

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Green Climate Foundation (GCF)

Rural household survey on energy use and the main drivers of forest and other natural resource degradation focusing on women as actors of change of natural resource management in Lori, Tavush and Syunik Provinces of Armenia

Support for development of Green Climate Fund Project and Capacity Building
Development in Armenia (LOA2017/27)

The project implemented under the FAO UNGA Programme

Organisation: Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment NGO (AWHHE)
Country: Armenia

Yerevan 2018

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List of Abbreviations

AWHHE	Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCF	Green Climate Foundation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WWF	World Wild Fund

Acknowledgements

AWHHE expresses appreciation to the team of FAO for the valuable input for the present report as well as technical guidance and assistance throughout the project including survey methodology and analysis, liaison with the national authorities in Armenia, etc. AWHHE is grateful to Hyantar experts for consultative support. AWHHE also would like to acknowledge the cooperation with the administration of the surveyed village communities.

Executive summary

The present household survey was conducted by the NGO Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment (AWHHE) as part of activities for the provision of “Support for the development of Green Climate Fund project and capacity building development in Armenia”.

The household survey contributes to the FAO Strategic Objective 2 – Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable; Organizational outcome 2.2 countries developed or improved policies and governance mechanisms to address sustainable production, climate change and environmental degradation in agriculture, fisheries and forestry; output 2.2.1 policies, strategies and investment programmes formulate, in support to sustainable agriculture, forestry and fishery, and address climate change and environmental degradation.

The present report summarizes the results of a household survey completed under FAO UNGA Programme and contributes to FAO support to the Government of Armenia in developing its Green Climate Fund capacities and project portfolio for achieving its commitments under its (intended) nationally determined contribution (INDC) under the UNFCCC Paris Agreement.

AWHHE used a household survey template prepared by FAO to undertake household research which will be elaborated by FAO and partners. The household survey was undertaken using a template provided by FAO and based on the agreed criteria.

The provinces (marzes) and villages where the household surveys was undertaken were determined in coordination FAO and Hyantar. The survey was conducted in 28 villages in three Armenia’s marzes: Tavush, Lori and Syunik. The work also ensured the engagement with local communities (the administration/ mayors of the villages). The criteria of selection of individuals to be interviewed were determined based on village, household structure as well as location of the villages compared to forested areas. The necessary training of the staff who were to undertake the survey work was provided to ensure quality and consistency of the results. The surveys were undertaken on a one-to-one individual basis addressing women as the main target. A total of 280 people were interviewed of which 140 people were interviewed in 14 villages in location in proximity of relevant forest resources and 140 people interviewed in 14 villages where forest resources were not available in a radius of 15 km.

The compiled numeric data is provided in one excel sheet to allow easy elaboration of the data and the non-numeric responses (worded replies) are provided in a word document. The information is also provided in a gender disaggregated form.

During the survey, AWHHE made the following observations regarding the key barriers and enabling factors which could be created in developing an overview/vision and roadmap of women’s engagement in forest management:

Should be accomplished

- The survey showed that....
- Main findings....
- women...

1. The objective of the survey

The objective of the present rural household survey is to

- a) establish baselines of energy use and type (wood, gas, etc.) at different times of the year and
- b) determine the main drivers of forest and other natural resource degradation focusing on women as actor of change of natural resource management.

2. The task of the survey

In line with the above objectives, the analysis focuses on the following issues:

- 1.1 To what extent does the use of energy sources (wood, gas, etc.) in cold and hot seasons affect the degradation of forest and natural sources?
- 1.2 To what extent is the climate change driven by the use of energy sources (wood, gas, etc.)?
- 1.3 What are the major driving forces of forest and natural resource degradation?
- 1.4 To what extent do the women as actor of change of natural resource management manage or influence those changes?

3. The household selection

The selection of households was done in a multi-layered way to ensure that the full picture of each community is reflected.

The following selection layers were taken into account:

- a. geographical location by provinces;
- b. location by Forest Enterprises;
- c. location of communities: nearness to and remoteness from forests;
- d. division of the community area;
- e. selection of families;
- f. selection of a family member.

3.1 Target Provinces

The following provinces of Armenia were selected for the survey: Lori, Tavush and Syunik.

3.2 Selection of the Forest Enterprises

The Forest Enterprises, as well as the communities of Lori and Tavush provinces were selected and provided to “Armenian Woman for Health and Healthy Environment” (AWHHE) NGO by “Hayantar” (“ArmForest”) SNCO.

The choice of Forest Enterprises and communities of Syunik Province was made by GIS Officer of WWF - Armenia Mr. Arman Kandaryan.

Table 1 presents the provinces and Forest Enterprises selected for each province survey.

Table 1. Provinces & Forest Enterprises

No	Lori Province	Tavush Province	Syunik Province
1	Gugark Forest Enterprise	Dilijan National Park	Arevik National Park
2	Yeghegnut Forest Enterprise	Artsvaberd Forest Enterprise	Kapan Forest Enterprise
3	Lalvar Forest Enterprise	Ijevan Forest Enterprise	Syunik Forest Enterprise
4	Jiliza Forest Enterprise	Noyemberyan Forest Enterprise	Sisian Forest Enterprise
5	Stepanavan Forest Enterprise	Sevkar Forest Enterprise	

3.3 Location of communities: nearness to and remoteness from the forest

Under the terms of the contract, “Hayantar” (“ArmForest”) SNCO provided a list of villages in Lori and Tavush provinces, 10 of which were close to the forest and 10 beyond the radius of 15 km.

Since the territory of Syunik Province is large and the population is small, the size of population was also considered when selecting the nearby and remote communities. Based on the information about the official population size of Armenia in 2017, the villages with a population over an average in the given Forest Enterprise area were selected.

According to “Hayantar” SNCO, there are no villages beyond the radius of 15 km in the territory of Armenia. Forest areas in Armenia are small and located close to rural communities. The selected communities are located at a maximum distance from the forests.

Below is the list of villages in Lori, Tavush and Syunik provinces (Tables 2, 3 and 4).

The tables contain the names of the Forest Enterprises and communities close to the forest and far away from the forest.

Table 2. Lori Province

No	Forest Enterprise	Community close to the forest	Community far from the forest
1	Gugark Forest Enterprise	Margahovit	Shirakamut (appr. 8 km)
2	Yeghegnut Forest Enterprise	Dsegh	Arevatsag (appr. 6 km)
3	Lalvar Forest Enterprise	Haghpat	Koghes (appr. 4 km)
4	Jiliza Forest Enterprise	Shamlugh	Dashtadem (appr. 10 km)
5	Stepanavan Forest Enterprise	Gyulagarak	Lejan (appr. 8 km)

Table 3. Tavush Province

No	Forest Enterprise	Community close to the forest	Community far from the forest
1	Dilijan National Park	Haghartsin	Azatomut (appr. 2.5 km)
2	Artsvaberd Forest Enterprise	Aygedzor	Chinari (appr. 2.5 km)
3	Ijevan Forest Enterprise	Gandzaqar	Khashtarak (appr. 2.5 km)
4	Noyemberyan Forest Enterprise	Kogb	Bagratashen (appr. 9 km)
5	Sevkar Forest Enterprise	Atcharkut	Berkaber (appr. 4 km)

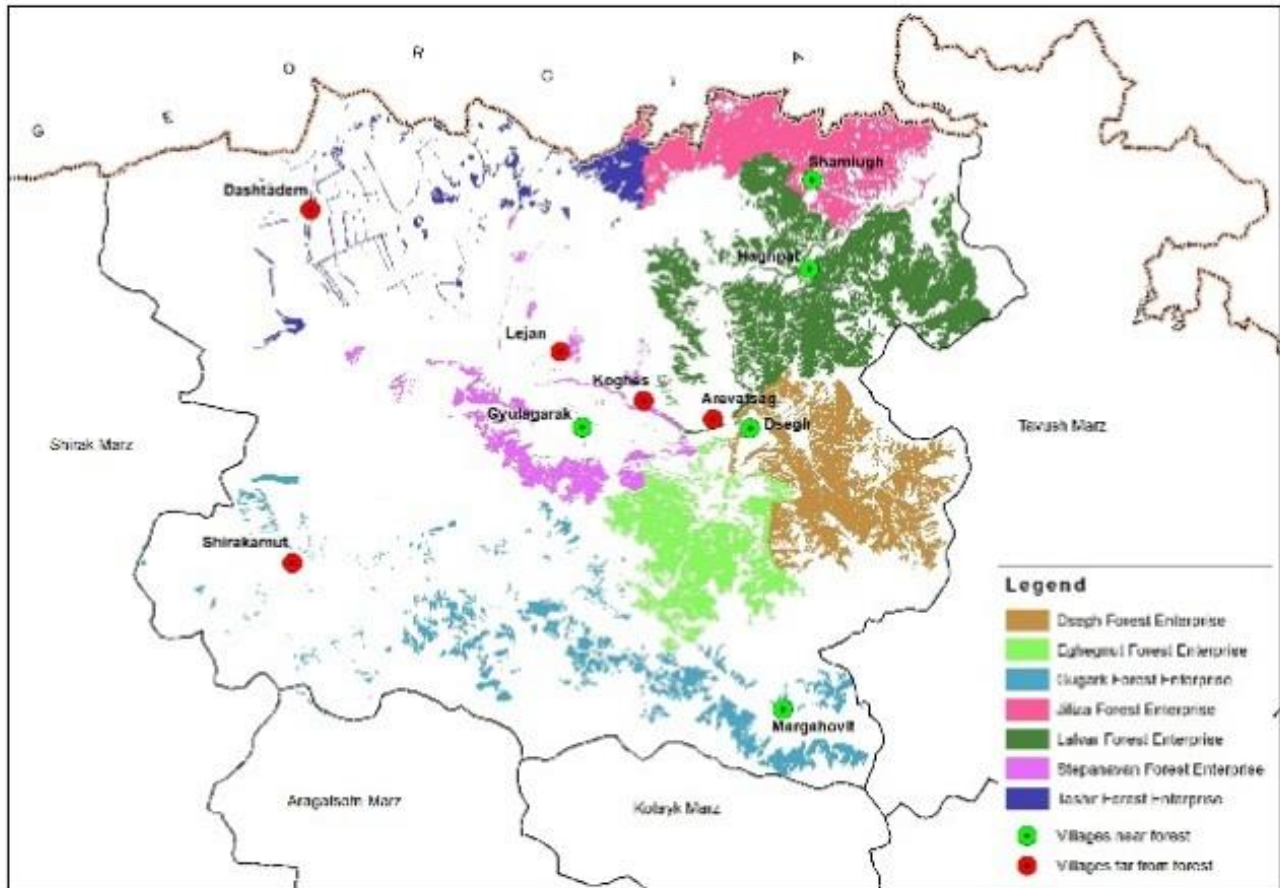
Table 4. Syunik Province

No	Forest Enterprise	Community close to the forest	Community far from the forest
1	Arevik National Park	Vardanidzor	Shvanidzor (appr. 10 km)
2	Kapan Forest Enterprise	Arajadzor	Syunik (appr. 10 km)
3	Syunik Forest Enterprise	Tatev	Tegh (appr. 25 km)
4	Sisian Forest Enterprise	Darbas	Angeghakot (appr. 15 km)

Below are the maps¹ in which:

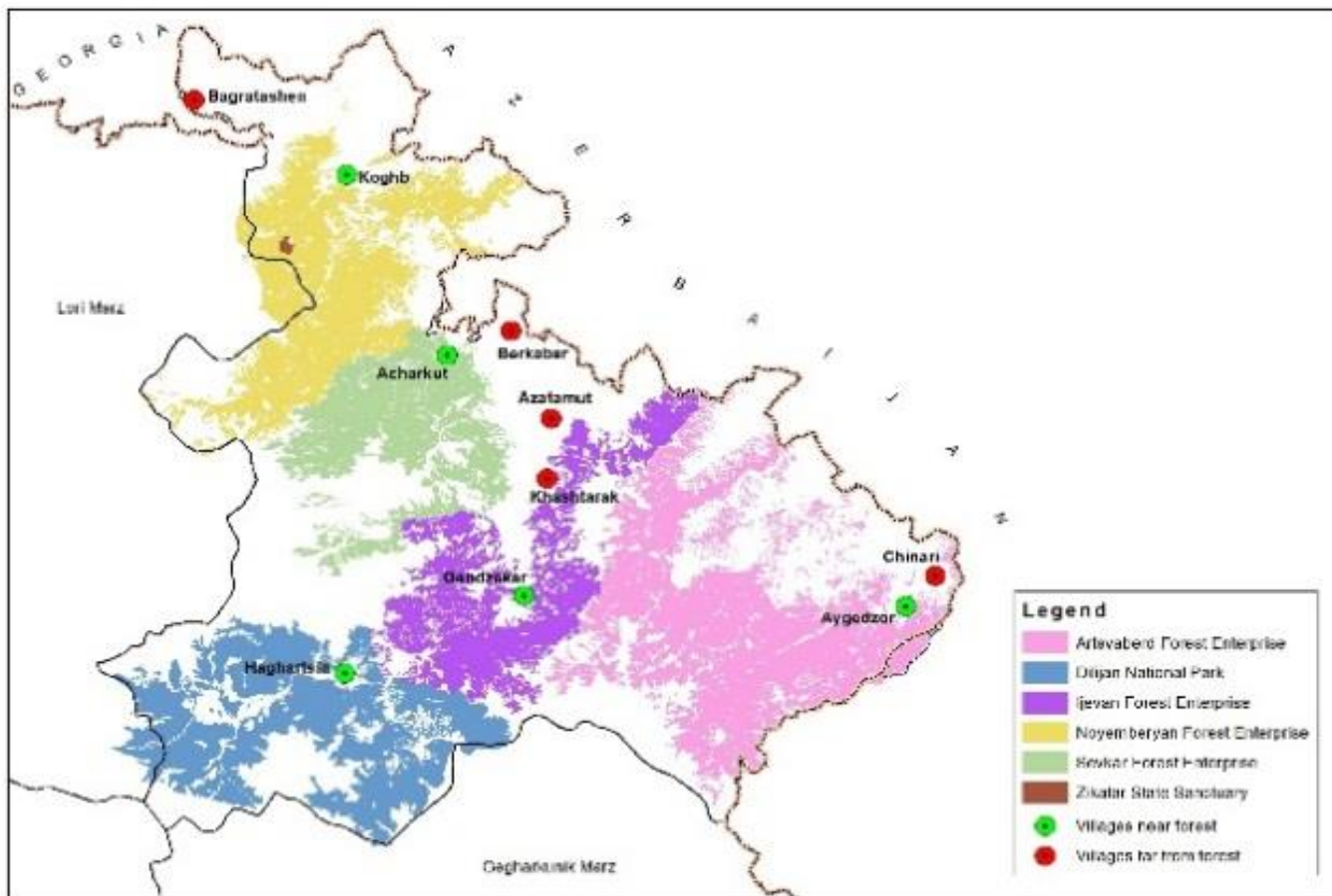
- the areas of Forest Enterprises are marked in different colors;
- the green spots indicate the communities close to the forest;
- the red spots indicate the communities far away from the forest.

