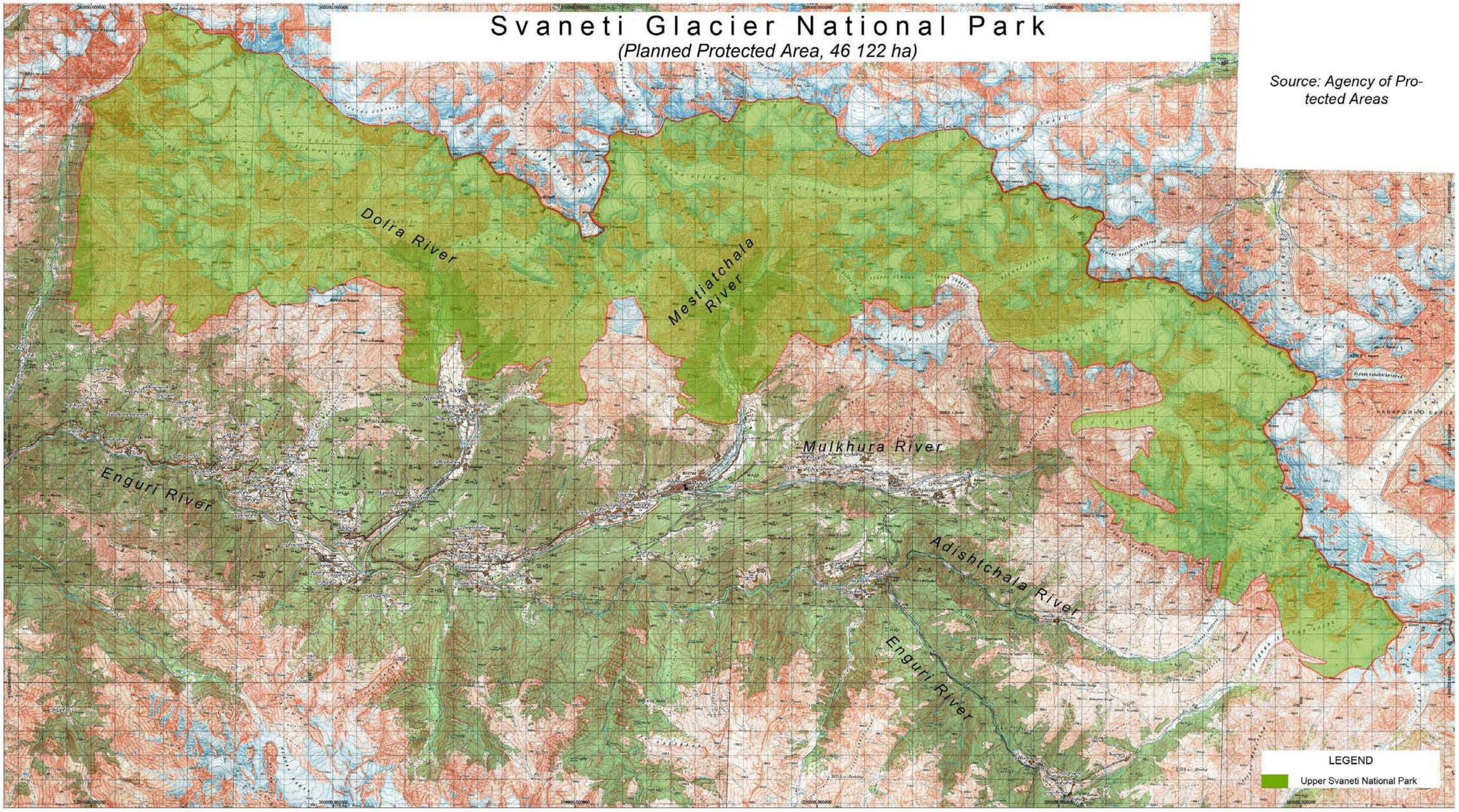
BmJ_2	Mid-Jurassic intrusive - diabase porphyrites (rock mass)
$rD_3\text{-}C_1^1$	Latedevonian - Earlycarbonate intrusive: grano-diorites - gneisses (rock mass)
	Tectonic contacts
	Thickness of quaternary system sediments in meter

BmJ_2	შუაიურული ინტრუზივები - დიაბაზური პორფირიტები (კლდოვანი ქანები)
$rD_3\text{-}C_1^1$	გვიანდევონური - ადრეკარბონული ინტრუზივი: გრანოდიორიტ-გნეისები (კლდოვანი ქანები)
	ტექტონიკური კონტაქტები
	მეოთხეული სისტემის ნალექების სიმძლავრე მეტრებში

Base rocks weathering degree	
	Boulder-bed
	Boulder-debris
	Debris - crushed
	Crushed-clayey
	Clayey-crushed

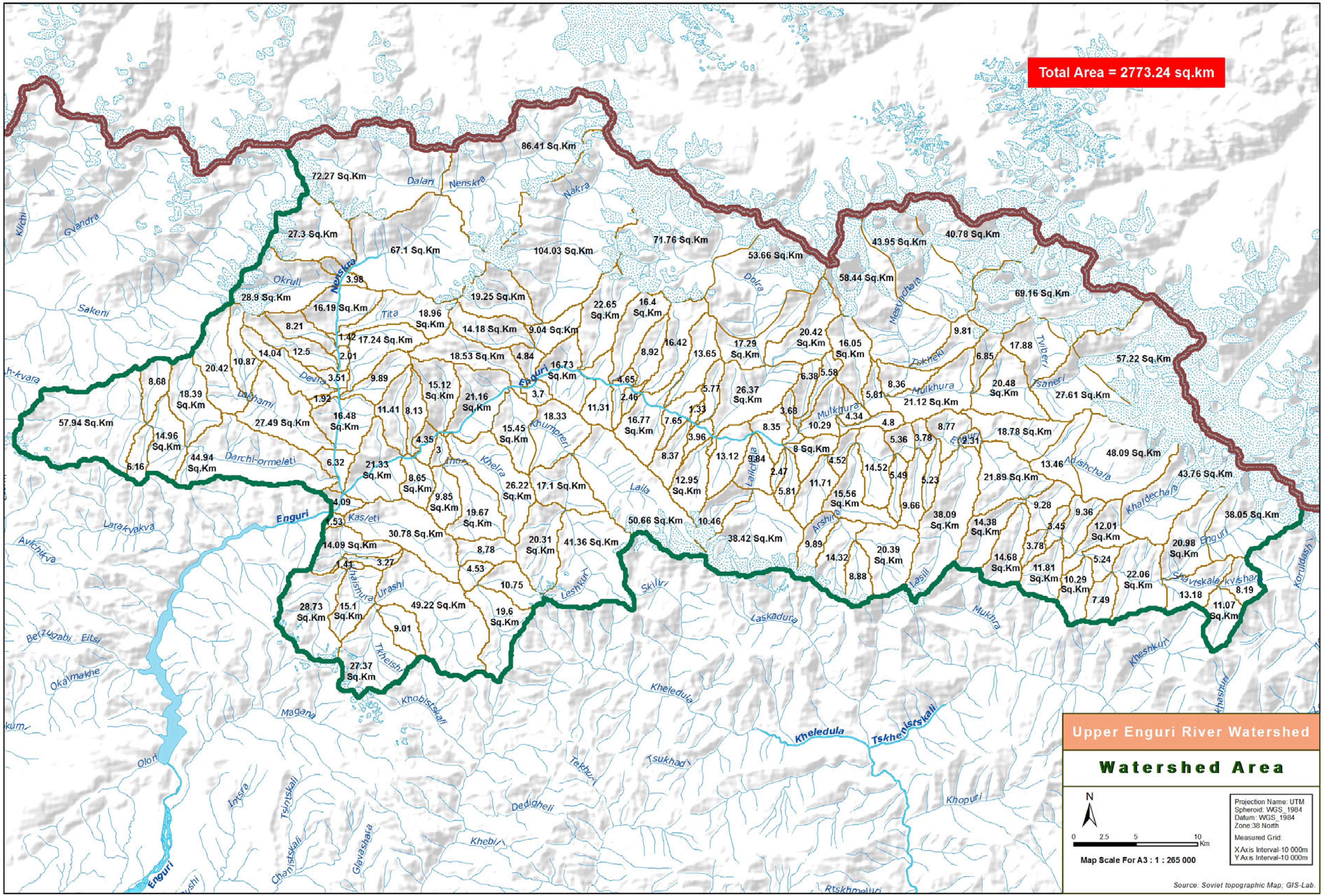
ძირითადი ქანების გამოფიტვის ხასიათი	
	ლოდნარი
	ლოდნარ - ნატეხოვანი
	ნატეხოვან - ღორღიანი
	ღორღიან - თიხიანი
	თიხიან - ღორღიანი

Figure 4



Source: Agency of Protected Areas

Figure 5


Total Area = 2773.24 sq.km
Upper Enguri River Watershed
Watershed Area
N
Map Scale For A3 : 1 : 265 000
Projection Name: UTM
Spheroid: WGS_1984
Datum: WGS_1984
Zone:38 North
Measured Grid:
X Axis Interval-10 000m
Y Axis Interval-10 000m
Source: Soviet topographic Map; GIS-Lab.

APPENDIX 1

Environmental and Social Impects and Affected Environment

Appendix 1: Description of Tables

This appendix presents a tabular summary of potential environmental and social receptor impacts from the development of a hydropower project. These tables are based on the "EU Strategic Environmental Assessment Principles" that uses a subset of categories developed that best fits this level of analysis (Ref: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/home.htm). Sections 2 and 3 and Section 6 of this document present a description of environmental and social baseline conditions. Section 6.2 presents environmental and social impacts and mitigation practices for each impacted receptor. The tables include a range of qualitative values for impacts and recommendations for mitigation practices that are considered standards of practice today. This prefeasibility report does not go into any detail with respect to recommended mitigation practices and should be used as a guideline with respect to the types of practice to be incorporated during a feasibility study for the different phases of the project (construction or operations. Decommissioning has not been included at this time).

The table column
headers are described as follows:

Column 1: Receptors

Receptors are the environmental and social category that an impact is evaluated for. For this prefeasibility report these include:

- Water Resources
    - Surface Water Resources
    - Surface Water Quality
    - Flood Risk
- Soils, Geology, and Landscape
- Air Quality
- Biodiversity
    - Terrestial Flora
    - Terrestial Fauna
    - Fisheries
- Community, Socio-Economic, and Public Health
    - Cultural and Historic Assets
    - Population
    - Recreation
    - Public Health

Receptors are evaluated with a Sensitivity level that is defined as follows:

Sensitivity of receptors, based on Value and Vulnerability

Classification	Sensitivity Level			
Vulnerability	**High (H)** *e.g.* potential pathways exist for environmental change in receptors as a result of project, receptor is in a declining condition, and/or dependent on a narrow range of environmental conditions	**Medium (M)** *e.g.* few pathways exist for environmental change in receptors as a result of project, receptor is only expected to recover from disturbance over a prolonged period of time, if at all, or impact potential is high but duration is short	**Low (L)** *e.g.* limited or no pathways exist for environmental change in receptors as a result of project, receptor is in stable or favorable condition &/ or dependent on wide range of environmental conditions	**None (N)** *e.g.* no pathways exist between environmental changes and receptors, receptor is insensitive to disturbance
Value	**High (H)** – receptor is rare, important for social or economic reasons, legally protected, of international or national designation	**Low (L)** – receptor is common, of local or regional designation		

Column 2: Impact
This column is a description of the effect on the receptors during each of the project phases, construction followed by operations.

