

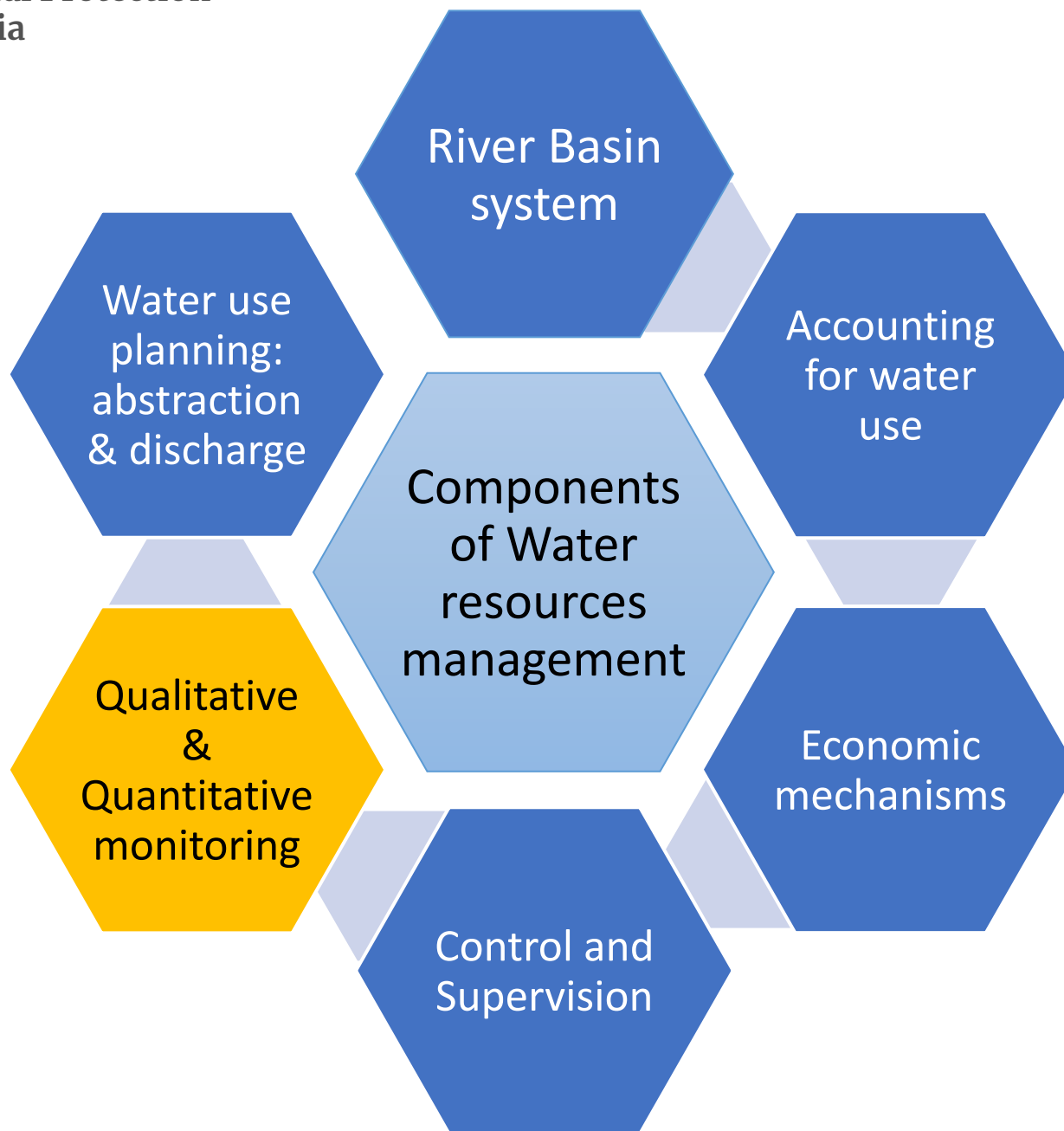
Experience of Georgia

Promoting Good Ecological Status of Waters in Georgia Through Policy Reform

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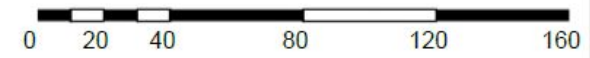
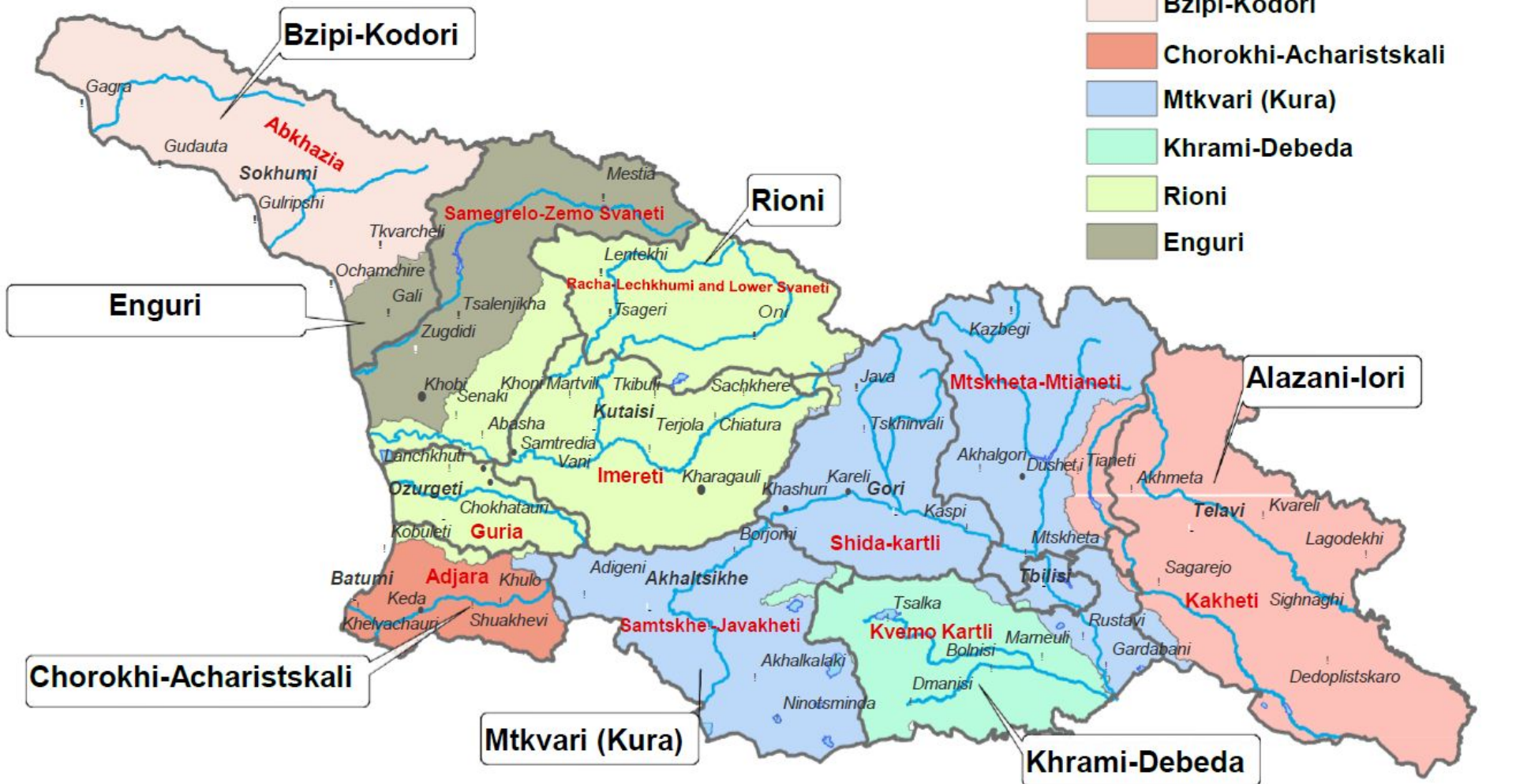
8th of October, 2024



Basin territorial units



- Alazani-lori
- Bzipi-Kodori
- Chorokhi-Acharistskali
- Mtkvari (Kura)
- Khrami-Debeda
- Rioni
- Enguri





Obligations in the field of water resources management determined by the Association Agreement

Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)

Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (91/271/EEC)

Flood Risk Management Directive (2007/60/EC)

Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)

Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)

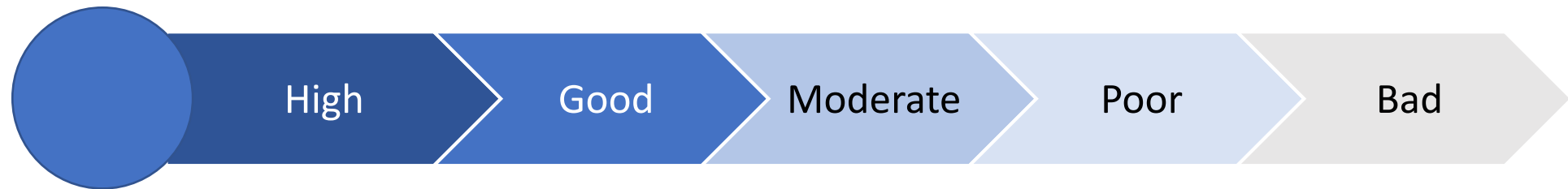
Marine Strategy Framework Directive (2008/56/EC)