Map of Lori Province

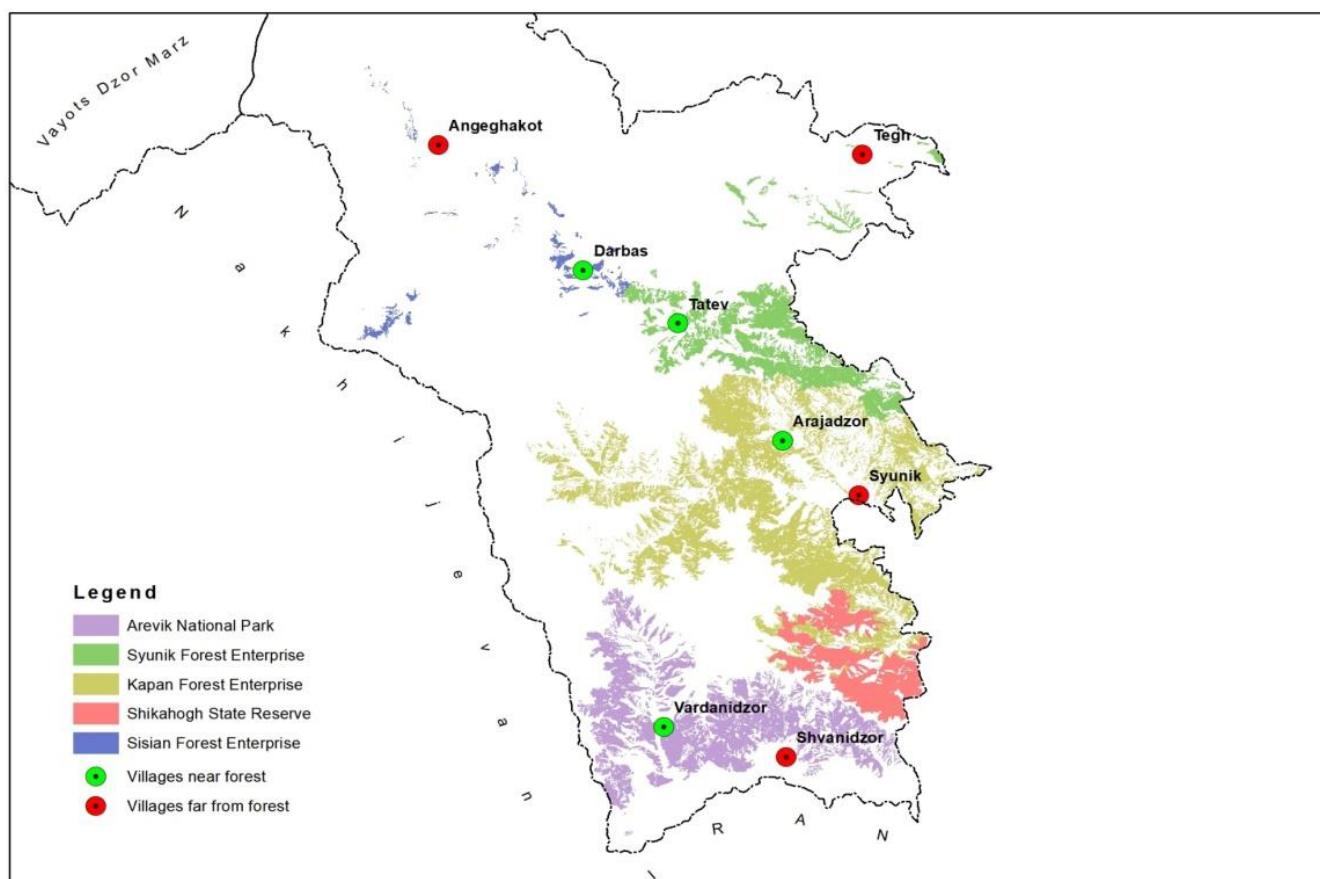


¹ The maps were provided by Arman Kandaryan, GIS Officer of WWF – Armenia

Map of Tavush Province



Map of Syunik Province



3.4 Breakdown of communities

The community area was divided into 5 parts starting from the center to the outskirts. When dividing the area, the geographical location of the community, the gasified and not gasified areas and the distance from the forest and the central road were also taken into account.

3.5 Selection of families

In each of the 5 areas, a survey of 2 families was conducted. The selection of families was done based on the following criteria:

1. the composition of the families:

1.1 a nuclear or incomplete family;

1.2 an extended family.

For information

A nuclear family is a family group consisting of two parents and their children.

An incomplete or one-parent family is a family in which one of the parents is absent.

An extended family consists of people who are related by marriage and descent.

Other information

The newly-formed Armenian family, as a rule, does not leave their parents. Most families are extended, which means that the male and female spouses and their children mostly live with the parents of the male spouse. Sometimes the husband's brother or sister live either alone or with their families under the same roof. There are very few families in which the nuclear family lives with the parents of the female spouse.

2. engagement in agriculture, forest use and cattle-breeding

In cases where

- the community population was small;
- the community was a border village and the rural and forest lands were often fired or mined;
- most of the households did not have land plots or the lands were very small or
- few households were involved in cattle-breeding,

those families were selected which could provide exhaustive information.

3.6 Selection of a family member

The required quota was randomly chosen in the communities, and the best informed female member of the family was interviewed.

Women were not interviewed in case they were not at home or if they were not aware about the questions included in the questionnaire. In such cases, the male member of the household responded.

A survey was conducted with male residents to have comparable results, as well.

4. Questionnaire adaptation

At the initial stage of the survey, the questionnaire was tested and reviewed based on the pilot results, the following work was accomplished:

- examining the questionnaire;
- translating it into Armenian;
- making some adjustments (the changes are insignificant and have no impact on the outcome of the survey) as follows:
- removing some issues to avoid misleading the respondents (in consultation with FAO) as AO and JC organizations do not exist in Armenia;
- moving some questions by grouping themes;
- adding the explanatory notes to the responses (including the results of the first pilot survey).

5. Selection and training of survey participants

Before the survey, an announcement was made for an "interviewer" position among AWHHE volunteers and partners. The following criteria were taken into account:

- experience in the field of sociological research;
- communication skills;
- some knowledge in agriculture;
- possibility to be included in the survey for a few days away from home.

Eleven candidates were selected for a pilot survey.

At the introductory meeting the following topics were discussed:

- contents of the questionnaire;
- the survey route;
- conducting the survey (the procedure for selecting respondents; the procedure to clarify the issues raised during the survey);
- information on payment amount and modality;
- information on survey logistics (accommodation and transportation).

After pilot survey the mistakes and omissions made by the interviewers were presented to them and corrected.

To conduct a survey, 10 interviewers were selected instead of 4 which helped reduce the percentage of systematic errors due to misperception.

The interviewers were divided into two groups: one group was assigned a task to conduct a survey in Lori Province (the interviewers were selected from residents of Lori and Tavush provinces) and the other group in Tavush Province (the interviewers were selected from residents of Yerevan and adjacent provinces). At the end of the first day of the fieldwork, all participants gathered and discussed the issues related to the survey; based on that discussion some corrections were made to the organization of the work. An employee of AWHHE NGO was assigned as leader to each of the two survey groups to ensure the quality and assist the teams as needed.

The four best interviewers who participated in the surveys in Lori and Tavush were selected to conduct the survey in Syunik province (a group leader from AWHHE was assigned). They participated in a brief instruction as a refresher training (the survey questions, the new route and other conditions related to the survey).

6. Pilot survey

A pilot survey was conducted in the village of Shirakamut of Lori Province.

The goal of the pilot survey was to find out:

- whether the questionnaire serves the purpose of the survey;
- the quality of interviewers' work and the availability of probable mistakes and misunderstandings;
- The accuracy of selections.

The survey was conducted in 5 different parts of the community. 5 of 10 interviewers interviewed extended families, and 5 of them interviewed nuclear families (1 questionnaire was not included in the

survey results, as further collaboration with the interviewer was suspended). The target group included women.

The analysis of the survey results showed that 80% of respondents were women. Among the respondents there were households engaged in crop cultivation and livestock and bee-keeping. During the pilot survey, it became clear which issues were difficult to perceive by respondents and needed additional interpretation. There were some questions that the interviewers misunderstood. The unclear issues were clarified by calling the respondents. As a result, some stylistic changes were made in the questionnaire.

7. Working with authorities

Official letters were submitted to Lori, Tavush and Syunik governorates presenting the purpose of the survey and informing about the intention to conduct a survey in the above-mentioned communities. The consent was given and letters of recommendation were sent to the community mayors to assist and provide with relevant information and activities. As needed, mayors supported and provided with the necessary information.

8. Organization of fieldwork

The survey was conducted involving 280 households of 28 communities of 14 forest enterprises located in three provinces of Armenia. The survey was carried out in two stages.

The first stage of the survey was conducted in Lori and Tavush provinces starting from March 21, 2018. The survey lasted 5 days involving 10 people. The survey route was divided into two parts: a group of interviewers mostly conducted the survey in Lori Province and the other group in Tavush Province. Initially the survey was conducted in the nearest areas and then it was continued according to the following route:

1st group (participants were selected from Yerevan and adjacent regions) - departure from Yerevan to Berkaber, Azatamut, Khashtarak, Aygedzor, Atcharkut, Koghb, Bagratashen, Shamlugh and Haghpat communities, and back to Yerevan.

2nd group (participants were selected from Lori and Tavush provinces) - departure from Vanadzor to Margahovit, Haghartsin, Gandzakar, Dsegh, Arevatsag, Koghes, Lejan, Gyulagarak and Dashtadem communities, and back to Vanadzor.

The interviewers stayed in the nearby guesthouses.

The survey was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, timely and without incident.

The second stage of the survey was conducted in Synik Province starting from June 14, 2018.

The fieldwork lasted 5 days. The study involved 4 interviewers.

The interviewers were selected from Yerevan and adjacent regions. The route was as follows: from Yerevan to Angeghakot, Tatev, Tegh, Vardanidzor, Shvanidzor, Syunik, Arajadzor, Darbas and return to Yerevan. They stayed in the nearby guesthouses.

The survey was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, timely and without incident.

9. Survey reliability

The following measures were implemented to ensure the reliability of the survey results. The instructions given to interviewers were as follows:

- When entering each household, introduce yourself and tell them that the survey is carried out jointly with the UN FAO and GCF international organizations and the “Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment” NGO and aimed to contribute to the development of agriculture and environmental protection. Their responses will help to carry out a proper policy in that area.
- Let people know beforehand that the survey will take a long time (about 1-2 hours). Do not insist in case of refusal. The survey involved the members of the family who could provide their free time (the survey season coincided with the early spring, when farmers were mainly busy).
- Be polite and courteous. If people give wrong answers, do not try to correct them. You can only modify and explain the issue in case they do not understand it. Write information in their presence, without changing anything.
- Inform the respondents that the data related to financial costs, their savings, loans, debts, valuables, income, material conditions, and other matters that are considered confidential, will not be provided to a third party and the responsibility for the dissemination of information lies with the organization. Never insist on answering if they refuse to answer.
- Finally, thank the respondent for their contribution to the collection of information in the field of agriculture and nature protection.
- At the end, ask the respondent's name. Ask a phone number and tell that the interviewers' work is supervised and they can call and ask questions. You can also call them in case there is a need for clarification.

Following the above instructions ensured that the respondents had confidence in the organization conducting the survey and helped people to be more honest in their answers. As a result, there were only 10 refusals. This was mainly due to being busy. No refusals were recorded in the middle of the survey.

In order to ensure the quality of the interviewer's work, they were asked to mention the when they started and ended working with each respondent (hour, minutes). To facilitate the logistics, each interviewer was taken by car to the intended area of the community and brought back after completion of work. A few days after the survey, the respondents were called by the phone numbers listed in 1 or 2 questionnaires of each interviewer and given control questions. In case some errors or omissions were found when entering data in Excel, they were clarified by contacting the respondents.

10. Data processing and analysis process

The questionnaires were imported into Excel, the open issues were grouped into Word files. Later, the data were finalized with SPSS and analyzed.

11. Analysis, general notes

Percentage analysis of survey results is presented bearing in mind the following issues:

- women participation;
- climate change;
- use of fuel;
- forest use.
- Women's readiness for the involvement in forest use management processes (comparative results of males' and females' answers).
- To what extent do the women consider effective the activities carried out by Forest Enterprises and what are the issues that need to be addressed? (comparative results of males' and females' answers).
- In the opinion of women, which factors are important for achieving confidence? (comparative results of males' and females' answers).

The results below are presented in percentage.

11.1 Participation of female and male respondents

Table 5

RESPONDENT	Frequency	Percent
Male	94	33.6
Female	186	66.4
Total	280	100.0

11.2 Participation of female and male respondents by provinces and Forest Enterprises

Table 6

DISTRICT	VILLAGE	MALE %	FEMALE %
LORI	AREVATSAG	30	70
	DASHTADEM	30	70
	DSEGH	30	70
	GYULAGARAK	40	60
	HAGHPAT	40	60
	KOGHES	80	20
	LEJAN	30	70
	MARGAHOVIT	40	60
	SHAMLUGH	30	70
	SHIRAKAMUT	20	80
Total		37	63
TAVUSH	ACHARKUT	20	80
	AYGEDZOR	30	70
	AZATAMUT	40	60
	BAGRATASHEN	40	60
	BERQABER	50	50
	CHINARI	10	90
	GANDZAQAR	30	70
	HAGHARTSIN	50	50
	KHASHTARAK	50	50
	KOGHB	20	80
Total		34	66
SYUNIK	ANGEKHAKOT	10	90
	ARAJADZOR	50	50
	DARBAS	30	70
	SHVANIDZOR	20	80
	SYUNIK	40	60
	TATEV	20	80
	TEKH	30	70
	VARDANIDZOR	30	70
Total		28,75	71,25

The number of female respondents by provinces is more than 60 %.

11.3 Gender of the head of the family

Table 7

HH SEX		
RESPONDENT	Frequency	Percent
Male	231	82.5
Female	49	17.5
Total	280	100.0

In the opinion of 82.5% of the participants, the male member of the family is the head of the family. The table below shows that a very small percentage of male respondents mentioned women as the head of the family.