Column 3: Duration
Duration is the expectation for the length of time an impact will occur to a given receptor. The following table displays the rating values for duration:

Guidelines for determining the period of the project lifecycle

	Duration of effect			
Classification	**Long Term (LG)**	**Medium Term (MD)**	**Short Term (SH)**	**Very Short Term (VSH)**
Guideline	10+ years	3-10 years	1-3 years	<12 months
Project phase	Operation	Operation	Construction (or part thereof)	Part of construction period

Column 4: Risk Level

Risk Level qualitatively addresses the exposure and vulnerability a receptor will have from the project or in some cases how specific risks could cause the project to increase exposure and vulnerability to the receptor. An example of this is Seismic Risk as it pertains to Soils, Geology, and Landscape during each project phase. Risk level also includes whether the impact is Irreversible or Reversible and Temporary or Permanent. The following displays the rating values for Risk Level:

Risk Level Rankings Definitions and Description

Risk Level	Description
Very Low (VL)	Rarely occurs, and/or of very low magnitude, and/or rarely causes significant loss or life or property damage
Low (L)	Can occur during the life of the project, and/or can be of modest magnitude, and/or rarely causes loss of life but can cause property some damage
Medium (M)	Occurs several or more times during the life of a project, and/or of significant magnitude, and/or can cause some loss of life and significant property damage
High (H)	Occurs often or on a regular basis and/or of a very high magnitude, and/or causes large loss of life and major property damage
Irreversible	Impact causes irreversible change to the receptor
Reversible	Impact causes reversible changes to the receptor
Temporary	Impact is of a temporary nature and receptor will return to original conditions after activity concludes
Permanent	Impact from activity is permanent changing the original receptor conditions to a new state.

Column 5: Mitigation Practices

Mitigation practices are guidelines and recommendations for a type of prevention activity that will reduce impacts to a receptor, provide necessary data and information for decisions during a project phase, provide heath and safety guidelines, and environmental prevention practices to minimize impacts to the receptors.

Table-1 Affected Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures Environmental Receptor Category: Water Resources

Water Resources				
Receptors Vulnerability (H, M, L, N) Value (H, L)	**IMPACT (Description of effect)**	**Duration (construction, operation or decommissioning LG/MD/SH/VSH term) and frequency**	**Risk Level (VL, L, M, H) Irrev./ rev.; Temp./ per**	**Mitigation Practices**
Surface Water Resources (quantity) M/L	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: • Altered surface runoff contribution to water courses and ditches, etc as a result of land disturbance • Temporary Diversion of River away from Dam and intake structure • Large construction/tunnel volume debris disposal • Construction of the dam will create a small permanent reservoir changing natural river conditions.	SH SH SH LG	L/R/T L/R/T L/R/T L/IR/P	Very high sediment and bed load transport by upper river. Assume site preparation include in-water, bank side, and/or adjacent property. River flow and river channel may be temporarily redirected for site construction. Well understood process. Few if any uncertainties, assume runoff controls and spill prevention plans and monitoring are included in construction. Locate area for construction debris that can contribute to generation of usable land in the future.
M/L	**Operation Phase:** Effects on surface water resources during facility operations	LG	L/R/P	Run of river hydropower operations returns all diverted flow used for generation to the receptor river. Long penstock facilities must meet appropriate receptor guidelines for bypass flows as required.

Surface Water Quality M/L	**Construction Phase(HPP and Transmission Facility)**: • Altered surface runoff water quality to water courses and ditches, etc as a result of land disturbance • Temporary Diversion of River away from Dam and intake structure	SH SH	L/R/T L/R/T	Very high sediment and bed load transport by upper river. Assume site preparation can include in-water, bank side, and/or adjacent property. River flow and river channel may be temporarily redirected for site construction. Well understood process. Few if any uncertainties, assume runoff controls and spill prevention plans and monitoring are included during construction.
M/L	**Operation Phase:** • effects on surface water resources during facility operations	LG	VL/R/T	Run of river hydropower operations returns all diverted flow used for generation to the receptor river. Long penstock facilities must meet appropriate receptor guidelines for bypass flows as required.
Flooding Risk M/L	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility):** • Increase to flood discharge from failure of dam during construction	VSH	L/R/T	• Construction to adhere to all design requirements. • Dispose of large volumes of construction debris in locations that will not increase flood levels, or impact floodplain negatively • Design to address appropriate levels of Flood Risk in planning construction phase. • Monitoring of river discharge upstream on main stem and significant tributaries (flash flood warning) • Emergency Evacuation Plan developed • Emergency site shut down plan to be developed.
M/L	**Operations Phase:** Prevent failure of dam and other project components in the event of a flood that would severely increase the impact from the flooding event	VSH	L/R/T	Insure all facilities are operating correctly including, spillway gates, trash racks, and shut off gates (tunnel and powerhouse), etc. Monitor Dam for seepage, leaks, and structural integrity. Monitor Tunnel for leaks and structural integrity Prepare Emergency operations plan that includes flooding events Prepare Emergency shut down and evacuation plan.

Table-2 Affected Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures Environmental Receptor Category: Soils, Geology, and Landscape

Soils, Geology and Land Use				
Receptors	**IMPACT (Description of effect)**	**Duration LG/MD/SH/VSH term)**	**Risk Level (VL, L, M, H, and Irreversible/ reversible; temporary/ permanent**	**Mitigation Practices**
Soils, Geology, Landscape **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** M/H	**Seismic Risk Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Impacts on infrastructure and public due to seismic activity	VSH	L/R/T	Well understood process. The project structures to be built in the area have to have appropriate design specifications which are in line with the national and international standards. Severe activity can lead to failure, flooding, property damage and loss of human life. Emergency site shut down and Evacuation plans should be included in construction management planning.
M/H	**Operation Phase**: Impacts on infrastructure and public due to seismic activity that causes HPP to fail	VSH	VL/R/T	Well understood process but magnitude is unknown. Severe seismic activity can lead to failure, flooding, property damage and loss of human life downstream of HPP. Emergency site shut down and Evacuation plans downstream should be included in HPP Operations Plan
Soils, Geology, and Landscape **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** M/H	**Landslides and Mudslides Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Improper stockpiling of materials, poor sitting, of storage and lay down areas, blasting activities and/or destruction of vegetation cover could increase receptor impacts if land slide or mud slide occurs at HPP site or upstream.	VSH	L/R/T	Erosion and sediment control plan (includes issues like: proper site sitting and engineering design based on best management practices, accumulated sediment disposal plan, grading and smoothing steep slopes, re-vegetation activities etc) at national and international standards should be developed. Emergency shut down and Evacuation plans should be developed to protect receptors, property, and human life. Early Warning Monitoring to include Weather and watershed and upslope areas from HPP site and known land slide and mud slide locations Proper scheduling of construction activities Monitoring of vibration from construction equipment (and blasting activities)
M/H	**Operation Phase:** Minimize increasing the impacts from this natural occurrence from HPP operations	SH	VL/R/T	Monitoring site conditions on a regular basis; implementation of pre-prepared emergency shut down and Evacuation plans ; Monitoring of Early Warning system

Soils, Geology, and landscape **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** M/H	**Visual impact on landscape Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Visual impact is important in this mountainous setting and impacts to this receptor are significant. Construction activities may cause visual disturbance of landscape (new project units (e.g. dam, powerhouse) will be constructed. Construction activities may cause removal of vegetation cover, changes in land use pattern. Waste generation due to construction activities may create visual impact on landscape as well as impact on land. Management and disposal of construction debris	SH	M/R/T	Proper storage and utilization of topsoil and excavation materials. Restoration of soil cover, re-vegetation and reforestation activities to national and international standards Proper scheduling of construction activities. Develop construction management plan. Development appropriate waste management plan which includes management of solid, liquid, hazardous waste material and are in line with national and international environmental regulations. Construction debris should be disposed of according to current accepted practice, local and national laws. Where possible use construction in a sustainable manner that provides opportunities for agriculture, local industry, and does not impact local floodplain
M/H	**Operation Phase:** No more additional alterations of landscape are expected during the operation phase. Water body such as impoundment may be considered to create pleasant scenery.	SH	L/IR/P	Monitoring the landscape restoration activities.

Table-3 Affected Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures Environmental Receptor Category: Air Quality

Air Quality				
Receptor s	**IMPACT (Description of effect)**	**Duration LG/MD/SH/VSH term)**	**Risk Level (VL, L, M, H, and Irreversible/ reversible; temporary/ permanent**	**Mitigation Practices**
Air Quality **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** **L/H**	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Construction activities may increase the level of emission in the air and dust, especially under windy conditions.	SH	VL/R/T	Well understood process. Air management plan should be developed, which includes activities like construction machinery maintenance scheduling, Exhaust gas quality, water spray on construction site to minimize dust, checking construction equipment and/or benzene quality etc.
L/H	**Operation Phase:** During operation there would not be any significant emission level.	VSH	VL/R/T	Ensuring compliance with air management plan, emergency generator exhaust controls.

Table -4 Affected Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures Environmental Receptor Category: Biodiversity

Biodiversity				
Receptor s	**IMPACT (Description of effect)**	**Duration LG/MD/SH/VSH term)**	**Risk Level (VL, L, M, H, and Irreversible/ reversible; temporary/ permanent**	**Mitigation Practices**
Terrestrial flora **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** **L/H**	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Project might have following primary and secondary impacts on the terrestrial flora: • Construction of HPP, new roads and/or Transmission lines may cause removal of vegetation (forests, topsoil); • Alien species invading the existing ecosystem;	SH	L/R/T	Well understood process. Restoration and reinstatement of soil cover; re-vegetation and/or reforestation activities.
L/H	**Operation Phase:** There would be minor or no impact on flora during the operation phase	MD	VL/R/P	Monitoring restoration activities.
Terrestrial fauna **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** **L/H**	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Project might have following primary and secondary impacts on the terrestrial fauna: • Disruption of sites of breeding and sheltering; • Animal mortality due to construction activities (e.g. accidents and/or mortality of birds due to Transmission lines) • Alien species invading the existing ecosystem; number of equipments and/or possible blasting activities may cause the increase the noise/vibration level during the construction process, which may disturb wildlife (affect species behaviour)	SH	L/R/T	Wildlife management plan should be developed. Noise management plan. Proper scheduling of construction activities; Monitoring of vibration and blasting activities from construction equipment

L/H	**Operation Phase:** Impacts affecting fauna elements during operation are: • Ecological barrier effect (movement is disabled or hindered • Mortality of animals on roads; • Mortality of birds on power lines	LG	VL/R/P	Implementing and monitoring the wildlife management plan.
Fishery **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** **L/H**	**Construction Phase HPP**: Impact on fish species due to construction in the riverbed and altering the river flow through temporary diversion channel, and blasting activities.	MD	L/R/T	Installing fish protecting/screening facilities at the entrance of the HPP feeding tunnels/channels. Scheduling of construction activities. Avoiding the stock piling in the riverbed. Proper scheduling of construction activities; Monitoring of vibration and blasting activities from construction equipment
L/H	**Operation Phase:** Impacts on fish species due to diverting river flow to the powerhouse (mortality fish species in the turbines/generators). Exposure of bypass section of river to very low to no flow.	MD	L/R/T	Well understood process. Permanent monitoring of sanitary water flow; compliance with environmental and in-stream flow requirements with monitoring.