Georgian Water Resources Management Law & Directive N 2000/60/EC on the development of a framework for Union action in the field of water policy (*Water Framework Directive*)

The objective of new water legislation:

- Protection of water resources and improvement of their status

Water body status



Establishing an effective water resources management system:

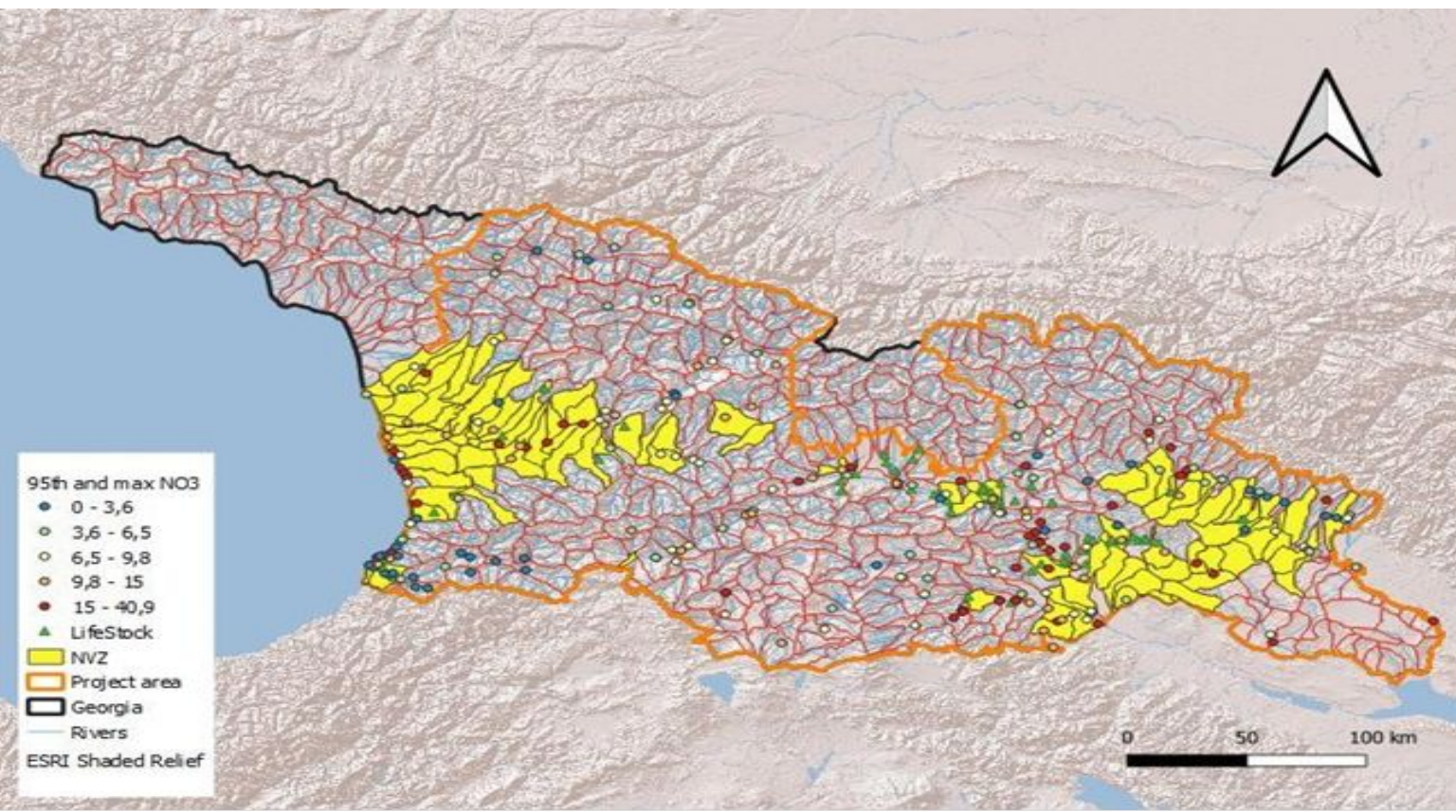
- Promote the protection and sustainable use of water resources in line with the principles of integrated management

For the overall ecological assessment, hydrobiological, hydro morphological and physico-chemical indicators should be taken into account.