Table 8

HH SEX				
RESPONDENT SEX		Male	Female	
Male	Count	91	3	94
	% of Total	32.5%	1.1%	33.6%
Female	Count	140	46	186
	% of Total	50.0%	16.4%	66.4%
Total	Count	231	49	280
	% of Total	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%

Observation

The results of interviews with women showed that, even if the household management was on their shoulders, they considered their husbands as the head of the household, even in families where husbands earn money through a long-term or short-term work abroad, and some of them have been living abroad for years, particularly in Russia. Although the care for the household was on the shoulders of women, they and other members of the family insisted that the head of the house was their husband.

Here is another important fact: traditionally the oldest member of the household is considered to be the head of the household, even if he is an old man. Hierarchy is arranged as follows:

1. the oldest male member,
2. the oldest female member,
3. their son and other children,
4. daughter-in-law,
5. children,
6. grandchildren.

It does not depend on hierarchy which family member earns money to keep the family.

It should also be noted that a woman after marriage mainly lives with her husband's family, and in very few cases the newly married man lives with his wife's family.

11.4 The picture of provinces and forest areas associated with climate change

The answers of female and male respondents are presented together. This table will help to understand the general picture of climate change in the area of each Forest Enterprise.

Table 9

PROVINCE	FOREST ENTERPISE	RESULTS	RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
LORI	STEPANAVAN F/E	% within	20.00%	80.00%	-	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%	-	55.00%	45.00%	25.00%	75.00%	20.00%	80.00%	-
		% of Total	4.00%	16.00%	-	4.00%	16.00%	20.00%	-	11.00%	9.00%	5.00%	15.00%	4.00%	16.00%	-
	YEGHEGNUT F/E	% within	15.00%	80.00%	5.00%	15.00%	85.00%	100.00%	-	30.00%	70.00%	30.00%	70.00%	5.00%	95.00%	-
		% of Total	3.00%	16.00%	1.00%	3.00%	17.00%	20.00%	-	6.00%	14.00%	6.00%	14.00%	1.00%	19.00%	-
	GUGARK F/E	% within	10.00%	80.00%	10.00%	20.00%	80.00%	95.00%	5.00%	20.00%	80.00%	35.00%	65.00%	10.00%	90.00%	-
		% of Total	2.00%	16.00%	2.00%	4.00%	16.00%	19.00%	1.00%	4.00%	16.00%	7.00%	13.00%	2.00%	18.00%	-
	JILIZA F/E	% within	10.00%	70.00%	20.00%	15.00%	85.00%	95.00%	5.00%	45.00%	55.00%	40.00%	60.00%	5.00%	95.00%	-
		% of Total	2.00%	14.00%	4.00%	3.00%	17.00%	19.00%	1.00%	9.00%	11.00%	8.00%	12.00%	1.00%	19.00%	-
	LALVAR F/E	% within	15.00%	80.00%	5.00%	-	100.00%	100.00%		60.00%	40.00%	35.00%	65.00%	-	95.00%	5.00%
		% of Total	3.00%	16.00%	1.00%	-	20.00%	20.00%		12.00%	8.00%	7.00%	13.00%	-	19.00%	1.00%
Total		% within	14.00%	78.00%	8.00%	14.00%	86.00%	98.00%	2.00%	42.00%	58.00%	33.00%	67.00%	8.00%	91.00%	1.00%
		% of Total	14.00%	78.00%	8.00%	14.00%	86.00%	98.00%	2.00%	42.00%	58.00%	33.00%	67.00%	8.00%	91.00%	1.00%

Table 10

PROVINCE	FOREST ENTERPRISE	RESULTS	RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
TAVUSH	SEVKAR F/E	% within	20.00%	55.00%	25.00%	15.00%	85.00%	90.00%	10.00%	55.00%	45.00%	30.00%	70.00%	15.00%	80.00%	5.00%
		% of Total	4.00%	11.00%	5.00%	3.00%	17.00%	18.00%	2.00%	11.00%	9.00%	6.00%	14.00%	3.00%	16.00%	1.00%
	ARTSVABERD F/E	% within	25.00%	65.00%	10.00%	10.00%	90.00%	100.00%	-	45.00%	55.00%	35.00%	65.00%	15.00%	85.00%	-
		% of Total	5.00%	13.00%	2.00%	2.00%	18.00%	20.00%	-	9.00%	11.00%	7.00%	13.00%	3.00%	17.00%	-
	DILIJAN N/P	% within	35.00%	55.00%	10.00%	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%	-	65.00%	35.00%	55.00%	45.00%	25.00%	75.00%	-
		% of Total	7.00%	11.00%	2.00%	5.00%	15.00%	20.00%	-	13.00%	7.00%	11.00%	9.00%	5.00%	15.00%	-
	IJEVAN F/E	% within	20.00%	50.00%	30.00%	10.00%	90.00%	100.00%	-	65.00%	35.00%	70.00%	30.00%	5.00%	80.00%	15.00%
		% of Total	4.00%	10.00%	6.00%	2.00%	18.00%	20.00%	-	13.00%	7.00%	14.00%	6.00%	1.00%	16.00%	3.00%
	NOYEMBERYAN F/E	% within	15.00%	70.00%	15.00%	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%	-	75.00%	25.00%	65.00%	35.00%	15.00%	85.00%	-
		% of Total	3.00%	14.00%	3.00%	5.00%	15.00%	20.00%	-	15.00%	5.00%	13.00%	7.00%	3.00%	17.00%	-
Total		% within	23.00%	59.00%	18.00%	17.00%	83.00%	98.00%	2.00%	61.00%	39.00%	51.00%	49.00%	15.00%	81.00%	4.00%
		% of Total	23.00%	59.00%	18.00%	17.00%	83.00%	98.00%	2.00%	61.00%	39.00%	51.00%	49.00%	15.00%	81.00%	4.00%

Table 11

PROVINCE	FOREST ENTERPISE	RESULTS	RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
SYUNIK	AREVIK N/P	% within	30.00%	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%	65.00%	80.00%	20.00%	55.00%	45.00%	65.00%	35.00%	25.00%	55.00%	20.00%
		% of Total	7.50%	8.80%	8.80%	8.80%	16.20%	20.00%	5.00%	13.80%	11.20%	16.20%	8.80%	6.20%	13.80%	5.00%
	SISIAN F/E	% within	-	45.00%	55.00%	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%	-	55.00%	45.00%	40.00%	60.00%	35.00%	40.00%	25.00%
		% of Total	-	11.20%	13.80%	6.20%	18.80%	25.00%	-	13.80%	11.20%	10.00%	15.00%	8.80%	10.00%	6.20%
	SYUNIK F/E	% within	25.00%	20.00%	55.00%	45.00%	55.00%	85.00%	15.00%	85.00%	15.00%	75.00%	25.00%	25.00%	30.00%	45.00%
		% of Total	6.20%	5.00%	13.80%	11.20%	13.80%	21.20%	3.80%	21.20%	3.80%	18.80%	6.20%	6.20%	7.50%	11.20%
	KAPAN F/E	% within	5.00%	15.00%	80.00%	45.00%	55.00%	85.00%	15.00%	75.00%	25.00%	55.00%	45.00%	25.00%	40.00%	35.00%
		% of Total	1.20%	3.80%	20.00%	11.20%	13.80%	21.20%	3.80%	18.80%	6.20%	13.80%	11.20%	6.20%	10.00%	8.80%
Total		% within	15.00%	28.80%	56.20%	37.50%	62.50%	87.50%	12.50%	67.50%	32.50%	58.80%	41.20%	27.50%	41.20%	31.20%
		% of Total	15.00%	28.80%	56.20%	37.50%	62.50%	87.50%	12.50%	67.50%	32.50%	58.80%	41.20%	27.50%	41.20%	31.20%

11.5 How does the use of fuel for heating and cooking affect climate change?

Below is presented the general picture of the types of fuel used for heating homes the previous winter and cooking during hot and cold seasons. Answers of female and male respondents are presented together. These tables will help you understand the general picture of climate change caused by the use of fuel.

Table 12

RAINFALL		HEATING				COOKING			
HEATING	RESULTS	No change in rain	Less rain	More rain	Total	No change in rain	Less rain	More rain	Total
Gas	Count	7	23	5	35	64	231	68	363
	% within	20.00%	65.70%	14.30%		17.60%	63.60%	18.70%	
	% within RAINFALL	14.30%	14.40%	7.00%		130.60%	144.40%	95.80%	
	% of Total	2.50%	8.20%	1.80%	12.50%	22.90%	82.50%	24.30%	129.60%
Electricity	Count	1	2	1	4	2	10	8	20
	% within	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%		10.00%	50.00%	40.00%	
	% within RAINFALL	2.00%	1.20%	1.40%		4.10%	6.20%	11.30%	
	% of Total	0.40%	0.70%	0.40%	1.40%	0.70%	3.60%	2.90%	7.10%
Wood	Count	43	142	61	246	6	64	27	97
	% within	17.50%	57.70%	24.80%		6.20%	66.00%	27.80%	
	% within RAINFALL	87.80%	88.80%	85.90%		12.20%	40.00%	38.00%	
	% of Total	15.40%	50.70%	21.80%	87.90%	2.10%	22.90%	9.60%	34.60%
Coal	Count					1			1
	% within					100.00%			
	% within RAINFALL					2.00%			
	% of Total					0.40%			0.40%
Bush	Count	1	3	8	12		1	9	10
	% within	8.30%	25.00%	66.70%			10.00%	90.00%	
	% within RAINFALL	2.00%	1.90%	11.30%			0.60%	12.70%	
	% of Total	0.40%	1.10%	2.90%	4.30%		0.40%	3.20%	3.60%
Dung	Count	1	19	10	30	2	6	3	11
	% within	3.30%	63.30%	33.30%		18.20%	54.50%	27.30%	
	% within RAINFALL	2.00%	11.90%	14.10%		4.10%	3.80%	4.20%	
	% of Total	0.40%	6.80%	3.60%	10.70%	0.70%	2.10%	1.10%	3.90%
Liquid gas	Count					23	25	42	90
	% within					25.60%	27.80%	46.70%	
	% within RAINFALL					46.90%	15.60%	59.20%	
	% of Total					8.20%	8.90%	15.00%	32.10%
Total	Count	49	160	71	280	49	160	71	280
	% of Total	17.50%	57.10%	25.40%	100.00%	17.50%	57.10%	25.40%	100.00%

Table 13

DROUGHTS		HEATING			COOKING		
HEATING	RESULTS	NO	YES	Total	NO	YES	Total
Gas	Count	5	30	35	63	300	363
	% within	14.30%	85.70%		17.40%	82.60%	
	% within DROUGHTS	8.20%	13.70%		103.30%	137.00%	
	% of Total	1.80%	10.70%	12.50%	22.50%	107.10%	129.60%
Electricity	Count	3	1	4	8	12	20
	% within	75.00%	25.00%		40.00%	60.00%	
	% within DROUGHTS	4.90%	0.50%		13.10%	5.50%	
	% of Total	1.10%	0.40%	1.40%	2.90%	4.30%	7.10%
Wood	Count	50	196	246	17	80	97
	% within	20.30%	79.70%		17.50%	82.50%	
	% within DROUGHTS	82.00%	89.50%		27.90%	36.50%	
	% of Total	17.90%	70.00%	87.90%	6.10%	28.60%	34.60%
Coal	Count				1		1
	% within				100.00%		
	% within DROUGHTS				1.60%		
	% of Total				0.40%		0.40%
Bush	Count	4	8	12	6	4	10
	% within	33.30%	66.70%		60.00%	40.00%	
	% within DROUGHTS	6.60%	3.70%		9.80%	1.80%	
	% of Total	1.40%	2.90%	4.30%	2.10%	1.40%	3.60%
Dung	Count	6	24	30	2	9	11
	% within	20.00%	80.00%		18.20%	81.80%	
	% within DROUGHTS	9.80%	11.00%		3.30%	4.10%	
	% of Total	2.10%	8.60%	10.70%	0.70%	3.20%	3.90%
Liquid gas	Count				35	55	90
	% within				38.90%	61.10%	
	% within DROUGHTS				57.40%	25.10%	
	% of Total				12.50%	19.60%	32.10%
Total	Count	61	219	280	61	219	280
	% of Total	21.80%	78.20%	100.00%	21.80%	78.20%	100.00%

Table 14

FLOODS		HEATING			COOKING		
HEATING	RESULTS	NO	YES	Total	NO	YES	Total
Gas	Count	33	2	35	353	10	363
	% within	94.30%	5.70%		97.20%	2.80%	
	% within FLOODS	12.40%	14.30%		132.70%	71.40%	
	% of Total	11.80%	0.70%	12.50%	126.10%	3.60%	129.60%
Electricity	Count	4		4	20		20
	% within	100.00%			100.00%		
	% within FLOODS	1.50%			7.50%		
	% of Total	1.40%		1.40%	7.10%		7.10%
Wood	Count	236	10	246	93	4	97
	% within	95.90%	4.10%		95.90%	4.10%	
	% within FLOODS	88.70%	71.40%		35.00%	28.60%	
	% of Total	84.30%	3.60%	87.90%	33.20%	1.40%	34.60%
Coal	Count				1		1
	% within				100.00%		
	% within FLOODS				0.40%		
	% of Total				0.40%		0.40%
Bush	Count	7	5	12	6	4	10
	% within	58.30%	41.70%		60.00%	40.00%	
	% within FLOODS	2.60%	35.70%		2.30%	28.60%	
	% of Total	2.50%	1.80%	4.30%	2.10%	1.40%	3.60%
Dung	Count	29	1	30	10	1	11
	% within	96.70%	3.30%		90.90%	9.10%	
	% within FLOODS	10.90%	7.10%		3.80%	7.10%	
	% of Total	10.40%	0.40%	10.70%	3.60%	0.40%	3.90%
Liquid gas	Count				77	13	90
	% within				85.60%	14.40%	
	% within FLOODS				28.90%	92.90%	
	% of Total				27.50%	4.60%	32.10%
Total	Count	266	14	280	266	14	280
	% of Total	95.00%	5.00%	100.00%	95.00%	5.00%	100.00%