Table-5 Affected Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures Environmental Receptor Category: Cultural Resources

Cultural Resources and Recreation				
Receptor s	**IMPACT (Description of effect)**	**Duration LG/MD/SH/VSH term)**	**Risk Level (VL, L, M, H, and Irreversible/ reversible; temporary/ permanent**	**Mitigation Practices**
Cultural and historic assets **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** L/H	**Construction Phase HPP and Transmission Facility)**: There are no archaeological and/or cultural heritage sites in the vicinity of the projects. However, during construction works they might occur. Archaeological objects should be protected from damage.	VSH	VL/R/T	Identifying historical and cultural assets. Development of noise and construction management plan. Proper scheduling of construction activities Monitoring of vibration from construction equipment and blasting activities.
L/H	**Operation Phase:** No damage on archaeological/cultural resources is expected from operational phase. Small reservoir behind dam may provide new opportunities for recreational activities	VSH	VL/R/P	N/A

Table-6 Affected Environmental Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures Environmental Receptor Category: Community, Socio-Economic and Public Health

Community, Socio-Economic and Public Health				
Receptor s	**IMPACT (Description of effect)**	**Duration (LG/MD/SH/VSH term)**	**Risk Level (VL, L, M, H, and Irreversible/ reversible; temporary/ permanent**	**Mitigation Practices**
Agricultural Land **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** L/H	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Impact associated with land acquisition and thereby loss of agricultural land, which may cause loss of income earning means; disposal of debris; limit access to agricultural property	SH	L/R/T	Develop compensation mechanism for occupied agricultural land.; coordinate construction activities to minimize impacts to agricultural properties, appropriate selection of disposal areas, materials storage areas;, Monitoring the implementation of compensation scheme

L/H	**Operation Phase:** New infrastructure (e.g. access roads) may positively impact on local population, provide better access to markets for agricultural products	LG	VL/R/P	N/A
Population **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** N/H	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Machinery and/or possible blasting activities may cause the increase the noise/vibration level during the construction process, Construction activities cause traffic delays, which affect local population within the vicinity of project. New job opportunities and economic benefits to community	SH	L/R/T	Well understood process. Noise management plan Blast warning plan for construction crews and local residents. Proper scheduling of construction activities Monitoring of vibration from construction equipment (and blasting activities)
N/H	**Operation Phase**: The noise/vibration source during the operation will be generators and turbines located in the powerhouse. Since they are located in the closed building, it will have not any considerable nuisance.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Recreation (Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L) L/H	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Visual impact due to construction; activities may impact recreation in the region. Waste generation due to construction activities may create visual impact. Delay or prevent access to recreational locations	SH	L/R/T	Proper scheduling of construction activities. Develop construction management plan. Development appropriate waste management plan which includes management of solid, liquid, hazardous waste management and are in line with national and international environmental regulations. Provide construction schedules and coordinate with recreational locations to minimize access issues for visitors.
L/H	**Operation Phase:** New reservoir and new infrastructure (e.g. better roads) may positively impact on recreational activities	LG	L/IR/P	Operations practice should coordinate with recreational activities so as to assure safe access (fishing), adequate water in bypass channels to support in-stream activities, and provide access to river for such activities if project limits access.

Roads, Infrastructure, and Communities **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** L/H	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: It is expected that during construction new access roads will be built. Loads on the existing roads will increase due to construction machinery. Traffic increase will affect Noise, Air Quality, community safety, and Public Health Receptors. Construction provides jobs and economic benefits to community	SH	L/R/T	Develop construction management plan that addresses materials delivery, storage, noise, and air quality issues that are sensitive to local communities and meet all Georgian environmental and legal requirements. Include job training for local population where appropriate.
L/H	**Operation Phase:** It is expected that during operational phase vehicular movement will be increased for maintenance, etc purposes. Consider community health, safety and security issues, as well as Noise and Air Quality Receptors.	LG	VL/R/P	Develop traffic management plan with limited vehicular movement during operational phase. Ensure compliance with local and regional laws that effect the community
Public Health **(Vulnerability (H, M, L, None) and Value (H, L)** L/H	**Construction Phase (HPP and Transmission Facility)**: Construction activities might cause health impact to the workers (e.g. construction related accidents). Also see Air Quality, Population Receptors	SH	VL/R/T	Health and safety plan should be in line with national and international standards. Occupational health and safety measures should be identified and implemented. Necessary precautionary measures should be implemented in order to avoid and minimize risk of accidents (e.g. fire, flooding etc)
L/H	**Operation Phase:** Operational activities might cause health impact to the workers and/or local population.	LG	VL/R/P	Ensure compliance with health and safety plan

APPENDIX 2

Listed Cultural Properties in Svaneti

Historical, Cultural and Archeological Resources in the Mestia District

#	Name	Location	Dated
1	Original rural settlement pattern	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
2	Church “Macxvar”	Mestia, district Laghami, centre	XIII-XVI A.D.
3	Khodge Khoreliani Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
4	Jua Phaliani Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
5	Khergiani’s Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
6	Irodi Khoreliani Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
7	Jarakhmat Phaliani Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
8	Ioseliani’s Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
9	Germane Khodgeliania’s Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
10	Germane Khodgeliani’s Residential Complex “Gubandi-Gvemi”	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
11	Nodar Gvarliani’s Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
12	Bidzina Barliani’s Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
13	Mikheil Khergiani’s House-Museum 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Laghami	Medieval
14	District development pattern	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
15	Church Taringzeli (Church of Archangel)	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
16	Phaliani’s Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
17	Phalian Phaliani’s Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
18	Bijo Ratiani’s Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” – Ground floor hall 2. Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
19	Grigol Ratiani’s Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
20	Alexander Ratiani’s Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
21	Khergianis’ Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
22	Shota Niguriani’s Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
23	Qeleshb Niguriani’s Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
24	Sozar Niguriani’s Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval
25	Ardevan Nakani’s Residential Complex 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall)	Mestia, district Lanchvali	Medieval

	2. Tower		
26	District development pattern	Mestia, district Lekhtagi	Medieval
27	St. Mary Church " Lamaria"	Mestia, district Lekhtagi	Medieval
28	Khergianis' Residential Complex: 1. Tower 2. "Gubandi" (the corridor) 3. "Marchubi" (ground floor hall)	Mestia, district Lekhtagi	Medieval
29	District development pattern	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
30	Church Taringzeli (Church of Archangel)	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval.
31	Church "Phusd"	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
32	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Mestia, district Seti	XIX A.D.
33	Nugzar Nakani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
34	Gogi Mushkudiani's Tower	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
35	Iason Mushkudiani's Tower	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
36	Valeri Phaliani's Tower	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
37	Tower	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
38	Abi Devdariani's Tower	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
39	Alexi Japaridze's Tower	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
40	Japaridzes' Tower	Mestia, district Seti	Medieval
41	Tower	Mestia, district Seti, Tourist base "Ushba"	Medieval
42	Tower	Mestia, district Seti, Cemetery	Medieval
43	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Agrai	Medieval
44	Sergo Khardziani's Residential Complex	Village Agrai	Medieval
45	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Adishi	Medieval
46	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Adishi, 3 km east	Medieval
47	Architectural Complex: 1. Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer) 2. Tower	Village Adishi, 1 km east	Medieval
48	Church "Taringzeli" (Church of Archangel)	Village Adishi, 1 km east	Medieval
49	Church "Taringzeli" (Church of Archangel)	Village Adishi, district Zagrali	Medieval
50	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Adishi, Northern part, Cemetary	XI A.D.
51	St. George's Church	Village Adishi, Southern part	Medieval
52	Amiran Avaliani's Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
53	Baju Avaliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
54	Bodgho Qaldani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
55	Agraphina Avaliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
56	Aster Avaliani's Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
57	Ghenter Avaliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
58	Ramzia Avaliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" – Ground floor Hall 2. Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
59	Ramzia Avaliani's Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval

60	Aprasion Avaliani's Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
61	Amiran Avaliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
62	Bavri Qaldani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
63	Baju Qaldiani's Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
64	Mushni Avaliani's Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
65	Germane Qaldani's Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
66	Tatash Avaliani Tower	Village Adishi	Medieval
67	Alexandre Avaliani's " Machubi" (ground floor hall)	Village Adishi	Medieval
68	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Artskheli	Medieval
69	Goji Jorjoliani's Tower	Village Artskheli	Medieval
70	Kote Jorjoliani's Tower	Village Artskheli	Medieval
71	St. Gabriel's Church	Village Bagvdanari, Riv. Gulichala gorge	Medieval
72	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Bagvdanari	Medieval
73	Church "Sviphi"	Village Bagvdanari (Ghvibrasheni)	Medieval
74	Residential-Defensive Complex of Buildings	Village Bari, 0.5 km North-West	Medieval
75	Dadeshqelianis' Residential Complex: 1. Tower 2. Defensive wall 3. Ruins of other buildings	Village Bari	Medieval
76	Church "Jagragle-Koeleshi"	Chorokhi settlement	Medieval
77	Ilmaz Gurchiani's "Tchar-svaniri"	Village Bari	Medieval
78	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Bogreshi	Medieval
79	St. Mary Church " Lamaria"	Village Bogreshi	Medieval
80	Tower in the Enguri watercourse area	Village Bogreshi, 1 km South-East	Medieval
81	Ivane Kordzaia's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Bogreshi	Medieval
82	Solomon Gulbani's Tower	Village Bogreshi	Medieval
83	Margveliani Family Tower	Village Davberi	Medieval
84	Tower-Chapel "Lamaria"	Village Davberi	Medieval
85	Church "Phusdi"	Village Doli, Mount Meziri	Medieval
86	Church "Phusdali"	Village Doli	Medieval
87	Tower	Village Doli	Medieval
88	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Doli, 0.5 km North	Medieval
89	Guram Phiphani's Tower	Village Etseri	Medieval
90	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Vichnashi	Medieval
91	Mirza Kharziani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Vichnashi	Medieval
92	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Zardlashi	Medieval
93	Church "Tarigzeli" (Church of Archangel)	Village Zardlashi	Medieval
94	Changaz Dadvani's Tower	Village Zardlashi	Medieval
95	Valo Dadvani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zardlashi	Medieval
96	Otar Gabliani's Complex of the Residential House	Village Zardlashi	Medieval
97	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Zegani, district Leqvaubani	Medieval
98	St. Mary Church " Lamaria"	Village Zegani, district Leqvaubani,	Medieval