Directive 91/676/EC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by **nitrates** from agricultural sources

Potential NVZ areas in Georgia



Adoption of national legislation and
designation of competent authority/ies

establishment of monitoring programs

Identification of polluted waters or waters at risk
and designation of nitrate vulnerable zones

Establishment of action plans and codes of good
agricultural practices for nitrate vulnerable zones



Monitoring of Surface Water within the EU4Environment – Water Resources and Environmental Data Project



Sampling Locations in the Rioni and Enguri River Basins

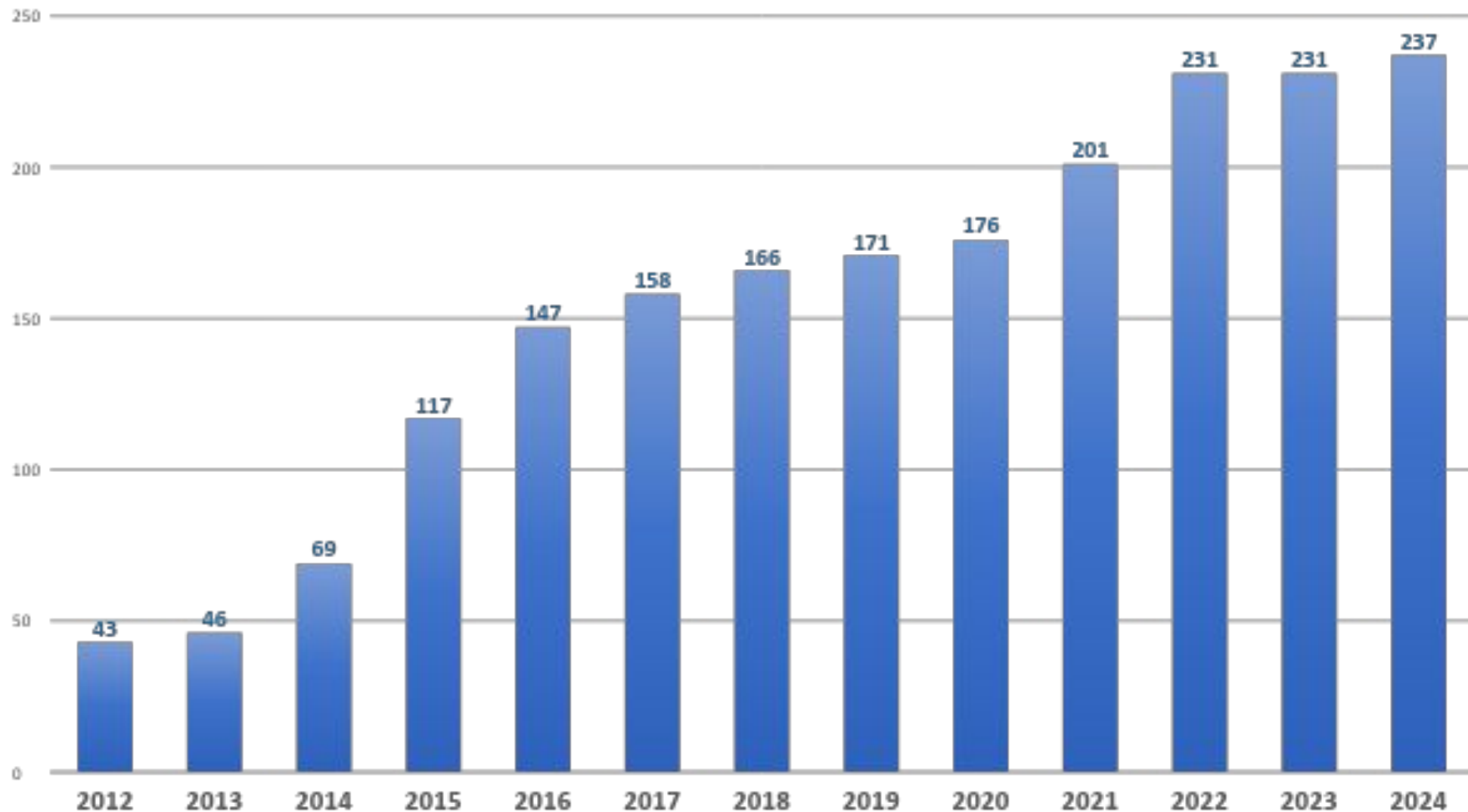


2023 - Transboundary monitoring in Ktsia/Khrami-Debeda and Alazani-Iori River Basins;

2022, 2023 - Monitoring of surface water in Rioni and Enguri River Basins



Surface Water Monitoring Network



From 237 SW
Monitoring Points
macroinvertebrates
surveys are
conducted in 115
points



Challenges

- Urban Wastewater: Untreated urban wastewater is the primary source of surface water pollution in Georgia, particularly affecting rivers in the Black Sea and Mtkvari basins with excess ammonium nitrogen.
- Agricultural Diffuse Pollution: Likely to contribute to diffuse pollution, adding to water quality issues.
- Industrial Pollution: Mining and beneficiation activities are major sources of industrial pollution, with heavy metal contamination observed in the Khvrila, Mashavera, and Kazretula rivers.
- Water Quality Concerns: While most underground fresh drinking water meets regulatory standards, occasional contamination with nitrogen compounds and microbiological pollutants has been detected.



Ministry of Environmental
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Thank you for your attention!

Questions

Contact

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