Table 15

DELAY RAINS		HEATING			COOKING		
HEATING	RESULTS	NO	YES	Total	NO	YES	Total
Gas	Count	17	18	35	198	165	363
	% within	48.60%	51.40%		54.50%	45.50%	
	% within DELAY RAINS	10.80%	14.60%		126.10%	134.10%	
	% of Total	6.10%	6.40%	12.50%	70.70%	58.90%	129.60%
Electricity	Count	3	1	4	15	5	20
	% within	75.00%	25.00%		75.00%	25.00%	
	% within DELAY RAINS	1.90%	0.80%		9.60%	4.10%	
	% of Total	1.10%	0.40%	1.40%	5.40%	1.80%	7.10%
Wood	Count	139	107	246	53	44	97
	% within	56.50%	43.50%		54.60%	45.40%	
	% within DELAY RAINS	88.50%	87.00%		33.80%	35.80%	
	% of Total	49.60%	38.20%	87.90%	18.90%	15.70%	34.60%
Coal	Count				1		1
	% within				100.00%		
	% within DELAY RAINS				0.60%		
	% of Total				0.40%		0.40%
Bush	Count	7	5	12	6	4	10
	% within	58.30%	41.70%		60.00%	40.00%	
	% within DELAY RAINS	4.50%	4.10%		3.80%	3.30%	
	% of Total	2.50%	1.80%	4.30%	2.10%	1.40%	3.60%
Dung	Count	13	17	30	5	6	11
	% within	43.30%	56.70%		45.50%	54.50%	
	% within DELAY RAINS	8.30%	13.80%		3.20%	4.90%	
	% of Total	4.60%	6.10%	10.70%	1.80%	2.10%	3.90%
Liquid gas	Count				63	27	90
	% within				70.00%	30.00%	
	% within DELAY RAINS				40.10%	22.00%	
	% of Total				22.50%	9.60%	32.10%
Total	Count	157	123	280	157	123	280
	% of Total	56.10%	43.90%	100.00%	56.10%	43.90%	100.00%

Table 16

END RAINS		HEATING			COOKING		
HEATING	RESULTS	NO	YES	Total	NO	YES	Total
Gas	Count	17	18	35	163	200	363
	% within	48.60%	51.40%		44.90%	55.10%	
	% within END RAINS	13.00%	12.10%		124.40%	134.20%	
	% of Total	6.10%	6.40%	12.50%	58.20%	71.40%	129.60%
Electricity	Count	3	1	4	9	11	20
	% within	75.00%	25.00%		45.00%	55.00%	
	% within END_RAINS	2.30%	0.70%		6.90%	7.40%	
	% of Total	1.10%	0.40%	1.40%	3.20%	3.90%	7.10%
Wood	Count	113	133	246	38	59	97
	% within	45.90%	54.10%		39.20%	60.80%	
	% within END RAINS	86.30%	89.30%		29.00%	39.60%	
	% of Total	40.40%	47.50%	87.90%	13.60%	21.10%	34.60%
Coal	Count				1		1
	% within				100.00%		
	% within END RAINS				0.80%		
	% of Total				0.40%		0.40%
Bush	Count	5	7	12	8	2	10
	% within	41.70%	58.30%		80.00%	20.00%	
	% within END RAINS	3.80%	4.70%		6.10%	1.30%	
	% of Total	1.80%	2.50%	4.30%	2.90%	0.70%	3.60%
Dung	Count	10	20	30	4	7	11
	% within	33.30%	66.70%		36.40%	63.60%	
	% within END RAINS	7.60%	13.40%		3.10%	4.70%	
	% of Total	3.60%	7.10%	10.70%	1.40%	2.50%	3.90%
Liquid gas	Count				56	34	90
	% within				62.20%	37.80%	
	% within END RAINS				42.70%	22.80%	
	% of Total				20.00%	12.10%	32.10%
Total	Count	131	149	280	131	149	280
	% of Total	46.80%	53.20%	100.00%	46.80%	53.20%	100.00%

Table 17

HOT DAYS		HEATING				COOKING			
HEATING	RESULTS	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days	Total	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days	Total
Gas	Count	4	30	1	35	50	294	19	363
	% within	11.40%	85.70%	2.90%		13.80%	81.00%	5.20%	
	% within HOT DAYS	8.90%	14.60%	3.30%		111.10%	143.40%	63.30%	
	% of Total	1.40%	10.70%	0.40%	12.50%	17.90%	105.00%	6.80%	129.60%
Electricity	Count		3	1	4	4	12	4	20
	% within		75.00%	25.00%		20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	
	% within HOT DAYS		1.50%	3.30%		8.90%	5.90%	13.30%	
	% of Total		1.10%	0.40%	1.40%	1.40%	4.30%	1.40%	7.10%
Wood	Count	37	184	25	246	11	73	13	97
	% within	15.00%	74.80%	10.20%		11.30%	75.30%	13.40%	
	% within HOT DAYS	82.20%	89.80%	83.30%		24.40%	35.60%	43.30%	
	% of Total	13.20%	65.70%	8.90%	87.90%	3.90%	26.10%	4.60%	34.60%
Coal	Count					1			1
	% within					100.00%			
	% within HOT DAYS					2.20%			
	% of Total					0.40%			0.40%
Bush	Count	3	5	4	12	3	3	4	10
	% within \$HEATING_ALL	25.00%	41.70%	33.30%		30.00%	30.00%	40.00%	
	% within HOT DAYS	6.70%	2.40%	13.30%		6.70%	1.50%	13.30%	
	% of Total	1.10%	1.80%	1.40%	4.30%	1.10%	1.10%	1.40%	3.60%
Dung	Count	6	18	6	30	1	7	3	11
	% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%		9.10%	63.60%	27.30%	
	% within HOT DAYS	13.30%	8.80%	20.00%		2.20%	3.40%	10.00%	
	% of Total	2.10%	6.40%	2.10%	10.70%	0.40%	2.50%	1.10%	3.90%
Liquid gas	Count					25	38	27	90
	% within					27.80%	42.20%	30.00%	
	% within HOT DAYS					55.60%	18.50%	90.00%	
	% of Total					8.90%	13.60%	9.60%	32.10%
Total	Count	45	205	30	280		205	30	280
	% of Total	16.10%	73.20%	10.70%	100.00%		73.20%	10.70%	100.00%

11.6 Forest use

Table 18

RAINFALL

TOTAL RESULTS		WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT		NON TIMBER PRODUCT		
		YES	NO	YES	NO	
No change in rain	% within	32.70%	67.30%	32.70%	67.30%	
	% of Total	5.70%	11.80%	5.70%	11.80%	
Less rain	% within	41.90%	58.10%	30.60%	69.40%	
	% of Total	23.90%	33.20%	17.50%	39.60%	
More rain	% within	40.80%	59.20%	32.40%	67.60%	
	% of Total	10.40%	15.00%	8.20%	17.10%	
Total	% of Total	40.00%	60.00%	31.40%	68.60%	
Female	No change in rain	% within	25.80%	74.20%	35.50%	64.50%
		% of Total	4.30%	12.40%	5.90%	10.80%
	Less rain	% within	39.80%	60.20%	32.00%	68.00%
		% of Total	22.00%	33.30%	17.70%	37.60%
	More rain	% within	34.60%	65.40%	30.80%	69.20%
		% of Total	9.70%	18.30%	8.60%	19.40%
	Total	% of Total	36.00%	64.00%	32.30%	67.70%
Male	No change in rain	% within	44.40%	55.60%	27.80%	72.20%
		% of Total	8.50%	10.60%	5.30%	13.80%
	Less rain	% within	45.60%	54.40%	28.10%	71.90%
		% of Total	27.70%	33.00%	17.00%	43.60%
	More rain	% within	57.90%	42.10%	36.80%	63.20%
		% of Total	11.70%	8.50%	7.40%	12.80%
	Total	% of Total	47.90%	52.10%	29.80%	70.20%

Table 19

DROUGHTS

TOTAL RESULTS		WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT		NON TIMBER PRODUCT		
		YES	NO	YES	NO	
	NO	% within	24.60%	75.40%	34.40%	65.60%
		% of Total	5.40%	16.40%	7.50%	14.30%
	YES	% within	44.30%	55.70%	30.60%	69.40%
		% of Total	34.60%	43.60%	23.90%	54.30%
	Total	% of Total	40.00%	60.00%	31.40%	68.60%
Female	NO	% within	22.20%	77.80%	33.30%	66.70%
		% of Total	5.40%	18.80%	8.10%	16.10%
	YES	% within	40.40%	59.60%	31.90%	68.10%
		% of Total	30.60%	45.20%	24.20%	51.60%
	Total	% of Total	36.00%	64.00%	32.30%	67.70%
Male	NO	% within	31.20%	68.80%	37.50%	62.50%
		% of Total	5.30%	11.70%	6.40%	10.60%
	YES	% within	51.30%	48.70%	28.20%	71.80%
		% of Total	42.60%	40.40%	23.40%	59.60%
	Total	% of Total	47.90%	52.10%	29.80%	70.20%

Table 20

FLOODS

TOTAL RESULTS		WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT		NON TIMBER PRODUCT	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
NO	% within	40.20%	59.80%	30.10%	69.90%
	% of Total	38.20%	56.80%	28.60%	66.40%
YES	% within	35.70%	64.30%	57.10%	42.90%
	% of Total	1.80%	3.20%	2.90%	2.10%
Total	% of Total	40.00%	60.00%	31.40%	68.60%
Female	NO	% within	36.00%	64.00%	30.90%
		% of Total	33.90%	60.20%	29.00%
	YES	% within	36.40%	63.60%	54.50%
		% of Total	2.20%	3.80%	3.20%
	Total	% of Total	36.00%	64.00%	32.30%
Male	NO	% within	48.40%	51.60%	28.60%
		% of Total	46.80%	50.00%	27.70%
	YES	% within	33.30%	66.70%	66.70%
		% of Total	1.10%	2.10%	1.10%
	Total	% of Total	47.90%	52.10%	29.80%

Table 21

DELAY RAINS

TOTAL RESULTS		WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT		NON TIMBER PRODUCT	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
NO	% within	43.30%	56.70%	36.90%	63.10%
	% of Total	24.30%	31.80%	20.70%	35.40%
YES	% within	35.80%	64.20%	24.40%	75.60%
	% of Total	15.70%	28.20%	10.70%	33.20%
Total	% of Total	40.00%	60.00%	31.40%	68.60%
Female	NO	% within	36.20%	63.80%	38.10%
		% of Total	20.40%	36.00%	21.50%
	YES	% within	35.80%	64.20%	24.70%
		% of Total	15.60%	28.00%	10.80%
	Total	% of Total	36.00%	64.00%	32.30%
Male	NO	% within	57.70%	42.30%	34.60%
		% of Total	31.90%	23.40%	19.10%
	YES	% within	35.70%	64.30%	23.80%
		% of Total	16.00%	28.70%	10.60%
	Total	% of Total	47.90%	52.10%	29.80%

Table 22

END RAINS

TOTAL RESULTS		WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT		NON TIMBER PRODUCT	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
NO	% within	42.00%	58.00%	34.40%	65.60%
	% of Total	19.60%	27.10%	16.10%	30.70%
YES	% within	38.30%	61.70%	28.90%	71.10%
	% of Total	20.40%	32.90%	15.40%	37.90%
Total	% of Total	40.00%	60.00%	31.40%	68.60%
Female	NO	% within	35.20%	64.80%	35.20%
		% of Total	17.20%	31.70%	17.20%
	YES	% within	36.80%	63.20%	29.50%
		% of Total	18.80%	32.30%	15.10%
	Total	% of Total	36.00%	64.00%	32.30%
Male	NO	% within	57.50%	42.50%	32.50%
		% of Total	24.50%	18.10%	13.80%
	YES	% within	40.70%	59.30%	27.80%
		% of Total	23.40%	34.00%	16.00%
	Total	% of Total	47.90%	52.10%	29.80%

Table 23

HOT DAYS

TOTAL RESULTS		WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT		NON TIMBER PRODUCT	
		YES	NO	YES	NO
No change in the number of hot days	% within	35.60%	64.40%	33.30%	66.70%
	% of Total	5.70%	10.40%	5.40%	10.70%
Increase in hot days	% within	42.90%	57.10%	32.20%	67.80%
	% of Total	31.40%	41.80%	23.60%	49.60%
Decline in hot days	% within	26.70%	73.30%	23.30%	76.70%
	% of Total	2.90%	7.90%	2.50%	8.20%
Total	% of Total	40.00%	60.00%	31.40%	68.60%
Female	No change in the number of hot days	% within	31.20%	68.80%	34.40%
		% of Total	5.40%	11.80%	5.90%
	Increase in hot days	% within	39.60%	60.40%	34.30%
		% of Total	28.50%	43.50%	24.70%
Male	Decline in hot days	% within	20.00%	80.00%	15.00%
		% of Total	2.20%	8.60%	1.60%
	Total	% of Total	36.00%	64.00%	32.30%
	Total	% of Total	36.00%	64.00%	32.30%
Male	No change in the number of hot days	% within	46.20%	53.80%	30.80%
		% of Total	6.40%	7.40%	4.30%
	Increase in hot days	% within	49.30%	50.70%	28.20%
		% of Total	37.20%	38.30%	21.30%
Male	Decline in hot days	% within	40.00%	60.00%	40.00%
		% of Total	4.30%	6.40%	4.30%
	Total	% of Total	47.90%	52.10%	29.80%
	Total	% of Total	47.90%	52.10%	29.80%

11.7 Women's readiness for the involvement in forest use management processes
Comparative results of males' and females' answers.

Table 23

TAKE PART LEXKHOS MANAGEMENT

RESPONENT SEX		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW
Male	% within	48.90%	21.30%	29.80%
	% of Total	16.40%	7.10%	10.00%
Female	% within	52.70%	12.40%	34.90%
	% of Total	35.00%	8.20%	23.20%
Total	% of Total	51.40%	15.40%	33.20%

11.8 To what extent do the women consider effective the activities carried out by Forest Enterprises and what are the issues that need to be addressed?
Comparative results of males' and females' answers.

EFFECTIVE WORK OF LESKHOZ

RESULTS		RESPONENT SEX		Total
		Male	Female	
They plant trees	Count	47	90	137
	% within	34.30%	65.70%	
	% of Total	24.50%	46.90%	71.40%
YEThey make sure that there is no illegal use	Count	51	113	164
	% within	31.10%	68.90%	
	% of Total	26.60%	58.90%	85.40%
They clean forest	Count	47	85	132
	% within	35.60%	64.40%	
	% of Total	24.50%	44.30%	68.80%
They improve infrastructure (roads, bridges)	Count	24	46	70
	% within	34.30%	65.70%	
	% of Total	12.50%	24.00%	36.50%
Total	Count	64	128	192
	% of Total	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%

NON EFFECTIVE WORK OF LESKHOZ

RESULTS		RESPONDENT SEX		Total
		Male	Female	
People harvest timber and fuelwood illegally	Count	22	28	50
	% within	44.00%	56.00%	
	% of Total	21.60%	27.50%	49.00%
People graze too many livestock	Count	6	20	26
	% within	23.10%	76.90%	
	% of Total	5.90%	19.60%	25.50%
Rivers and lakes get polluted	Count	14	23	37
	% within	37.80%	62.20%	
	% of Total	13.70%	22.50%	36.30%
Some plants disappear	Count	18	28	46
	% within	39.10%	60.90%	
	% of Total	17.60%	27.50%	45.10%
Less trees in the forest	Count	32	52	84
	% within	38.10%	61.90%	
	% of Total	31.40%	51.00%	82.40%
Other	Count	0	2	2
	% within	0.00%	100.00%	
	% of Total	0.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Total	Count	39	63	102
	% of Total	38.20%	61.80%	100.00%

11.9 In the opinion of women, which factors are important for achieving confidence?

Comparative results of males' and females' answers.