		Cemetery	
99	Emzar Khvistani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zegani, district Leqvaubani	Medieval
100	Mikheil Khvistani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi(ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zegani, district Leqvaubani	Medieval
101	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Zegani, district Lejaubani	Medieval
102	Andria Gulbani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall)) 2. Tower	Village Zegani, district Lejaubani	Medieval
103	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Zegani, district Krshi and Lesulani	Medieval
104	Shalva Pirveli's Tower	Village Zegani, district Krshi	Medieval
105	Nugzar Gulbani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Upper Luha	Medieval
106	Mosel Tsalani's Tower	Village Upper Luha	Medieval
107	Valo Tsulkani's Tower	Village Upper Luha	Medieval
108	Jora Tsulkani's Tower	Village Upper Luha	Medieval
109	Ruzgen Tsalani's Tower	Village Upper Luha	Medieval
110	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Tavrali, Western mountain hill	Medieval
111	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tavrali, 1 km North-West, village remnant Patara Tavrali	Medieval
112	Two Towers	Village Tavrali, 1 km South-West	Medieval
113	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Tavrali, cemetery	Medieval
114	Tsindeliani's Tower	Village Ieli, district Askarti	Medieval
115	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Ieli, district Askarti, cemetery	Medieval
116	Ioane Makharobeli (St. John's) Church	Village Ieli, district Askarti	Medieval
117	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Ieli, district Askarti	Medieval
118	Iano Samsiani's Tower	Village Ieli, district Askarti	Medieval
119	Mose Samsiani's Tower	Village Ieli, district Askarti	Medieval
120	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Ieli, district Nesgaubani, Northern part	Medieval
121	Ioane Natlismcemeli's (St. John's) Church	Village Ieli, district Nesgaubani, Northern part	Medieval
122	Ioane Makharobeli (St. John's) Church	Village Ieli, district Nesgaubani, western part	Medieval
123	St. Mary Church " Lamaria"	Village Ieli, district Nesgaubani, South-Western part	Medieval
124	Grigol Khvibliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Ieli, district Nesgaubani	Medieval
125	Avtandil Khvibliani's Tower	Village Ieli, district Nesgaubani, western part	Medieval
126	Soso Phangani's Residential Complex:: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Ieli, district Nesgaubani, western part	Medieval
127	Church "Tarigzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Ieli, district Atsa, South-East	Medieval
128	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Ieli, district Atsa	Medieval
129	St. Mary Church " Lamaria"	Village Ieli, district Atsa, East	Medieval
130	Pimen Khvibliani's Tower	Village Ieli, district Atsa	Medieval

131	Jobe Khorguani's Residential Complex: 1. Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Ieli, district Atsa	Medieval
132	Semlar Khvibliani's Tower	Village Ieli, district Atsa	Medieval
133	Mane Kvebliani's Tower	Village Ieli, district Atsa	Medieval
134	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Ienashi	Medieval
135	Ioane Tsinascarmetkveli "Ian" (St. John's) Church	Village Ienashi	Medieval
136	Givi Darjani's Tower	Village Ienashi	Medieval
137	Misdon Darjani's Tower	Village Ienashi	Medieval
138	Boris Darjani's Tower	Village Ienashi	Medieval
139	Anton Gvichiani's Tower	Village Ienashi	Medieval
140	Bekhai Tserediani's Tower	Village Ienashi	Medieval
141	Tseredianis' Tower	Village Ienashi	Medieval
142	Ninia Tserediani's Tower	Village Ienashi	Medieval
143	Baru Parjiani's Tower	Village Ienashi, district Leshgvani	Medieval
144	Beqai Parjiani Tower	Village Ienashi, district Leshgvani	Medieval
145	Parjianis' Tower	Village Ienashi, district Leshgvani	Medieval
146	Parjianis' Tower	-	Medieval
147	Gubaz Pirveli's Tower	Village Ipari	Medieval
148	Murtaz Pirveli's Tower	Village Ipari	Medieval
149	Guram Philphani's Tower	Village Iprari	Medieval
150	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Iprari	Medieval
151	Church "Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Iprari, Cemetery	XI A.D.
152	Margvlianis' Tower "Besilusha"	Village Iprari	Medieval
153	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Ipkhi	Medieval
154	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Ipkhi, 0.3 km South-East	Medieval
155	Togo Gvichiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Ipkhi	Medieval
156	Bidzina Gvichiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Ipkhi	Medieval
157	Bito Gvichiani's Residential 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Ipkhi	Medieval
158	Varden Nanskani Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Ipkhi	Medieval
159	Vladymer Melani's Tower	Village Kaeri	Medieval
160	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Kalashi, 0.5km South-West	Medieval
161	Murghvlianis' Tower	Village Kalashi	Medieval
162	Murghvlianis' Tower	Village Kalashi	Medieval
163	Murghvlianis' Tower	Village Kalashi	Medieval
164	Charkviani Family Tower	Village Kvanchianari	Medieval
165	Tower " Khatis Tskhoveli"	Village Kvanchianari	Medieval
166	St. George's Church "Jgrag Jhibreshi"	Village Kirchkhuldashi	Medieval
167	Valiko Jachvliani's "Svaniri"	Village Kirchkhuldashi	Medieval
168	Church "Tarigzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Labskhaldi	Medieval
169	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Lalkhorali	Medieval
170	Gelovani Family Tower	Village Lalkhorali	Medieval
171	Mikho Katshani's Tower	Village Lanteli	Medieval
172	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval

173	Ioane Makharobeli (St. John's) Church	Village Lashtkhveri, South-East	Medieval
174	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Lashtkhveri, North-East	Medieval
175	Ilarion Guledani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
176	Gramiton Jachvliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
177	Valiko Jachvliani"s Tower	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
178	Guram Jachvliani"s Tower	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
179	Piribe Jachvliani"s Tower	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
180	Mushni Udesiani's Tower	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
181	Amiran Udesiani's Tower	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
182	Baju Udesiani's "Gubandi" (corridor)	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
183	Nugzar Ildiani's Tower	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
184	Indiko Arghvliani's	Village Lashtkhveri	Medieval
185	Church Complex: St. George Church " Jgrag Lakhmash"	Village Lakhami	Medieval
186	Emzar Davitiani's Tower	Village Lakhamula	Medieval
187	Nazi Torias Tower	Village Lakhamula	Medieval
188	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
189	Ioane Makharobeli (St. John's) Church	Village Lakhiri, East, cemetery	Medieval
190	Amiran Gvidiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
191	Lazare Gvidani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
192	Jano Ioseliani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
193	Grisha Ioseliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
194	Agtion Ioseliani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
195	Gela Zurebiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
196	Pasiko Zurebiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
197	Zaur Margiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
198	Edison Zurebiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
199	Ivane Margiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
200	Orshag Margiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
201	Emzar Gvidiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
202	Alexandre Gvidiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
203	Qemlat Ioseliani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
204	Davit Tevzadze's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
205	Davit Zurabiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
206	Islam Gvidani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
207	Jimsher Gvidani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
208	Jokola Ioseliani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
209	Kamo Margiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
210	Marlen Zhorzholiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
211	Shakro Ioseliani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
212	Sozar Gvidani's Tpwer	Village Lakhiri	Medieval

213	Teimuraz Mitiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
214	Valeri Margiani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
215	Vasiko Ioseliani's Tower	Village Lakhiri	Medieval
216	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Lakhushdi	Medieval
217	Church "Tanghi-Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Lakhushdi, 1.5 km North-East, pass	Medieval
218	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Lakhushdi, Village center, cemetery	XIX A.D.
219	Taisav Chagulani's Tower	Village Lakhushdi	Medieval
220	Davit Asumbiani's Tower	Village Lakhushdi	Medieval
221	Givi Pirtskhelani's Tower	Village Lakhushdi	Medieval
222	Pridon Kvanchiani's Tower	Village Lakhushdi	Medieval
223	Durkhan Kvanshiani's Tower	Village Lakhushdi	Medieval
224	Zaur Pirtskhelani's Residential Complex 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Lakhushdi	Medieval
225	St. George's Church	Village Lahili, 4 km south "Ushba view"	Medieval
226	St. Elia Church "Ieli"	Village Lahili, 1.5 km South-West	Medieval
227	St. Mary Church " Lamaria"	Village Lahili, 0.3 km South-East	Medieval
228	Church "Matskhvar" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Lahili, Village Sguburi remnants	Medieval
229	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Lahili	Medieval
230	St. George's Church "Mkheis Jgrag"	Village Lahili, South	Medieval
231	Church "Matskhvar" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Lahili, North	Medieval
232	Tower	Village Lezgara, Southern part	Medieval
233	Church "Matskhvar" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Lemsia	Medieval
234	Mizdon Shukvani's Tower	Village Lemsia	Medieval
235	Soso Skukvani's Tower	Village Lemsia	Medieval
236	Soso Merlani's Tower	Village Lemsia	Medieval
237	Bichi Ildyani Tower	Village Lenjeri	Medieval
238	David Jajviani's Tower	Village Lenjeri	Medieval
239	Evgeny Udesiani's Tower	Village Lenjeri	Medieval
240	Gocha Guledani's Tower	Village Lenjeri	Medieval
241	Gogia Maghedani's Tower	Village Lenjeri	Medieval
242	Levan Jajvani's Tower	Village Lenjeri	Medieval
243	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Leshukvi	Medieval
244	Ivechiani's Dynasty Tower	Village Leshukvi	Medieval
245	Murad Ivechiani's Tower	Village Mazeri, 1.5km North	Medieval
246	St. George's Church "Shkhraigrag"	Village Mazeri	Medieval
247	Dadeshqeliani's Family Tower	Village Mazeri	Medieval
248	Dadeshqeliani's Family Tower	Village Matskhvarishi	Medieval
249	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Matskhvarishi	Medieval
250	Church "Matskhvar" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Matskhvarishi	X-XI
251	Church "Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Matskhvarishi	Medieval
252	Nestor Girgvliani's Residential Complex	Village Matskhvarishi	Medieval
253	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval
254	Church "Matskhvar" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Murkhmeli, cemetery	Medieval
255	St. Barbale Church "Barbal"	Village Murkhmeli, outskirts, west	Medieval
256	Giorgi Charqseliani's Tower	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval

257	Varden Ghvachliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval
258	Church "Matskhvar" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval
259	Oldymar Kakriashvili's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval
260	Baju Kakriashvili's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval
261	Bikenti Charqseliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval
262	Bejan Ghvachlianis Residential Complex 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval
263	Vaso Tsindeliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Murkhmeli	Medieval
264	Qishvardi Tserediani's Tower	Village Nashtqoli	Medieval
265	Kola (Aslamaz) Tsindeliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Nashtqoli	Medieval
266	Kola (Aslamaz) Tsindeliani's Tower	Village Nashtqoli	Medieval
267	Dadeshqelianebi's castle "Namurkvami"	Village Nashtqoli	Medieval
268	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Nashtqoli	Medieval
269	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Nesguni	Medieval
270	St. Elias Church "Ieli"	Village Nesguni, 0.3km North-west	Medieval
271	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Nesguni	Medieval
272	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Nesguni	Medieval
273	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Nesguni, South-West	Medieval
274	Minada Guledani's Tower	Village Nesguni	Medieval
275	Gipho Maledani's Tower	Village Nesguni	Medieval
276	Anzor Guledani's Twer	Village Nesguni	Medieval
277	Chichiko Geladni's Tower	Village Nesguni	Medieval
278	Zurab Guledani's Tower	Village Nesguni	Medieval
279	Zhivler Guledani's Tower	Village Nesguni	Medieval
280	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
281	St. Mary Church " Lamaria"	Village Zhabeshi, 3 km North-East	Medieval
282	Defensive-watching Tower	Village Zhabeshi, North-East, on the other side of the Riv. Mulkhura	Medieval
283	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
284	Raphiel Naveriani's Tower	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
285	Avtandil Qichqanis Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval

286	Radion Naveriani's Residential Complex:: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
287	Tengiz Gujedjiani's Tower	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
288	Jumber Kakhiani's Residential Complex	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
289	Abo Zurebiani's Tower	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
290	Sophrom Gujejiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
291	Alexander Japaridze's Tower	Village Zhabeshi	Medieval
292	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Zhamushi	Medieval
293	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Zhamushi	XI A.D.
294	Giorgi Naveriani's Tower	Village Zhamushi	Medieval
295	Shaliko Naveriani's Tower	Village Zhamushi	Medieval
296	Ardevan Naveriani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhamushi	Medievel
297	Platon Naveriani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhamushi	Medieval
298	Lado Naveriani's Tower	Village Zhamushi	Medieval
299	Razhden Qaldani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhamushi	Medieval
300	Biqtor Qaldani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhamushi	Medieval
301	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
302	Lamaria Complex: 1. St. Mary Church "Lamaria" 2. Residential Complex	Village Zhibiani, North-East	1. XI-XII A.D. 2. Medieval 3. Medieval
303	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Zhibiani, Northern part	Medieval
304	Church "Phusd"	Village Zhibiani, Southern part	Medieval
305	Onisime Nizharadze's Residential Complex	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
306	Shura Nizharadze's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
307	Varden Ratiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
308	David Khachvani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
309	Guram Nizharadze's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" – Ground floor hall 2. Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
310	Pimen Chelidze's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval

311	Jemal Khachvanis Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
312	Domna Nizharadze's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
313	Odishar Ratiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
314	Mate Ratiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
	Varden Ratiani's Tower	Village Zhibiani	Medieval
315	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Sviphi	X A.D.
316	Roza Arghvliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) Tower	Village Sviphi	Medieval
317	Church "Guhlis Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel	Village Sidianari, 1 km East	Medieval
318	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Sidianari	Medieval
319	Jobe Sidiani's Tower	Village Sidianari	Medieval
320	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Soli	Medieval
321	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Soli, cemetery	Medieval
322	Ioane Natlismtsemeli (St. John's) Church	Village Soli, Village Center	Medieval
323	Tevdore Shukvani's Tower	Village Soli	Medieval
324	Shaliko Khaphtani's Tower	Village Soli	Medieval
325	Mushni Khaphtani's Tower	Village Soli	Medieval
326	Boris Khaphtani's Tower	Village Soli	Medieval
327	Valeri Guledani's Tower	Village Soli	Medieval
328	Beqa Khorguani's Tower	Village Soli	Medieval
329	Toriebi Family Tower	Village Soli	Medieval
330	Miron Udesiani's Tower"	Village Soli	Medieval
331	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Ughvali	Medieval
332	St. Mary Church "Lamaria"	Village Ushkhvanari, cemetery	XIX A.D.
333	Grigol Kvitsiani's Tower	Village Ushkhvanari	Medieval
334	Vakhtang Shamphriani's "Machubi" (ground floor hall)	Village Ushkhvanari	Medieval
335	Teimuraz Nizharaze's Tower	Ushguli Community	Late Medieval
336	Church "Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Pkhutreri	Medieval
337	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Qashveti	Medieval
338	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Qashveti	Medieval
339	Mikheil Philphani's Tower	Village Qashveti	Medieval
340	Vaso Philphani's Tower	Village Qashveti	Medieval
341	Babu Phiphani's&Salareb Tsiphiani's Tower	Village Qashveti	Medieval
342	St. George's Church "Jgrag Laka"	Village Qveda Luha	Medieval
343	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Qurashi	Medieval
344	Church "Kaishi Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Gheshderi	Medieval
345	Rozan Geldiani's Tower	Village Ghvebaldi	Medieval
346	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Ghvebra	Medieval
347	Bato Marghiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Ghvebra	Medieval
348	Germane Tsiphiani's Tower	Village Ghvebra	Medieval
349	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
350	Tamari's Fortress "Lenkveri"	Village Chazhashi	Medieval

351	Complex of the Lower Fortress: 1. Church “Lashq-Duir”; Forge 2. Towers	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
352	Church “Matskhovari” (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
353	Ilo Nizharadze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
354	Ilia Nizharadze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
355	Tower of three residents	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
356	Merab Nizharadze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
357	Dami Nizharadze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
358	Ephrem Nizharaze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
359	Nikoloz Davituliani’s I Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
360	Nikoloz Davituliani’s II Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
361	Konstantine Nizharaze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
362	Kalo Nizharadze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
363	Datiko Nizharadze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
364	Leonti Nizharadze’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
365	Zurab Nizharadze’s I Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
366	Zurab Nizharadze’s II Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
367	Nameless Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
368	David Davituliani’s Tower	Village Chazhashi	Medieval
369	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
370	Church “Matskhovari” (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
371	Church “Taringzeli” (Church of the Archangel	Village Chvabiani, west, cemetery	Medieval
372	Jokola Gujedjiani’s Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
373	Datiko Gujejiani’s Residential Complex: 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
374	Mushni Gulbani’s Residential Complex: 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
375	Bukhuti Gigani’s Residential Complex: 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
376	Omar Margani’s Residential Complex: 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
377	Irodi Gigani’s Residential Complex: 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
378	Semlar Gigani’s Residential Complex: 1. “Machubi” (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval

379	Valeri Gigani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" – Ground floor hall 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
380	Masho Gigani's Residentail Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
381	Lado Gigani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
382	Shaliko Gigani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
383	Temur Gigani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
384	Baju Chekhani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
385	Avto Gigani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
386	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
387	Church of "Mama Uphali" (God Father)	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
388	Ivane Charqseliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
389	Ilia Charqseliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
390	Tevdore Chelidze's Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
391	Baju Charkviani's Tower	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
392	"Bapre-Qor" – House of the priests	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
393	Church "Jgrag-chani"	Village Chvabiani	Medieval
394	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tsaldashi	Medieval
395	Givi Zurebiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tsaldashi	Medieval
396	Gogi Naveriani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tsaldashi	Medieval
397	Church "Phusd"	Village Tsaleri	Medieval
398	Shaliko Vibliani's "Svaniri"	Village Tsvirmi, district Zagari	Medieval
399	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tsvirmi, district Zagari	Medieval
400	Church "Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Tsvirmi, district Zagari	Medieval
401	Jorji Korzaia's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Zagari	Medieval
402	Gogi Kipiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Zagari	Medieval
403	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tsvirmi, district Sviphi	Medieval
404	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Tsvirmi, district Kvemo Chobani	Medieval

405	Ismail Kipiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Kvemo Chobani	Medieval
406	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tsvirmi, district Kvemo Chobani	Medieval
407	Church "Naka Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Tsvirmi, district Kvemo Chobani	Medieval
408	Amiran Tamliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Kvemo Chobani	Medieval
409	Tamliani Family Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Kvemo Chobani	Medieval
410	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tsvirmi, district Zemo Chobani	Medieval
411	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Tsvirmi, district Zemo Chobani	Medieval
412	Giorgi Pirtskheliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Zemo Chobani, cemetery	Medieval
413	Chichiko Tamliani's Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Zemo Chobani	Medieval
414	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tsvirmi	Medieval
415	St. Barbale Church	Village Tsvirmi, district Lamuldi	Medieval
416	Anzor Phirtskhelani's Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Lamuldi	Medieval
417	Raphiel Giglemiani's Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Lamuldi	Medieval
418	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tsvirmi, district Tuberi	Medieval
419	Vladymer Phangani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tsvirmi, district Tuberi	Medieval
420	St. Mary Church "Lamaria"	Village Tsvirmi, district Pekhi	1881
421	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
422	St. George's Church "Jgrag"	Village Tcholashi	XIX-XX A.D.
423	Qvito Devdariani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
424	Tatash Jachvliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
425	Giorgi Qochqani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
426	Sasha Shervashidze's Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
427	Giorgi Pirtskheliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
428	Vati Gujejiani's Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
429	Mirdon Gujejiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
430	Gelakhsan Devdariani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
431	Givi Gujejiani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval

432	Gela Jorjoliani's Residential Complex: 1. "Machubi" (ground floor hall) 2. Tower	Village Tcholashi	Medieval
433	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Tchokhuldi	XI A.D.
434	Kvitsiani Family Tower	Village Tchokhuldi	Medieval
435	Church "Taringzeli" (Church of the Archangel)	Village Khaishi, Dakari	Medieval
436	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Khalde	Medieval
437	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Villageh Khalde, cemetery	XIX A.D.
438	Original rural settlement pattern	Village Khe	Medieval
439	Complex of the Church: 1. St. Kvirike and Ivlita Church "Lagvirka" 2. Defensive fence 3. Other buildings	Village Khe, South-West, "Mtis Kontskhi"	XI-XII A.D.
440	St. Barbale Church	Village Khe, Center of the village, cemetery	XI A.D.
441	Ilia Gulbani's Tower	Village Khe	Medieval
442	Grigol Ansiani's Tower	Village Kherkhvashi	Medieval
443	Church "Matskhovari" (Church of the Redeemer)	Village Hebuti	Medieval

Source: *Ministry of Culture of Georgia: Ministerial Orders #3/133 and #3/110(2006 and 2011)*