Transparency in establishing fees and rules

IMPORTANT FACTORS-1		RESPONDENT SEX		Total
		Male	Female	
not important at all	% within	53.30%	46.70%	100.00%
	% of Total	2.90%	2.50%	5.40%
not important	% within	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%
	% of Total	5.00%	7.50%	12.50%
may be important	% within	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%
	% of Total	4.30%	12.90%	17.10%
important	% within	29.50%	70.50%	100.00%
	% of Total	13.90%	33.20%	47.10%
most important	% within	41.90%	58.10%	100.00%
	% of Total	6.40%	8.90%	15.40%
No answer	% within	42.90%	57.10%	100.00%
	% of Total	1.10%	1.40%	2.50%
Total	% of Total	33.60%	66.40%	100.00%

Accountability to people in reporting on plans and work

IMPORTANT FACTORS-2		RESPONDENT SEX		Total
		Male	Female	
not important at all	% within	45.50%	54.50%	100.00%
	% of Total	1.80%	2.10%	3.90%
not important	% within	25.90%	74.10%	100.00%
	% of Total	5.40%	15.40%	20.70%
may be important	% within	25.90%	74.10%	100.00%
	% of Total	5.40%	15.40%	20.70%
important	% within	37.10%	62.90%	100.00%
	% of Total	16.40%	27.90%	44.30%
most important	% within	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%
	% of Total	3.60%	5.40%	8.90%
No answer	% within	75.00%	25.00%	100.00%
	% of Total	1.10%	0.40%	1.40%
Total	% of Total	33.60%	66.40%	100.00%

Participation of community in decision making

IMPORTANT FACTORS-3		RESPONDENT SEX		Total
		Male	Female	
not important at all	% within	41.70%	58.30%	100.00%
	% of Total	1.80%	2.50%	4.30%
not important	% within	27.90%	72.10%	100.00%
	% of Total	4.30%	11.10%	15.40%
may be important	% within	21.70%	78.30%	100.00%
	% of Total	4.60%	16.80%	21.40%
important	% within	41.00%	59.00%	100.00%
	% of Total	15.40%	22.10%	37.50%
most important	% within	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%
	% of Total	6.80%	13.60%	20.40%
No answer	% within	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%
	% of Total	0.70%	0.40%	1.10%
Total	% of Total	33.60%	66.40%	100.00%

Fairness/equity in providing access to all

IMPORTANT FACTORS-4		RESPONDENT SEX		Total
		Male	Female	
not important at all	% within	57.10%	42.90%	100.00%
	% of Total	1.40%	1.10%	2.50%
not important	% within	12.50%	87.50%	100.00%
	% of Total	0.40%	2.50%	2.90%
may be important	% within	23.10%	76.90%	100.00%
	% of Total	1.10%	3.60%	4.60%
important	% within	29.50%	70.50%	100.00%
	% of Total	10.00%	23.90%	33.90%
most important	% within	35.90%	64.10%	100.00%
	% of Total	19.60%	35.00%	54.60%
No answer	% within	75.00%	25.00%	100.00%
	% of Total	1.10%	0.40%	1.40%
Total	% of Total	33.60%	66.40%	100.00%

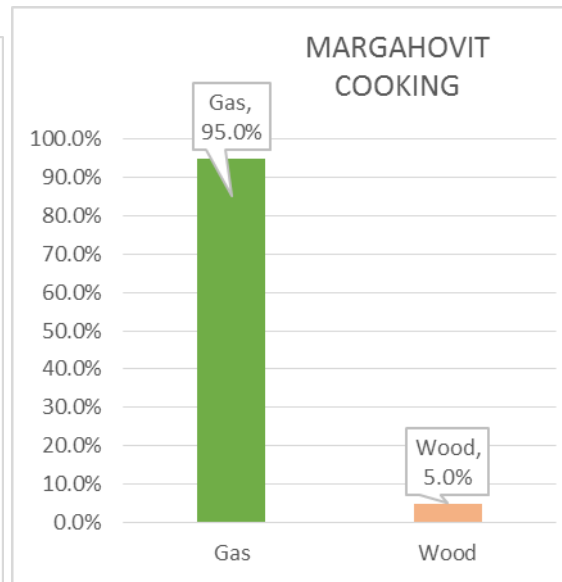
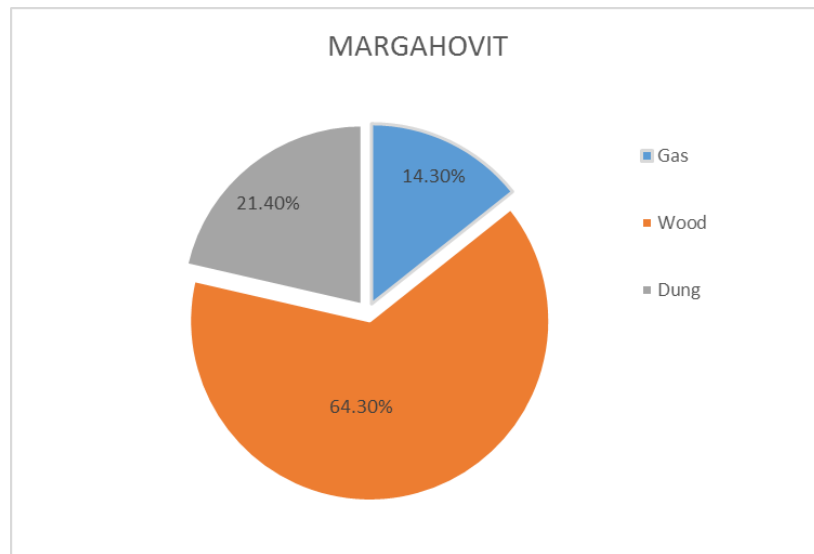
12. Analysis, by Communities

The information on the communities included in the survey is presented as follows:

1. **The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.** Information on the use of different types of fuel in the community during the period between November 2017 and January 2018 and for cooking purposes in summer and winter months is presented in the form of a diagram. Also are presented the total results of the answers of the male and female respondents.
2. The answers of the **female respondents as agents of change of natural resource management** are presented about the following issues:
 - a. **The impact of fuel use on climate change**
 - b. **The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change**
 - c. **The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change**
 - d. **The observations of interviewers about the communities**

12.1 Lori Province, Gugark Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest –Margahovit

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
MARGAHOVIT	Gas	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%			16.70%		16.70%	16.70%		
	Wood	Count	3	2		1	4	5		2	3	2	3	5		
		% within	60.00%	40.00%		20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	50.00%	33.30%		16.70%	66.70%	83.30%		33.30%	50.00%	33.30%	50.00%	83.30%		
	Dung	Count	2				2	2		1	1	1	1	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	33.30%				33.30%	33.30%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
MARGAHOVIT	Gas	Count	7	4		2	9	11		4	7	3	8	11		
		% within	63.60%	36.40%		18.20%	81.80%	100.00%		36.40%	63.60%	27.30%	72.70%	100.00%		
		% of Total	116.70%	66.70%		33.30%	150.00%	183.30%		66.70%	116.70%	50.00%	133.30%	183.30%		
	Wood	Count	1				1	1			1	1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%			16.70%	16.70%		16.70%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
MARGAHOVIT	Market	Count	1	1			2	2			2	1	1	2		
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%	20.00%			40.00%	40.00%			40.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%		
	Collection on own land	Count	1				1	1		1			1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%		20.00%			20.00%	20.00%		
	Collection from forest	Count	1	1		1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2		
		% within	50.00%	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%	20.00%		20.00%	20.00%	40.00%		20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%		
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	1				1	1			1	1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%			20.00%	20.00%		20.00%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
MARGAHOVIT	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%		33.30%	
		NO	% within		75.00%	25.00%		100.00%	100.00%		25.00%	75.00%	25.00%	75.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		50.00%	16.70%		66.70%	66.70%		16.70%	50.00%	16.70%	50.00%		66.70%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total			16.70%	16.70%		16.70%		16.70%			16.70%		16.70%	
		NO	% within		80.00%	20.00%		100.00%	100.00%		20.00%	80.00%	40.00%	60.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		66.70%	16.70%		83.30%	83.30%		16.70%	66.70%	33.30%	50.00%		83.30%	

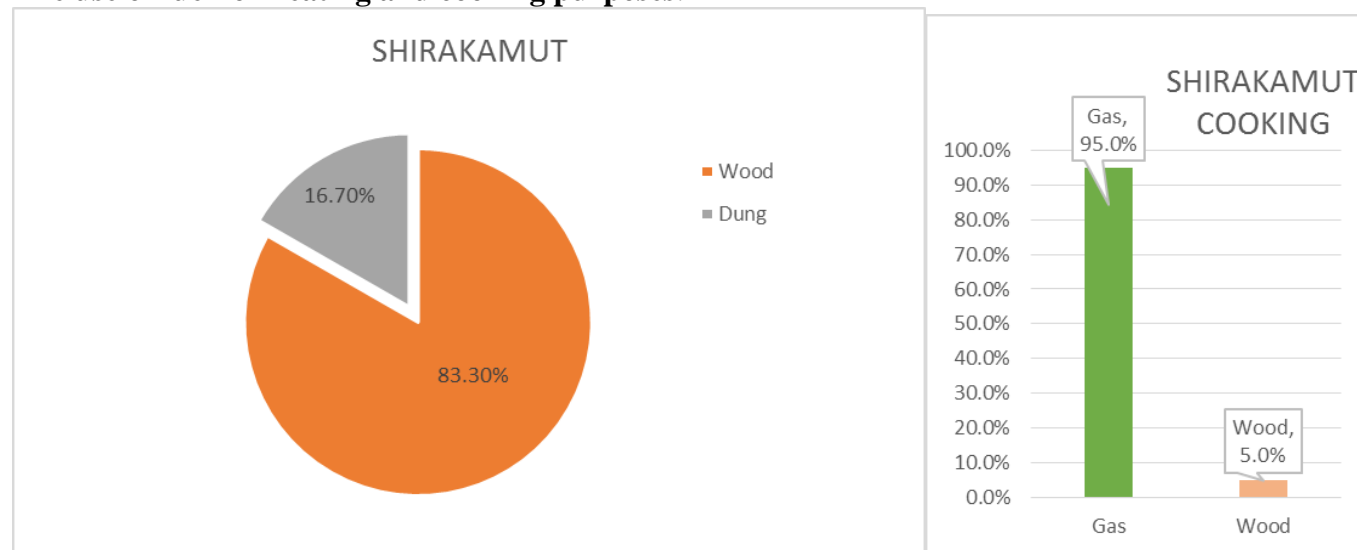
Observation

Margahovit

A community in Lori Province. During the survey, it became clear that the community residents were not free, they were hesitant to answer. Villagers are mainly engaged in public or private activities either in urban areas of the province or in the capital or abroad. Liquid gas is used as the main fuel. There is also a forest near the village, which is used by villagers in case of lack of gas. The community residents never exceed the limit of 8 cubic meters. Since the level of precipitation is high in this community, no irrigation system had been installed in the past. But in recent years, farmers complain of droughts, which have led the loss of the crop. People often get sick due to humidity caused by heavy rains.

12.2 Lori Province, Gugark Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest Shirakamut

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHIRAKAMUT	Wood	Count	8			2	6	7	1	1	7	2	6	7	1	
		% within	100.00%			25.00%	75.00%	87.50%	12.50%	12.50%	87.50%	25.00%	75.00%	87.50%	12.50%	
		% of Total	100.00%			25.00%	75.00%	87.50%	12.50%	12.50%	87.50%	25.00%	75.00%	87.50%	12.50%	
	Dung	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	12.50%				12.50%	12.50%			12.50%		12.50%	12.50%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHIRAKAMUT	Gas	Count	15			4	11	13	2	2	13	4	11	13	2	
		% within	100.00%			26.70%	73.30%	86.70%	13.30%	13.30%	86.70%	26.70%	73.30%	86.70%	13.30%	
		% of Total	187.50%			50.00%	137.50%	162.50%	25.00%	25.00%	162.50%	50.00%	137.50%	162.50%	25.00%	
	Wood	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	12.50%				12.50%	12.50%			12.50%		12.50%	12.50%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHIRAKAMUT	Market	Count	3			1	2	3		1	2	1	2	3		
		% within	100.00%			33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		
		% of Total	37.50%			12.50%	25.00%	37.50%		12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	37.50%		
	Collection on own land	Count	1			1		1			1	1			1	
		% within	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	
		% of Total	12.50%			12.50%		12.50%			12.50%	12.50%			12.50%	
	Liquid gas	Count	4				4	3	1		4		4	4		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	75.00%	25.00%		100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	50.00%				50.00%	37.50%	12.50%		50.00%		50.00%	50.00%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
SHIRAKAMUT	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within		100.00%		25.00%	75.00%	87.50%	12.50%	12.50%	87.50%	25.00%	75.00%	12.50%	87.50%	
			% of Total		100.00%		25.00%	75.00%	87.50%	12.50%	12.50%	87.50%	25.00%	75.00%	12.50%	87.50%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		12.50%			12.50%	12.50%			12.50%		12.50%		12.50%	
		NO	% within		100.00%		28.60%	71.40%	85.70%	14.30%	14.30%	85.70%	28.60%	71.40%	14.30%	85.70%	
			% of Total		87.50%		25.00%	62.50%	75.00%	12.50%	12.50%	75.00%	25.00%	62.50%	12.50%	75.00%	