APPENDIX 3

Preliminary Turbine – Generator Unit Characteristics

TURBNPRO Version 3 - PELTON TURBINE SOLUTION SUMMARY

Solution File Name: d:¥projects¥database¥en2-3xp

TURBINE SIZING CRITERIA

Rated Discharge:	150.1	cfs	/	4.25 m3/s
Net Head at Rated Discharge:	967.2	feet	/	294.8 meters
Gross Head:	1010.5	feet	/	308.0 meters
Efficiency Priority:			5	
System Frequency:			50 Hz	
Minimum Net Head:	967.2	feet	/	294.8 meters
Maximum Net Head:	986.5	feet	/	300.7 meters

PELTON TURBINE SOLUTION DATA

Arrangement:	VERTICAL WITH RUNNER ON TURBINE SHAFT			
Intake Type:	3 - JET			
Runner Pitch Diameter:	63.6	inches	/	1616 mm
Unit Speed:	428.6	rpm		
Multiplier Efficiency Modifier:	1.000			
Flow Squared Efficiency Modifier:	0.0000			

Specific Speed at Rated Net Head (turbine) -	(US Cust.)	(SI Units)
At 100% Turbine Output:	9.7	36.8
At Peak Efficiency Condition:	8.8	33.7

Specific Speed at Rated Net Head (per jet) -	(US Cust.)	(SI Units)
At 100% Turbine Output:	5.6	21.3
At Peak Efficiency Condition:	5.1	19.4

SOLUTION PERFORMANCE DATA

At Rated Net Head of: 967.2 feet / 294.8 meters

% of Rated Discharge	Output (KW)	Efficiency (%)	cfs	m3/s
** 116.6	12764	89.1	175.0	4.96
100	11020	89.7	150.1	4.25
* 83.3	9200	89.8	125.1	3.54
75	8267	89.7	112.6	3.19
50	5456	88.8	75.0	2.13
25	2701	87.9	37.5	1.06

** - Overcapacity

* - Peak Efficiency Condition

At Maximum Net Head of: 986.5 feet / 300.7 meters

Max. Output (KW)	Efficiency (%)	cfs	m3/s
13148	89.0	176.8	5.01

At Minimum Net Head of: 967.2 feet / 294.8 meters

Max. Output (KW)	Efficiency (%)	cfs	m3/s
12770	89.1	175.1	4.96

Solution File Name: d:₩projects₩database₩en2-3xp

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

Maximum Runaway Speed (at Max. Net Head): 753 rpm

D/B Ratio (Runner Pitch Dia./Bucket Width): 2.90

Maximum Hydraulic Thrust (at Max. Net Head):	12850 lbs	/	5841 kg
Hydraulic Thrust per Jet (at Max. Net Head):	12850 lbs	/	5841 kg
Estimated Axial Thrust:	16846 lbs	/	7657 kg

Approximate Runner and Shaft Weight: 15432 lbs / 7015 kg

DIMENSIONAL DATA

Intake Type: 3 - JET

	inches	/	mm
Inlet Diameter:	30.3		770
Nozzle Diameter:	20.7		526
Jet Orifice Diameter:	6.6		168
Needle Stroke:	6.3		160
Inlet Piping Spiral Radius:	141.5		3595
Jet to Jet Included Angle:	120 Degrees		

Housing/Discharge Geometry:

	inches	/	mm
Centerline to Housing Top:	44.7		1135
Housing Diameter:	211.2		5365
Discharge Width:	158.4		4024
Tailwater Depth:	27.7		704
Discharge Ceiling to T.W.:	38.2		970
Centerline to Tailwater:	104.0		2641

Shafting Arrangement: VERTICAL WITH RUNNER ON TURBINE SHAFT

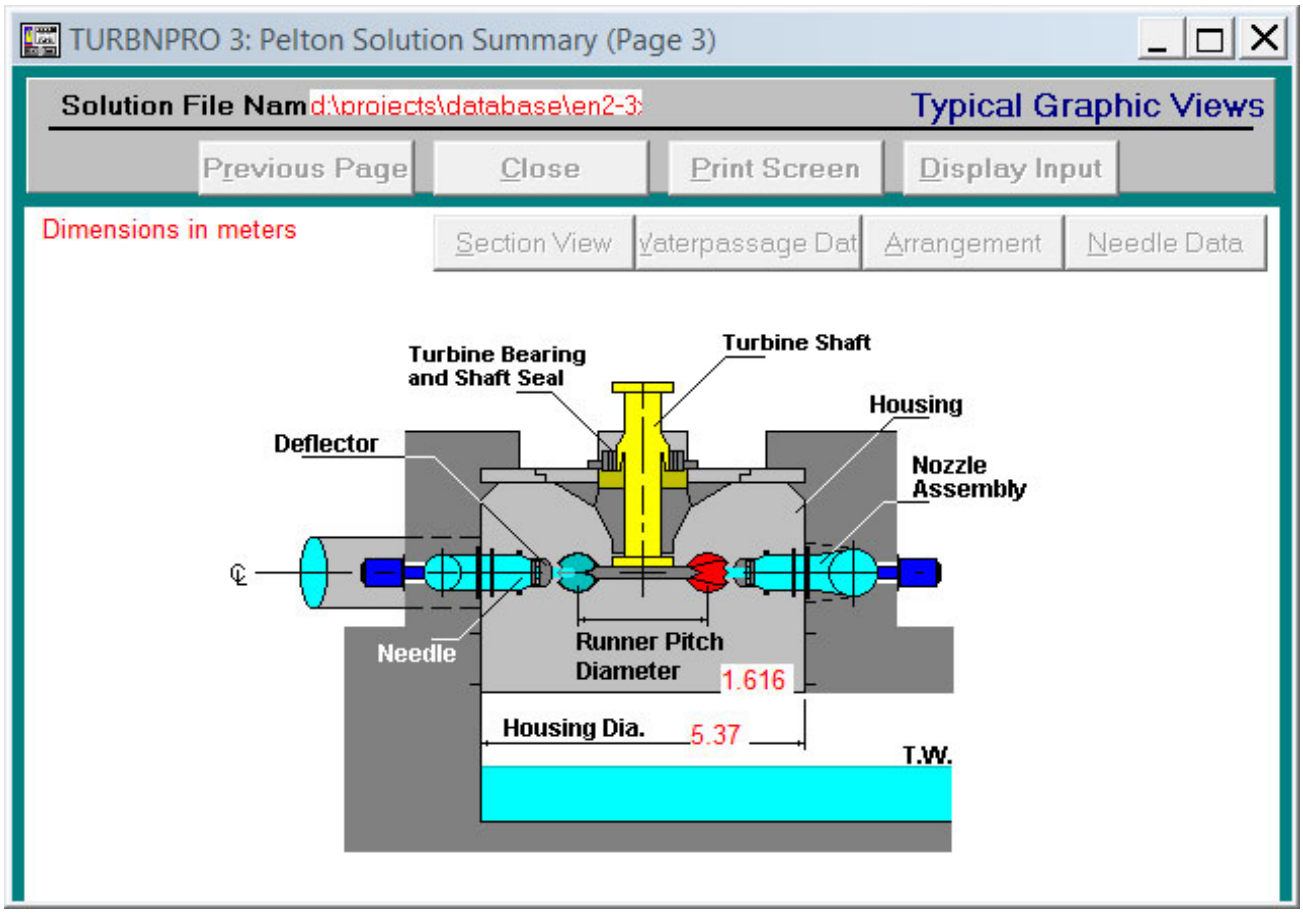
	inches	/	mm
Centerline to Shaft Coupling:	92.7		2355
Turbine Shaft Diameter:	14.7		374

Miscellaneous:

	inches	/	mm
Runner Outside Diameter:	85.6		2173
Runner Bucket Width:	21.9		557

**** All information listed above is typical only. Detailed characteristics will vary based on turbine manufacturer's actual designs.

Solution File Name: d:₩projects₩database₩en2-3xp
Intake Type: 3 - JET
Runner Diameter: 1616 mm
Net Head at Rated Discharge: 294.80 meters
Unit Speed: 428.6 rpm



Solution File Name: d:₩projects₩database₩en2-3xp
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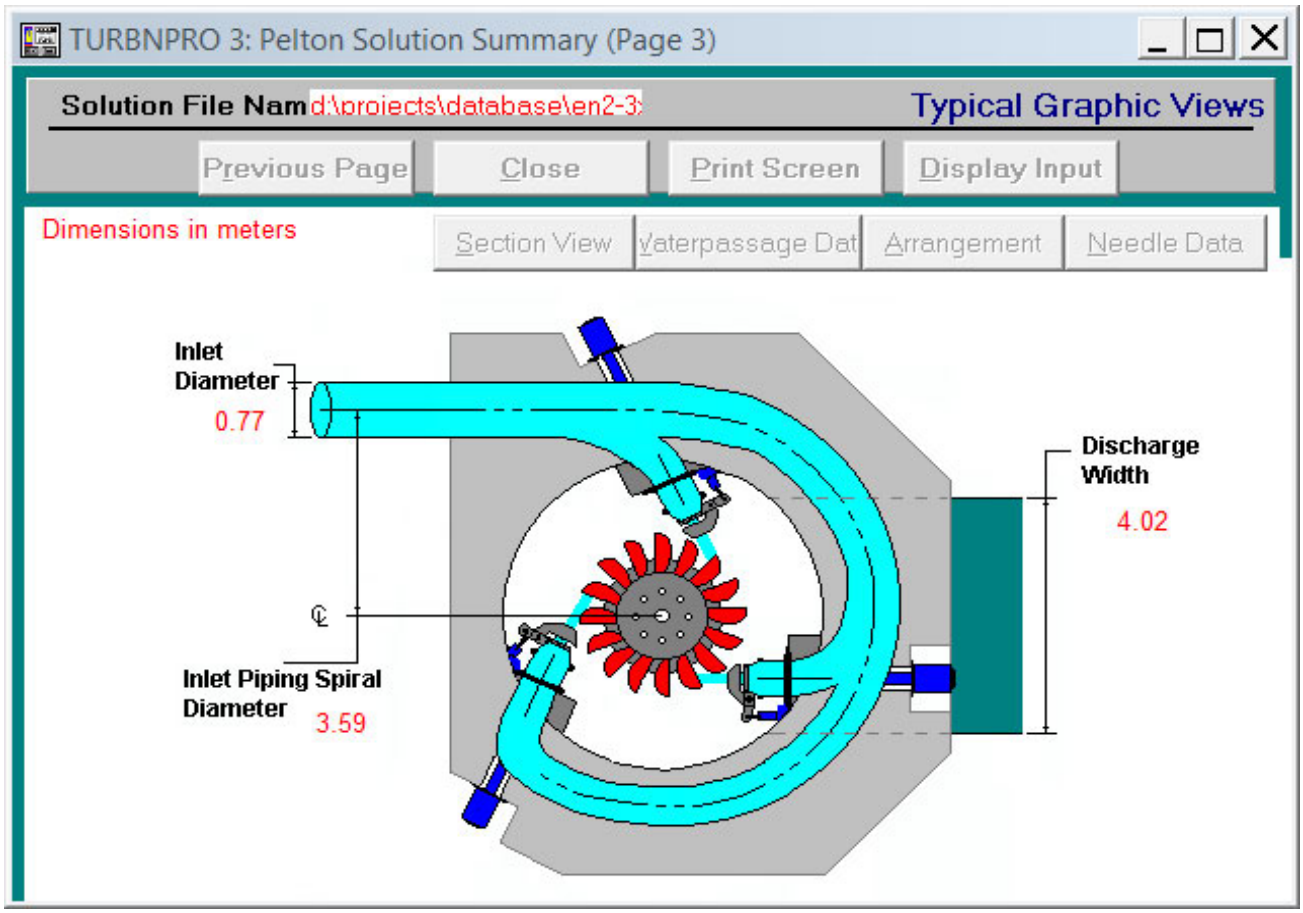