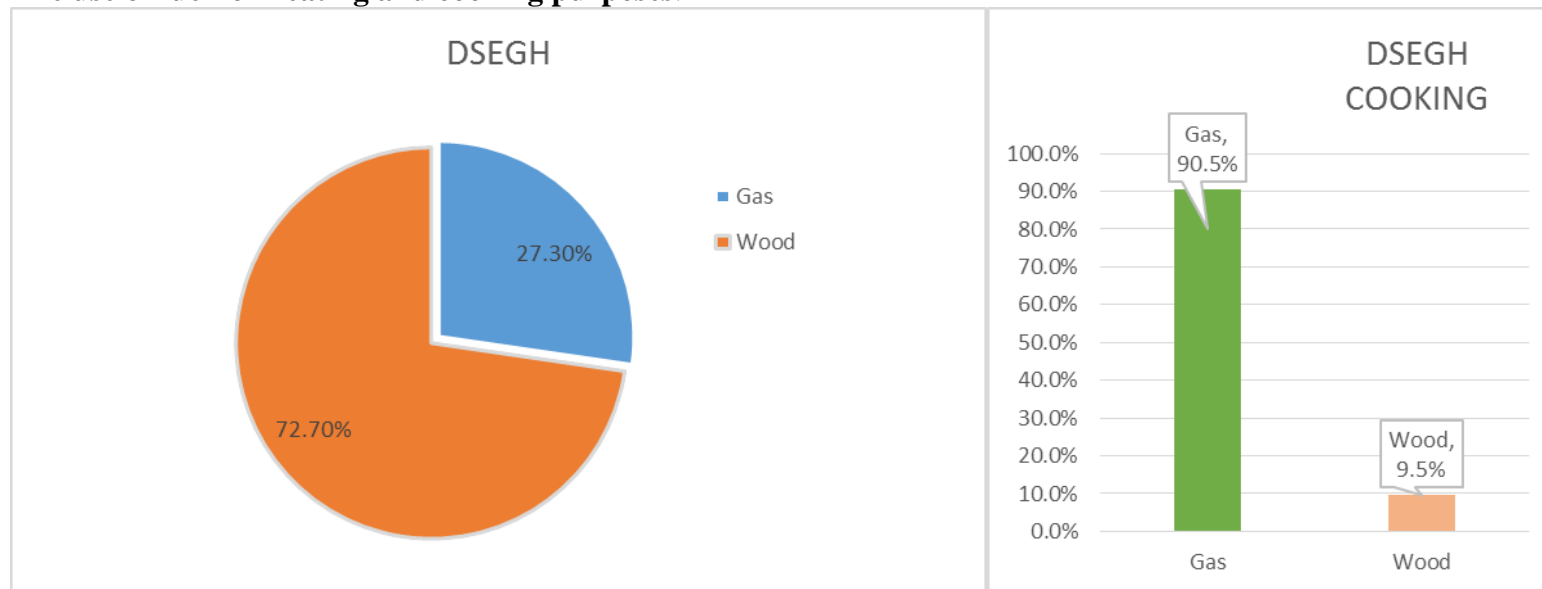
Observation

Shirakamut

A large community in Lori Province. Many years ago, it was completely destroyed because of the earthquake, and as a result of the construction works implemented by a number of foreign countries, the community was partially restored. The surveyed families mostly complained about the lack of pastures and irrigation water; arable lands are scarce, and their fertility is low. If in the rainy years it is possible to collect some crops, in the drought years, as well as in case of hail, the community loses most of the crop. According to respondents, community residents are mainly engaged in cultivation of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, separate vegetable crops, wheat, barley, alfalfa and coriander. According to the respondents, most farms are engaged in cattle breeding. There are difficulties in the collection of feed. Only a few households are engaged in beekeeping and poultry farming. Residents of Shirakamut community do not use the forest, reasoning that they are far from their houses, and that they use the lands of the Forest Enterprise in very rare cases. Basically they collect herbs and berries. The community is gasified, but during winter months the main means of heating is wood, which is bought from individuals. They have with drinking water, the supply of which is not round the clock. The community has secondary and eight-year schools. There is a health center in the community. A church built in the 7th century has been preserved in the community. Some families still live in shelters, which were provided to them after the earthquake for temporary use. A large proportion of the population, according to the respondents, earns a living from the work abroad, and a small proportion is working in the private and public sectors.

12.3 Lori Province , Yeghegnut Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest- Dsegh

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DSEGH	Gas	Count	3				3	3		1	2	2	1	3		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		
		% of Total	42.90%				42.90%	42.90%		14.30%	28.60%	28.60%	14.30%	42.90%		
	Wood	Count	5				5	5		1	4	1	4	5		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	71.40%				71.40%	71.40%		14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	57.10%	71.40%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DSEGH	Gas	Count	13				13	13		4	9	4	9	13		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		30.80%	69.20%	30.80%	69.20%	100.00%		
		% of Total	185.70%				185.70%	185.70%		57.10%	128.60%	57.10%	128.60%	185.70%		
	Wood	Count	2				2	2		1	1		2	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	28.60%				28.60%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%		28.60%	28.60%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DSEGH	Market	Count	1				1	1		1			1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%		16.70%			16.70%	16.70%		
	Collection from forest	Count	6				6	6		2	4	1	5	6		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		
		% of Total	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
DSEGH	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	16.70%	83.30%		100.00%	
			% of Total		85.70%			85.70%	85.70%		28.60%	57.10%	14.30%	71.40%		85.70%	
		NO	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	
			% of Total		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%			14.30%	14.30%			14.30%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	16.70%	83.30%		100.00%	
			% of Total		85.70%			85.70%	85.70%		28.60%	57.10%	14.30%	71.40%		85.70%	
		NO	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	
			% of Total		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%			14.30%	14.30%			14.30%	

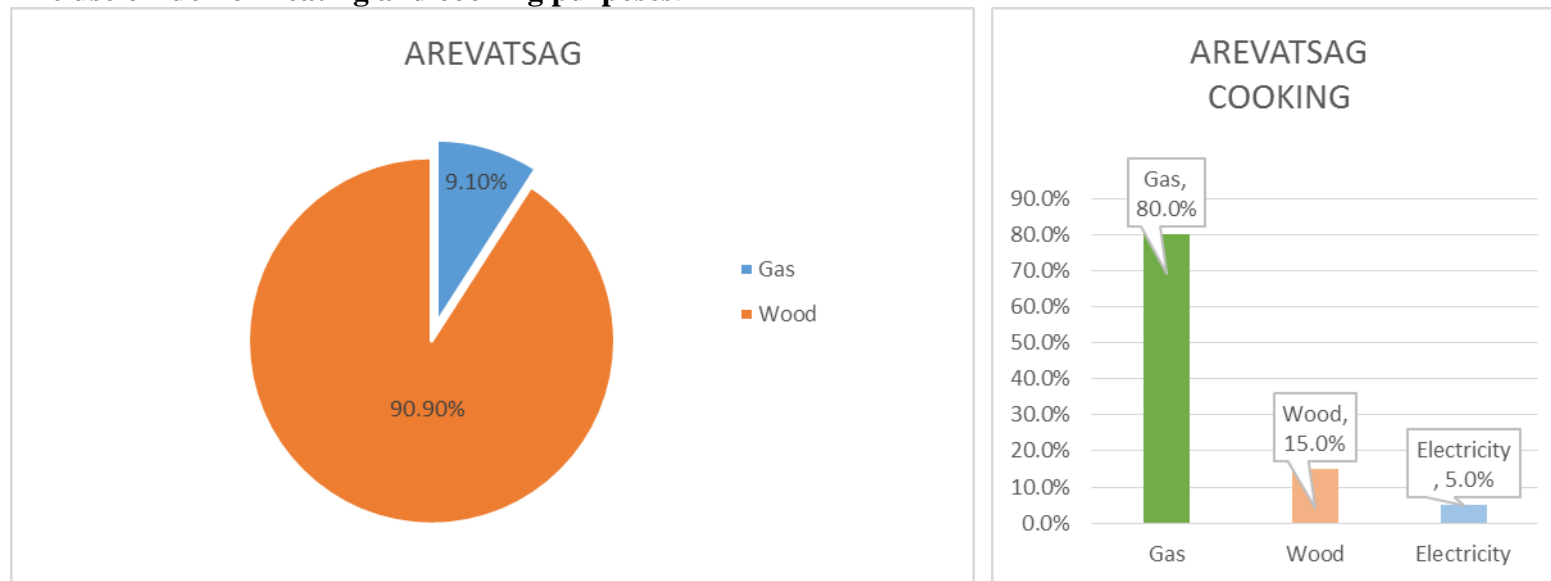
Observation

Dsegh

A community in Lori Province. Lands are not cultivated, at best, the grass is reaped. Cattle breeding is developed. Male residents mostly go to work abroad. The community residents benefit from the forest. They also have income from tourism. They have a basic school and a kindergarten. The central part of the village has been renovated, but the outskirts are abandoned and have problems with road repair. There is an irrigation system, but due to the abundance of precipitation, people usually do not use it. There is also a community water source. There is a problem with heating: the majority of residents can't afford using gas.

12.4 Lori Province , Yeghegnut Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest- Arevatsag

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AREVATSAG	Gas	Count	1				1	1		1			1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	14.30%				14.30%	14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		
	Wood	Count	6		1	2	5	7		2	5	2	5	7		
		% within	85.70%		14.30%	28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		28.60%	71.40%	28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		
		% of Total	85.70%		14.30%	28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		28.60%	71.40%	28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AREVATSAG	Gas	Count	9		2	4	7	11		3	8	4	7	11		
		% within	81.80%		18.20%	36.40%	63.60%	100.00%		27.30%	72.70%	36.40%	63.60%	100.00%		
		% of Total	128.60%		28.60%	57.10%	100.00%	157.10%		42.90%	114.30%	57.10%	100.00%	157.10%		
	Electricity	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	14.30%				14.30%	14.30%			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		
	Wood	Count	2				2	2		1	1		2	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	28.60%				28.60%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%		28.60%	28.60%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AREVATSAG	Market	Count	5		1	2	4	6		2	4	2	4	6		
		% within	83.30%		16.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		
		% of Total	71.40%		14.30%	28.60%	57.10%	85.70%		28.60%	57.10%	28.60%	57.10%	85.70%		
	Liquid gas	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	14.30%				14.30%	14.30%			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
AREVATSAG	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	14.30%	85.70%		28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		28.60%	71.40%	28.60%	71.40%		100.00%	
			% of Total	14.30%	85.70%		28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		28.60%	71.40%	28.60%	71.40%		100.00%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	50.00%	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%			100.00%	
			% of Total	14.30%	14.30%		14.30%	14.30%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%	28.60%			28.60%	
		NO	% within		100.00%		20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		20.00%	80.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		71.40%		14.30%	57.10%	71.40%		14.30%	57.10%		71.40%		71.40%	

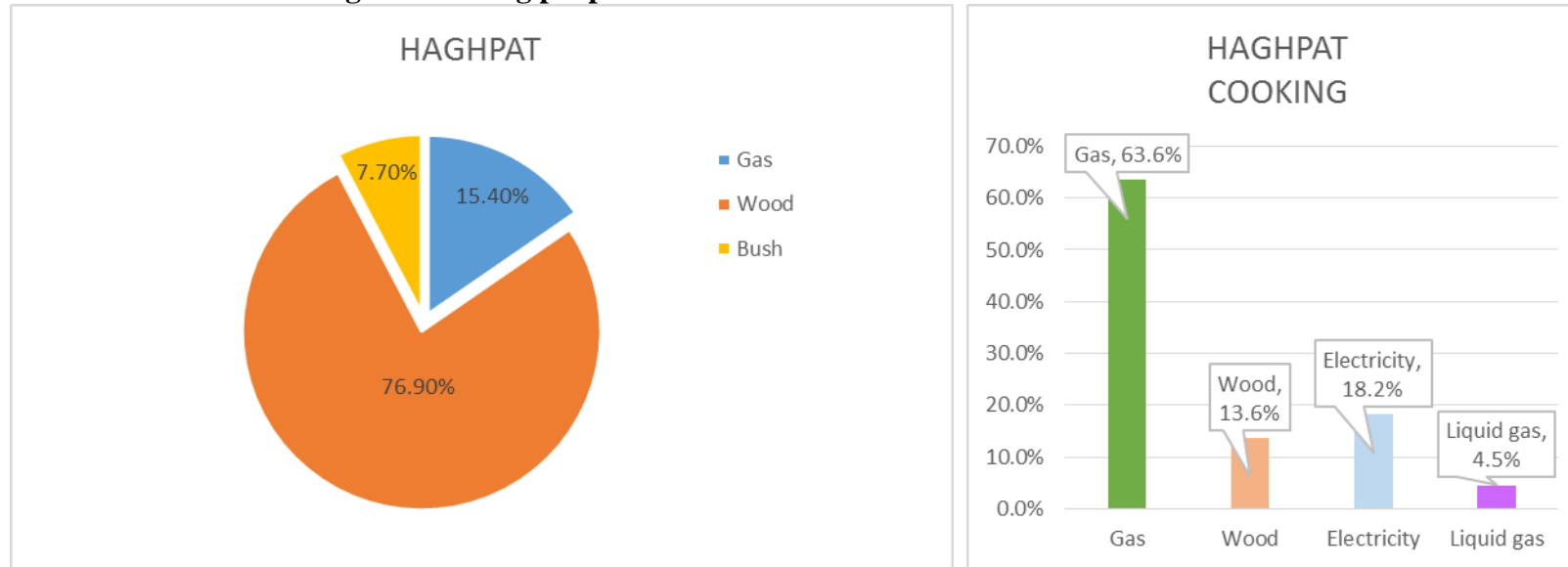
Observation

Arevatsag

The nearest town is Alaverdi, from which the village is 14 km away. This community has almost no uncultivated land. People grow wheat and potatoes. There are also livestock farmers, some households keep pigs and chickens. The residents of this community do not generally use the forest. There is no irrigation system. The old one has been destroyed. Most of the lands are arable. Many people are engaged in cattle breeding. There are 2-4 main shepherds in the community whose the villagers trust their livestock, pay the shepherd, and while the animals are grazing in the mountains, they have the opportunity to do farming. There is a kindergarten and a school. There is also a mini-aid station adjacent to the village administration. Roads need improvement. There is a street lighting in the community. In winter, the thick layer of snow causes difficulties for the movement.

12.5 Lori Province, Lalvar Forest Enterprise Community close to the forest HagHPAT

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
HAGHPAT	Gas	Count			1		1	1		1		1		1		
		% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total			16.70%		16.70%	16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		
	Wood	Count	3	1	2		6	6		4	2	3	3	6		
		% within	50.00%	16.70%	33.30%		100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	50.00%	16.70%	33.30%		100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
	Bush	Count			1		1	1		1			1	1		
		% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total			16.70%		16.70%	16.70%		16.70%			16.70%	16.70%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
HAGHPAT	Gas	Count	5	2	2		9	9		6	3	6	3	9		
		% within	55.60%	22.20%	0.222		100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		
		% of Total	83.30%	33.30%	0.333		150.00%	150.00%		100.00%	50.00%	100.00%	50.00%	150.00%		
	Wood	Count	1		1		2	2		1	1		2	2		
		% within	50.00%		50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%		16.70%		33.30%	33.30%		16.70%	16.70%		33.30%	33.30%		
	Liquid gas	Count			1		1	1		1			1	1		
		% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total			16.70%		16.70%	16.70%		16.70%			16.70%	16.70%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
HAGHPAT	Market	Count	1				1	1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		
	Collection from forest	Count	1		2		3	3		2	1	1	2	3		
		% within	33.30%		66.70%		100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%		33.30%		50.00%	50.00%		33.30%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%	50.00%		
	Bought in leskhozes	Count		1	1		2	2		1	1	2		2		
		% within		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total		16.70%	16.70%		33.30%	33.30%		16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		33.30%		
	Liquid gas	Count	1		1		2	2		2			2	2		
		% within	50.00%		50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%		16.70%		33.30%	33.30%		33.30%			33.30%	33.30%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
HAGHPAT	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%		100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	33.30%	16.70%	16.70%		66.70%	66.70%		33.30%	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%		66.70%	
		NO	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		33.30%			33.30%	33.30%		33.30%		16.70%	16.70%		33.30%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	33.30%	66.70%			100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%		100.00%	
			% of Total	16.70%	33.30%			50.00%	50.00%		33.30%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		50.00%	
		NO	% within	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%		100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%		100.00%	
			% of Total	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%		50.00%	50.00%		33.30%	16.70%	33.30%	16.70%		50.00%	

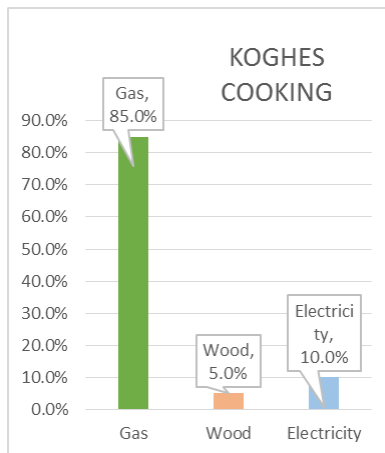
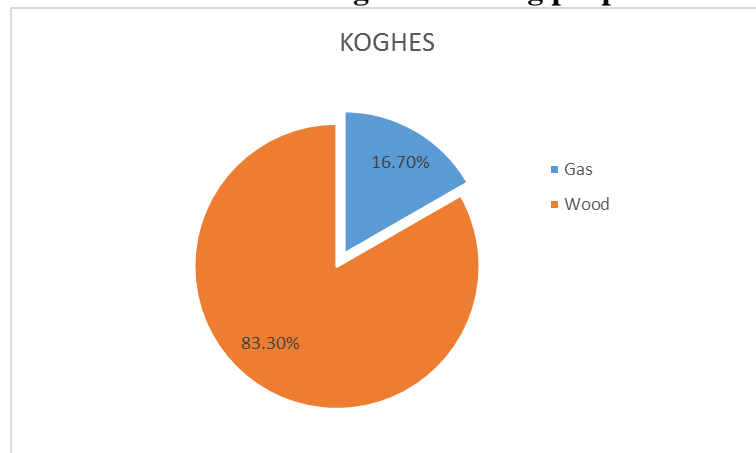
Observation

Haghpatt

It is one of the beautiful and ancient communities of Lori Province, where medieval "Haghpatt" Monastery Complex is located. Livestock breeding and farming are not well developed because of a problem of irrigation water in the community. There are no prerequisites for cattle-breeding development. According to the families interviewed, the reason for that is the lack of pastures and access to the adjacent forest. The villagers are mainly engaged in cultivation of potatoes, vegetable crops and cigarettes. The community is gasified, but people use wood as the main source of heat. The Forest Enterprise provides the residents with a certain amount of firewood. During the summer – autumn period, residents of the community enjoy the benefits of the forest. They use the forest products mostly for their own needs. Although drinking water reaches homes, it is not suitable for drinking, therefore some of the residents fetch water from distant areas. The community has a secondary school, an outpatient clinic, and intercommunity transportation. The intra community roads need improvement. The families surveyed mainly complain of lack of employment. According to respondents, some of the residents are working in Teghut mine and its sudden closure has caused financial difficulties. The problem of employment in the community contributes to migration.

12.6 Lori Province, Lalvar Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest Koghesh

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KOGHES	Gas	Count	1				1	1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	50.00%				50.00%	50.00%		50.00%		50.00%		50.00%		
	Wood	Count	2				2	2		1	1	1	1	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KOGHES	Gas	Count	4				4	4		2	2	2	2	4		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	200.00%				200.00%	200.00%		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	200.00%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KOGHES	Market	Count	2				2	2		1	1	1	1	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
KOGHES	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	
			% of Total		50.00%			50.00%	50.00%		50.00%		50.00%			50.00%	
		NO	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		50.00%			50.00%	50.00%			50.00%		50.00%		50.00%	

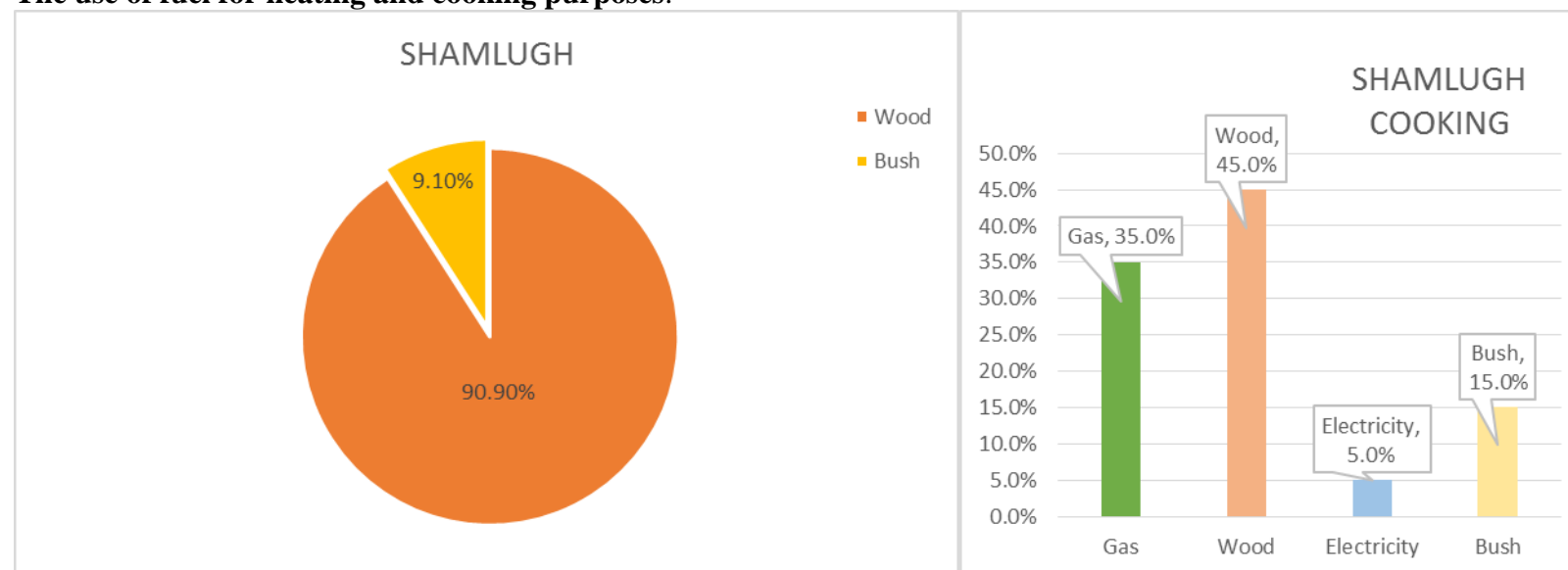
Observation

Koghes

A community in Lori Province. There is a considerable polarization of social status in this community. Approximately half of the respondents have very large farms, and consequently high profits during the year, and the other part of the respondents has a small plot of land, a cattle and a few chickens, which is not enough to meet the daily needs of their families. Almost all the lands are under cultivation. People sow autumn wheat and late season potatoes. Due to the frequent rainfall and favorable climate conditions, the need for irrigation water is not great. They cultivate potatoes, wheat, corn and other crops. However, due to the difference in the levels of terraces, it is difficult to install an irrigation system (the system is used only during the seasons with less precipitation). The residents use only non - timber forest products.

12.7 Lori Province, Jiliza Forest Enterprise Community close to the forest Shamlugh

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHAMLUGH	Wood	Count	3	2	2	2	5	6	1	4	3	5	2	6	1	
		% within	42.90%	28.60%	28.60%	28.60%	71.40%	85.70%	14.30%	57.10%	42.90%	71.40%	28.60%	85.70%	14.30%	
		% of Total	42.90%	28.60%	28.60%	28.60%	71.40%	85.70%	14.30%	57.10%	42.90%	71.40%	28.60%	85.70%	14.30%	
	Bush	Count		1		1			1		1	1		1		
		% within		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total		14.30%		14.30%			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHAMLUGH	Gas	Count	2	1	2	2	3	5		4	1	4	1	4	1	
		% within	40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	
		% of Total	28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	28.60%	42.90%	71.40%		57.10%	14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	
	Electricity	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	14.30%				14.30%	14.30%			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		
	Wood	Count	3	1	2		6	6		4	2	4	2	5	1	
		% within	50.00%	16.70%	33.30%		100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	83.30%	16.70%	
		% of Total	42.90%	14.30%	28.60%		85.70%	85.70%		57.10%	28.60%	57.10%	28.60%	71.40%	14.30%	
	Bush	Count		2		2			2		2	2		2		
		% within		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total		28.60%		28.60%			28.60%		28.60%	28.60%		28.60%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHAMLUGH	Market	Count			1	1		1		1		1		1		
		% within			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total			14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		
	Collection from forest	Count	3	1	1	1	4	4	1	2	3	3	2	5		
		% within	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	80.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	42.90%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	57.10%	57.10%	14.30%	28.60%	42.90%	42.90%	28.60%	71.40%		
	Liquid gas	Count		1			1	1		1		1			1	
		% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	
		% of Total		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
SHAMLUGH	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	80.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	14.30%	42.90%	14.30%	14.30%	57.10%	57.10%	14.30%	28.60%	42.90%	42.90%	28.60%		71.40%	
		NO	% within	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	
			% of Total	14.30%		14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%		28.60%		28.60%		14.30%	14.30%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	75.00%	75.00%	25.00%	50.00%	50.00%	75.00%	25.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%	14.30%	42.90%	42.90%	14.30%	28.60%	28.60%	42.90%	14.30%		57.10%	
		NO	% within	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	
			% of Total	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%	42.90%		28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%	

Observation

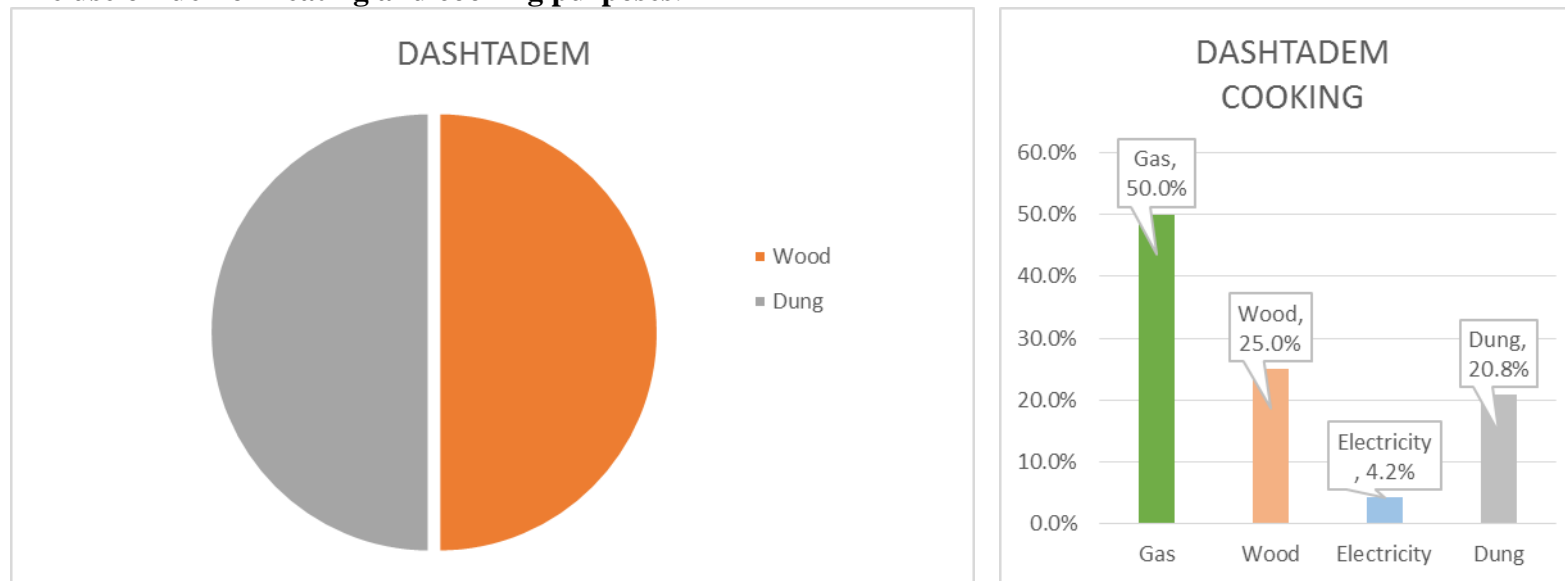
Shamlugh

This community in Lori Province is a town settlement, which has formerly been inhabited by miners originally from Greece and Georgia. There are few prerequisites for being engaged in agriculture and cattle-breeding, as the community does not have grasslands or pastures. Also, few people are engaged in agriculture because of the lack of water. Both drinking water and irrigation water are insufficient, with low quality due to mine exploitation in recent years. Mining also harms the forests: the survey participants say that the forests have dried up. The community is not gasified, so the houses are heated by firewood. They gather forest berries, fruits, and other crops for their own use, and sell a very small part of it. The community has a school, a kindergarten, an outpatient clinic. There is no kindergarten, natural gas and intercommunity public transport. One of the main sources of income is the job abroad. There are mines near the community that provide many local people with jobs, but the mines also cause great harm to their health.