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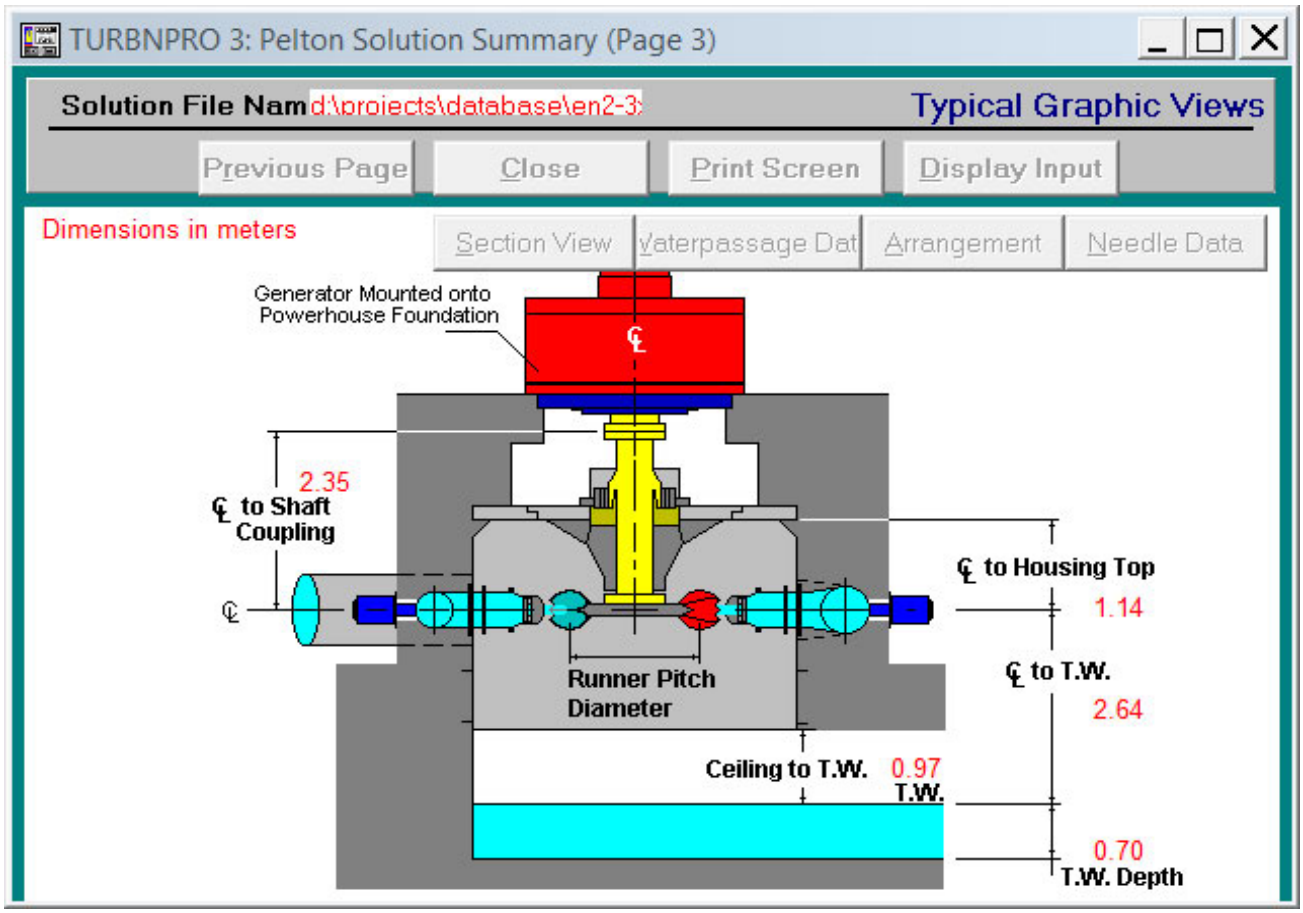

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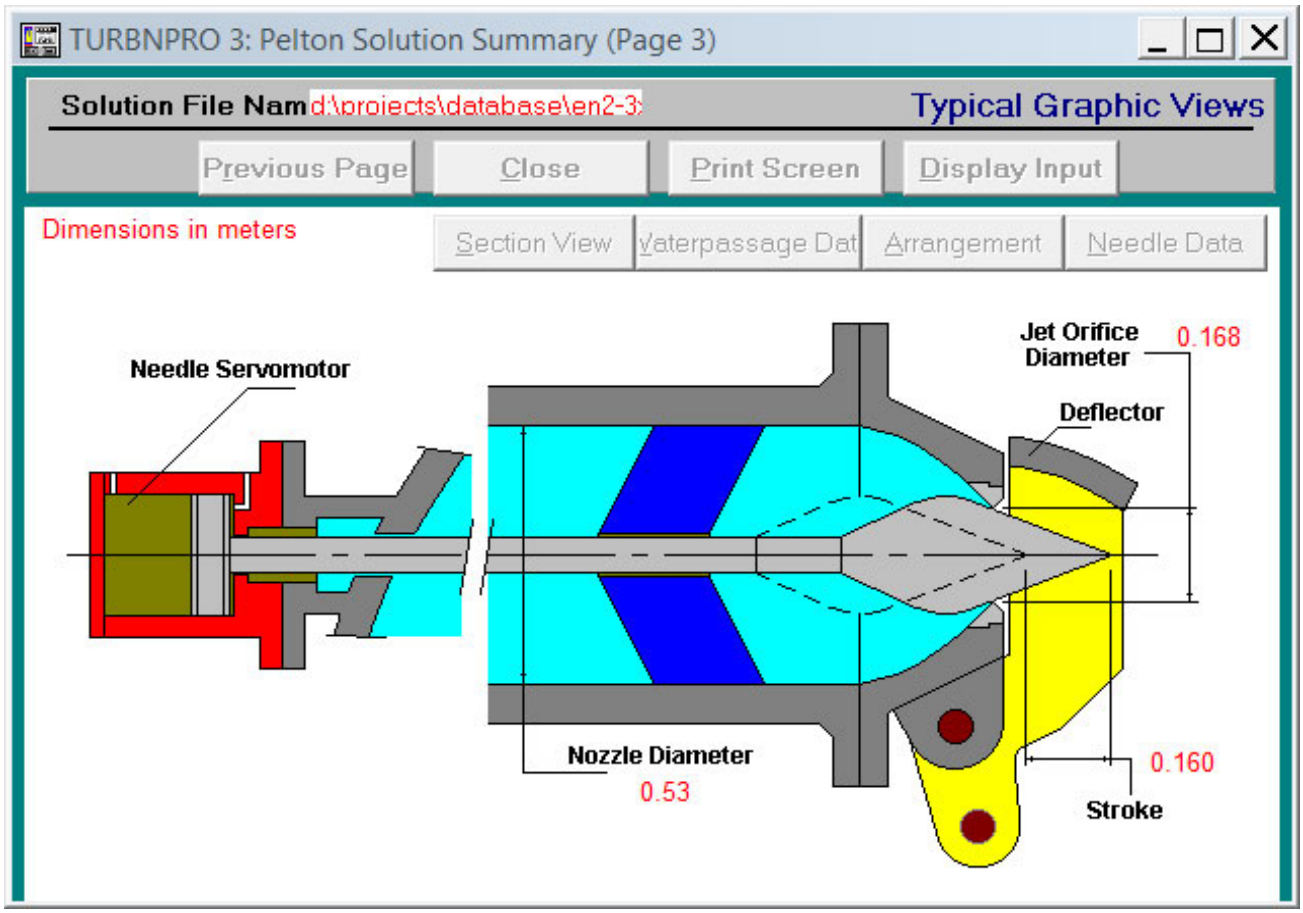
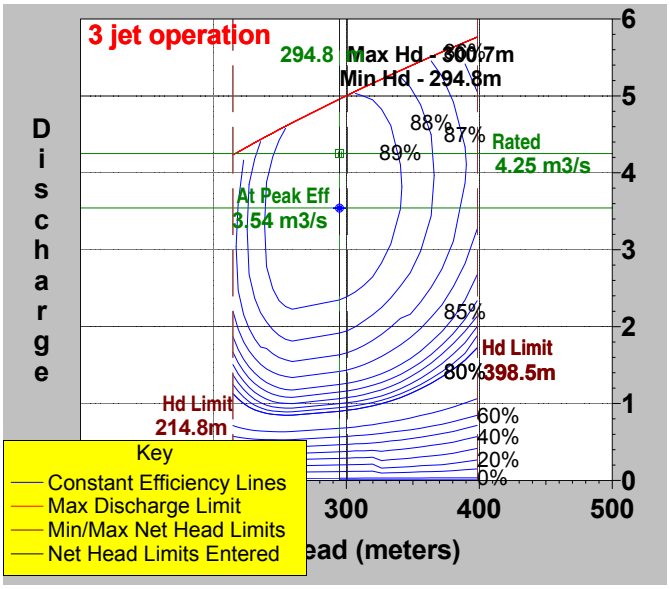
Net Head at Rated Discharge: 294.80 meters
Unit Speed: 428.6 rpm



Solution File Name: d:₩projects₩database₩en2-3xp

Intake Type:	3 - JET
Runner Pitch Diameter:	1616 mm
Net Head at Rated Discharge:	294.80 meters
Unit Speed:	428.6 rpm
Peak Efficiency:	89.8 %
Multiplier Efficiency Modifier:	1.000
Flow Squared Efficiency Modifier:	0.0000



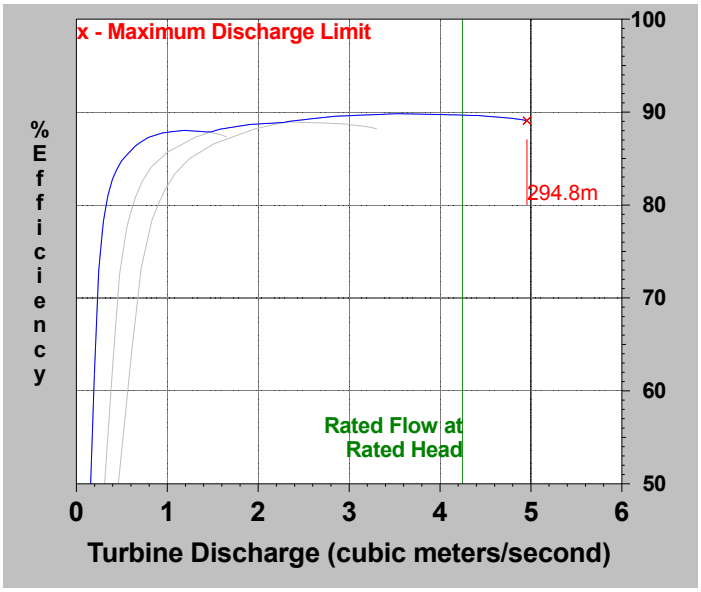
NOTE: Discharge is in cubic meters per second

Solution File Name: d:₩projects₩database₩en2-3xp
Intake Type: 3 - JET
Runner Pitch Diameter: 1616 mm
Net Head at Rated Discharge: 294.80 meters
Unit Speed: 428.6 rpm
Multiplier Efficiency Modifier: 1.000
Flow Squared Efficiency Modifier: 0.0000

Performance Data Shown is for a Net Head of: 294.8000

Power (KW)	Efficiency (%)	Discharge (m3/s)	Operating Jets	Notes
12770	89.07	4.96	3	Max Discharge Limit
12537	89.23	4.86	3	Additional Output Capability
12298	89.35	4.76	3	Additional Output Capability
12053	89.43	4.66	3	Additional Output Capability
11806	89.51	4.56	3	Additional Output Capability
11560	89.59	4.46	3	Additional Output Capability
11309	89.63	4.36	3	Additional Output Capability
11055	89.66	4.26	3	Additional Output Capability
11020	89.66	4.25	3	Rated Flow/Head Condition
10801	89.69	4.16	3	-
10547	89.71	4.07	3	-
10292	89.73	3.97	3	-
10037	89.75	3.87	3	-
9782	89.77	3.77	3	-
9527	89.80	3.67	3	-
9271	89.82	3.57	3	-
9198	89.82	3.54	3	Best Efficiency at Net Head
9012	89.79	3.47	3	-
8750	89.75	3.37	3	-
8489	89.71	3.27	3	-
8228	89.68	3.17	3	-
7968	89.64	3.07	3	-
7707	89.60	2.97	3	-
7447	89.56	2.88	3	-
7183	89.47	2.78	3	-
6919	89.36	2.68	3	-
6654	89.26	2.58	3	-
6391	89.15	2.48	3	-
6128	89.05	2.38	3	-
6071	88.92	2.36	2	Best Efficiency for 2 Jet Operation
5861	88.88	2.28	2	-
5603	88.82	2.18	2	-
5345	88.76	2.08	2	-
5087	88.70	1.98	2	-
4829	88.63	1.88	2	-
4566	88.47	1.78	2	-
4305	88.31	1.69	2	-
4044	88.15	1.59	2	-
3779	87.87	1.49	2	-
3528	87.89	1.39	1	-
3279	87.96	1.29	1	-
3029	88.02	1.19	1	-
3005	88.02	1.18	1	Best Efficiency for 1 Jet Operation
2773	87.92	1.09	1	-
2518	87.81	0.99	1	-
2260	87.58	0.89	1	-
2002	87.26	0.79	1	-
1740	86.67	0.69	1	-
1476	85.79	0.59	1	-
1214	84.70	0.50	1	-
949	82.74	0.40	1	-
673	78.25	0.30	1	-
353	61.63	0.20	1	-

Power (KW)	Efficiency (%)	Discharge (m3/s)	Operating Jets	Notes
88	30.70	0.10	1	Low efficiency; not used in energy calculation



APPENDIX 4

Minutes from Public Awareness Workshop

Public Awareness Workshop Report

TITLE: HIPP Public Awareness Workshop with the communities of Upper-Enguri River basin Communities in Mestia and Ushguli, Svaneti Region, Georgia.

DATE: 29 – 30.05.2012

VENUE: **Mestia Municipality Building, Conference Hall;**
Ushguli Secondary School Building

Speakers:

Gigla Sikharulidze, HIPP Project Engineer
Keti Skhireli, HIPP Project, Environmental Specialist
Irina Iremashvili, HIPP Project, Outreach and Communication Manager

Background:

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) through the Hydropower Investment Promotion Project (HIPP) supports development of a minimum 400 MW in new, run-of-the-river hydropower stations in Georgia. This project is managed by Deloitte Consulting. As part of this program, HIPP has identified three clusters of project sites in the Enguri River Basin. HIPP is now conducting pre-feasibility studies for 15 projects with a total capacity of 431 MW. These HPP sites are on the River Enguri and its tributaries (Khaldestchala, Adishtchala, Dolra, Mulkhura, Mestiatchala, Tviberi and Tsaneri) Upper Svaneti region. The HIPP team is preparing basic technical studies to evaluate the technical and economical feasibility of the projects.
As part of this process and with the aim of ensuring public participation at the early planning stage, identify areas of community concern, and gather feedback from local residents public awareness workshops were held in the Building of Mestia Municipality and Ushguli (which is the highest inhabited place in Europe) Secondary School with the communities of Mestia, Ushguli and the surrounding communities that can be impacted by projects implementation (Mestia, Svipi, Tviberi, Bogreshi, Nakipari, Ieli, Lahili, Jabeshi, Lakhushdi, Ushxvanari, Lalkhori, Chazhashi, Vichnashi).

Aim of the Workshop:

- Increase awareness of local communities on small and medium run-of-the-river hydro power plans and promote their support to such activities;
- Inform local community the goal of the project and ensure their involvement at the early planning stage.
- Identify community concerns regarding the possible development of the project and gain their feedback; ensure positive attitude towards the project and increase cooperation perspectives between public and project developers.

Workshop Process:

The purpose of the meetings was to provide information and get the opinions of the locals related to the project. The date, place and the scope of these meeting was preliminary informed and agreed with Svaneti local government during HIPP team field visits. Meeting date and venue were agreed with Local Municipalities; Public workshop was announced to all communities in Mestia and Ushguli districts by local municipality, written advertisements were made at Municipality Building. It was also announced at the Media Workshop organized by HIPP to local press representatives. HIPP team facilitated attendance of the Attorneys of all communities together with other active members at the Workshops. Mestia PAW was attended by community members from: **Mestia, Svipi, Tviberi, Bogreshi, Nakipari, Leli, Lahili, Jabeshi, Lakhushdi, Ushxvanari,** PAW in Ushguli was attended by members of **Ushguli and Kala communities: Lalkhori, Chazhashi, Vichnashi.** Totally up to 100 community members attended both workshops (70 in Mestia and 30 in Ushguli).

During the workshop HIPP team members provided information about the project in general, made presentations on technical characteristics of the proposed HPP projects and on possible environmental and social impact. Issue that project will not create significant impoundment causing displacement of adjacent population was stressed during the workshop.

The HIPP team stressed the importance of public participation at early project design phase. Participants have been asked to express their opinion/attitude towards the project in general as well as impact on environment and socio-economic conditions of their household. Local NGO representatives (Svaneti Tourism Center, CENN) mentioned a few considerations about the project impacts both environmental and socio-economic point of view.

Workshop in Mestia was also attended by the representatives of Field Office Zugdidi of European Union Monitoring Mission, which were interested in the scope of the Projects and whether they could serve as a substitution for Khudoni HPP. HIPP representatives provided them with detailed information about the project.

Key issues/concerns raised by community members were as follows:

- Community members asked to consider a cumulative impact that may take place in case of implementation of all 15 projects identified by HIPP together with such big HPP projects as Khudoni and Nenskra. In this regard, health issues were underlined that may occur by increased humidity;

- Local benefits of the projects; Community members were interested whether they could benefit from the low electricity tariffs;

- Will the local community be able to influence on decision-making process of the project implementation? For instance, change certain component of the project.

CONCLUSIONS:

- The outcome of Mestia and Ushguli public awareness workshops is as follows:
- Community's attitude towards the project development is positive; Community members think they could benefit from development of project in case the project developers properly consider their concerns/suggestions and watershed characteristics. On the other hand, community members are willing to cooperate with HPP project developers. From operation of the HPP local population expects to receive new job opportunities;
- Ushguli community was particularly interested in implementation of the projects, as they have the problems in electricity supply and think that if a new HPP is constructed nearby their problems will be resolved. Though main reason of their poor power supply is depreciated distribution networks, power supply lines and poles, which need replacing.
- Ushguli Workshop also revealed the need of making a change in the design of of the the HIPP's sites - Enguri 1 HPP, namely, one resident of Ushguli declared his right of ownership on the place, where construction of the Power House was planned, and accordingly, HIPP Power Engineer decided to change the project design in favor of the local community member and as he is against selling this plot of land the power house of Enguri 1 will be planned in away from that plot.
- It was agreed that future development of the project would be further discussed with the community members.

The project profiles, HIPP information leaflet and special brochure on Upper-Enguri Basin HPP Cascades, also, USAID energy map were used as supportive documentation. Meeting agenda, photos, HIPP presentation, attendance forms filled by community members, electronic versions of the brochure distributed among them are attached to this report as illustrative materials. The snapshot of the follow-up local press release on www.mestia.ge is also attached.

Attachment A: Public Awareness Workshop Agenda

Public Awareness Meeting for Upper-Enguri River Basin HPP Cascades

Agenda

29 May, 2012, Mestia Municipality Building
30 May, 2012, Ushguli Secondary School

11:00–11:15	Registration		
	Introductions	**Moderator:**	**Duration**
11.15–11.20	Opening Remarks, HIPP Project Description	HIPP/I. Iremashvili	10 min
11:20–11:30	Presentation of HPP Projects Outline	HIPP/G. Sikharulidze	20 min
12:00–12:20	Presentation of Identified Environmental/Social Issues	HIPP/K. Skhireli	20 min
	Questions and Discussion		
12:20–13.45	Discussion • Socioeconomic Issues • Environmental Issues • Public Health & Safety Issues • Construction Issues	Facilitated by: HIPP / G. Pochkhua	30 min
13:45–14:00	**Concluding Remarks**	HIPP/Local Municipality	15 min

Attachment B: Photos of Public Awareness Workshops in Mestia and Ushguli

Pictures of Public Awareness Workshop in Mestia, Municipality Building

Pictures of Public Awareness Workshop in Mestia, Municipality Building

Pictures of Public Awareness Workshop in Ushguli, Secondary School Building

PREPARED BY: Irina Iremashvili

APPROVED BY: Michael Jake Delphia, CoP

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