12.8

Lori Province, Jiliza Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest- Dashtadem

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DASHTADEM	Wood	Count	5			1	4	5		2	3	2	3	5		
		% within	100.00%			20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	71.40%			14.30%	57.10%	71.40%		28.60%	42.90%	28.60%	42.90%	71.40%		
	Dung	Count	5			1	4	5		1	4	1	4	5		
		% within	100.00%			20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	71.40%			14.30%	57.10%	71.40%		14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	57.10%	71.40%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DASHTADEM	Gas	Count	10			2	8	10		3	7	3	7	10		
		% within	100.00%			20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		30.00%	70.00%	30.00%	70.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	142.90%			28.60%	114.30%	142.90%		42.90%	100.00%	42.90%	100.00%	142.90%		
	Electricity	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	14.30%				14.30%	14.30%			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		
	Wood	Count	4			2	2	4		3	1	3	1	4		
		% within	100.00%			50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	75.00%	25.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	57.10%			28.60%	28.60%	57.10%		42.90%	14.30%	42.90%	14.30%	57.10%		
	Dung	Count	3				3	3			3		3	3		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	42.90%				42.90%	42.90%			42.90%		42.90%	42.90%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DASHTADEM	Market	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%			20.00%		20.00%	20.00%		
	Collection from forest	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%			20.00%		20.00%	20.00%		
	Liquid gas	Count	3			1	2	3		2	1	2	1	3		
		% within	100.00%			33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		
		% of Total	60.00%			20.00%	40.00%	60.00%		40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	20.00%	60.00%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
DASHTADEM	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%			14.30%		14.30%		14.30%	
		NO	% within		100.00%		16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%		100.00%	
			% of Total		85.70%		14.30%	71.40%	85.70%		28.60%	57.10%	28.60%	57.10%		85.70%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%			14.30%		14.30%		14.30%	
		NO	% within		100.00%		16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%		100.00%	
			% of Total		85.70%		14.30%	71.40%	85.70%		28.60%	57.10%	28.60%	57.10%		85.70%	

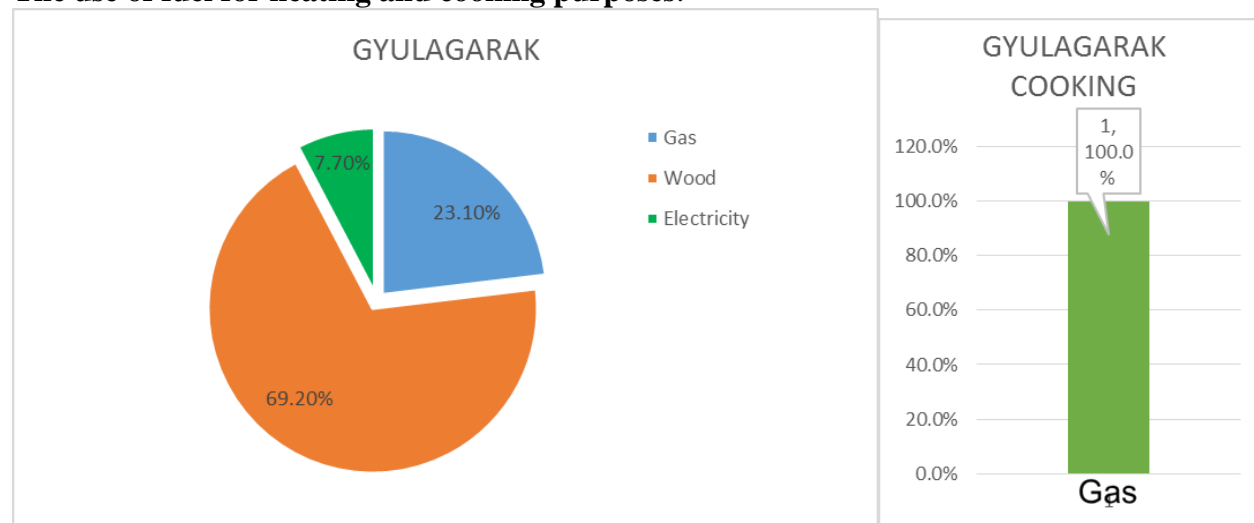
Observation

Dashtadem

A community in Lori Province. The nearest town is Tashir, which is 10 km away from the community. The community is abandoned. The houses are destroyed, many of them are abandoned. As the community is located in a completely flat area, strong winds are common phenomena. Besides the destroyed and abandoned houses, there are also abandoned lands and gardens that are not cultivated, but serve as pastures. Lands lose their quality for lack of irrigation. At some distance from the village, there is also a small forest area, which is used by villagers in case they need fuel. However, it is a peculiar danger for sheep keeping. During the conversation with the villagers, they told us that last year almost all the sheep of one family were killed by the wolves, and the villagers no longer knew how to repay the loan which helped them to buy those sheep. During winter or abundant precipitation, the community is completely isolated because the only way to connect it with the city is impassable to cars, and sometimes to people.

12.9 Lori Province, Stepanavan Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest- Gyulagarak

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
GYULAGARAK	Gas	Count	1		1	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	
		% within	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
		% of Total	16.70%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	
	Wood	Count	4		1	1	4	5		2	3		5	4	1	
		% within	80.00%		20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%		100.00%	80.00%	20.00%	
		% of Total	66.70%		16.70%	16.70%	66.70%	83.30%		33.30%	50.00%		83.30%	66.70%	16.70%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
GYULAGARAK	Gas	Count	8		4	4	8	12		6	6	2	10	8	4	
		% within	66.70%		33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	66.70%	33.30%	
		% of Total	133.30%		66.70%	66.70%	133.30%	200.00%		100.00%	100.00%	33.30%	166.70%	133.30%	66.70%	

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
GYULAGARAK	Market	Count	1		1	1	1	2		1	1		2	2		
		% within	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		16.70%	16.70%		33.30%	33.30%		
	Collection from forest	Count	1		1	1	1	2		2		1	1	1	1	
		% within	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
		% of Total	16.70%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		33.30%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	1				1	1		1			1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%		16.70%			16.70%	16.70%		
	Liquid gas	Count	2				2	2			2		2	1	1	
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
		% of Total	33.30%				33.30%	33.30%			33.30%		33.30%	16.70%	16.70%	

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
GYULAGARAK	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	50.00%	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
			% of Total	16.70%	16.70%		16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		33.30%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	
		NO	% within	25.00%	75.00%		25.00%	75.00%	100.00%		25.00%	75.00%		100.00%	25.00%	75.00%	
			% of Total	16.70%	50.00%		16.70%	50.00%	66.70%		16.70%	50.00%		66.70%	16.70%	50.00%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	33.30%	66.70%		33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	33.30%	66.70%	
			% of Total	33.30%	66.70%		33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	33.30%	66.70%	

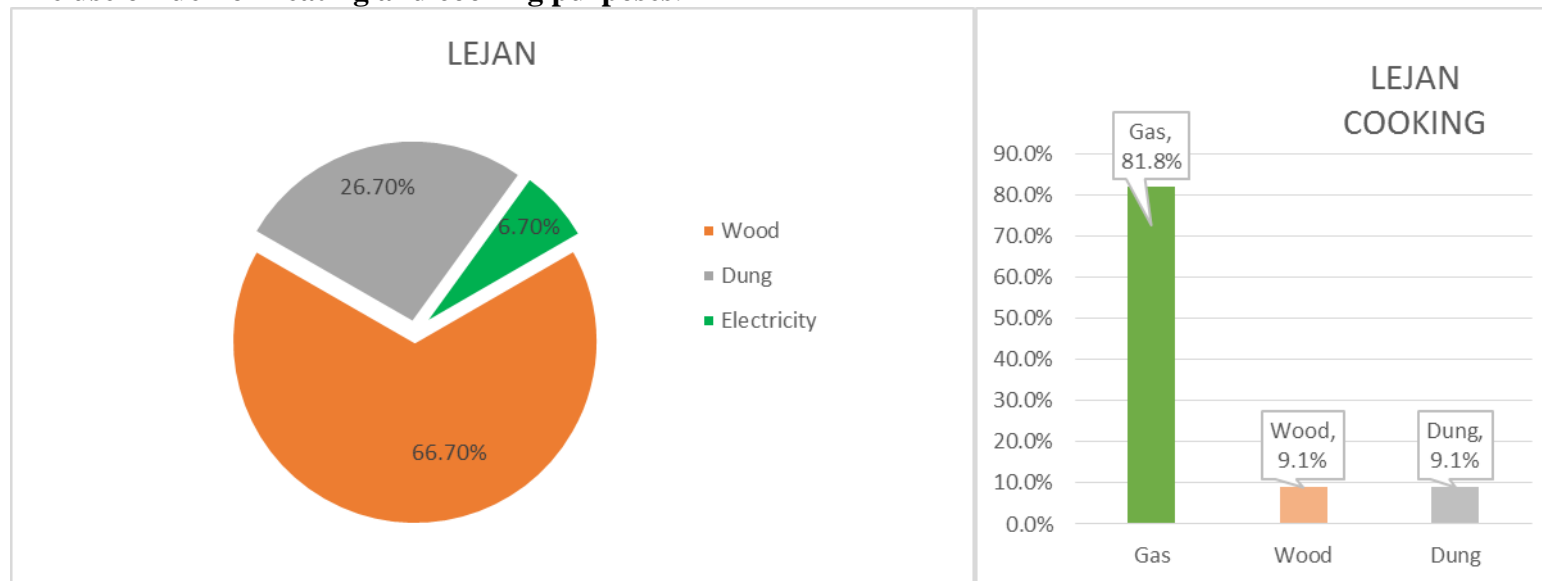
Observation

Gyulagarak

A community in Lori Province. The main road of this community is well-maintained but the intra community roads are still earth roads. The people here are mainly engaged in cultivation of potato and cereal crops. There are a large number of young people in the village. Talking to the villagers, it became clear that the desire to work overseas is not so great. Many people have a desire to remain in the community and cultivate their lands.

12.10 Lori Province, Stepanavan Forest Enterprise Community far from the forest- Lejan

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
LEJAN	Wood	Count	7			1	6	7		5	2	3	4	6	1	
		% within	100.00%			14.30%	85.70%	100.00%		71.40%	28.60%	42.90%	57.10%	85.70%	14.30%	
		% of Total	100.00%			14.30%	85.70%	100.00%		71.40%	28.60%	42.90%	57.10%	85.70%	14.30%	
	Dung	Count	3				3	3		2	1	1	2	2	1	
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	66.70%	33.30%	
		% of Total	42.90%				42.90%	42.90%		28.60%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%	28.60%	14.30%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
LEJAN	Gas	Count	14			2	12	14		10	4	6	8	12	2	
		% within	100.00%			14.30%	85.70%	100.00%		71.40%	28.60%	42.90%	57.10%	85.70%	14.30%	
		% of Total	200.00%			28.60%	171.40%	200.00%		142.90%	57.10%	85.70%	114.30%	171.40%	28.60%	
	Wood	Count	2			1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2		
		% within	100.00%			50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	28.60%			14.30%	14.30%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
LEJAN	Market	Count	3			1	2	3		1	2	1	2	3		
		% within	100.00%			33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		
		% of Total	42.90%			14.30%	28.60%	42.90%		14.30%	28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	42.90%		
	Collection from forest	Count	2				2	2		2		1	1	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	28.60%				28.60%	28.60%		28.60%		14.30%	14.30%	28.60%		
	Liquid gas	Count	3				3	3		3		2	1	2	1	
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	
		% of Total	42.90%				42.90%	42.90%		42.90%		28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%	

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
LEJAN	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		28.60%			28.60%	28.60%		28.60%		14.30%	14.30%		28.60%	
		NO	% within		100.00%		20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		60.00%	40.00%	40.00%	60.00%	20.00%	80.00%	
			% of Total		71.40%		14.30%	57.10%	71.40%		42.90%	28.60%	28.60%	42.90%	14.30%	57.10%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%		25.00%	75.00%	100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	25.00%	75.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		57.10%		14.30%	42.90%	57.10%		42.90%	14.30%	14.30%	42.90%		57.10%	
		NO	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	
			% of Total		42.90%			42.90%	42.90%		28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%	

Observation

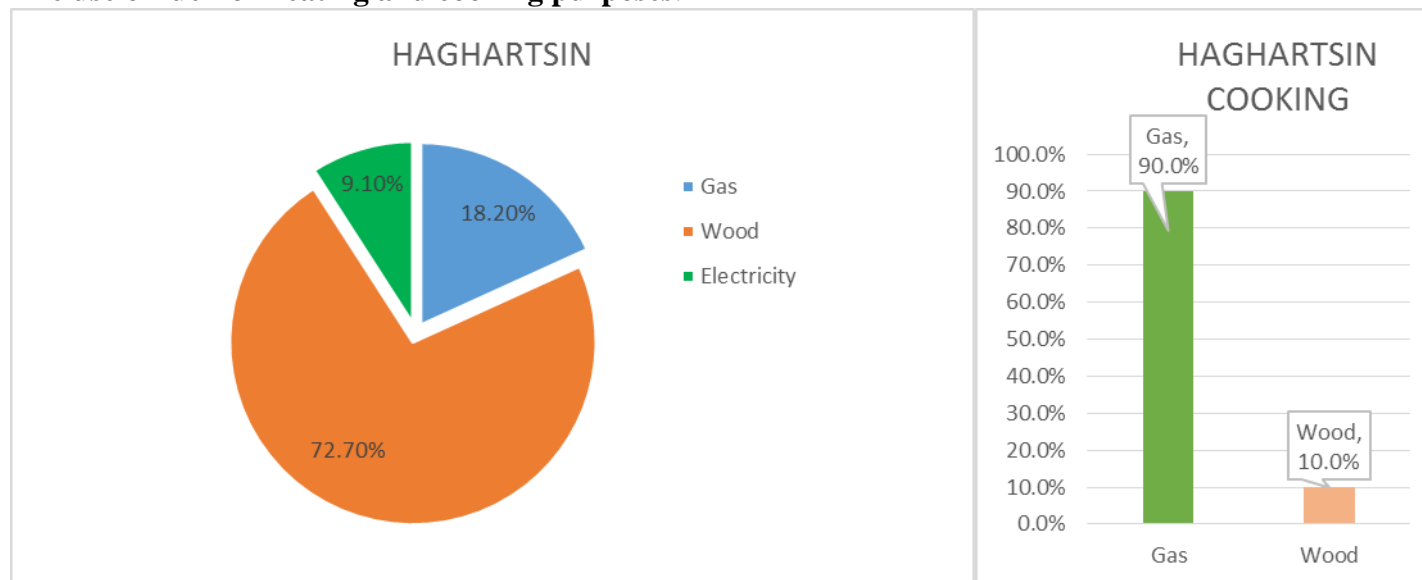
Lejan

This community of Lori Province is surrounded by forests, arable lands and pastures. During the survey, we also learned that droughts had been frequent here. The villagers are mainly engaged in agriculture and cattle-breeding. During the interview, we also found out that due to the last year's drought, farmers had lost almost half of the harvest. That is why part of the land is not cultivated. There is a culture of collecting teas and herbs. Drinking water is supplied for 4 hours a day. The water supply system is old, the roads need repair. The social state of people is not good. Here, women are quite independent, they are not afraid to make independent decisions, even if there is a man in the house. Most young people either study, work, or earn money in the city. Therefore, in the spring and autumn seasons, only the elderly parents and schoolchildren stay in the community.

12.11

Tavush Province, Dilijan National Park, Community close to the forest- Haghartsin

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
HAGHARTSIN	Electricity	Count	1			1		1		1		1		1	0	
		% within	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	
		% of Total	20.00%			20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%	0.00%	
	Wood	Count	4	1		3	2	5		5		3	2	3	2	
		% within	80.00%	20.00%		60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		100.00%		60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	
		% of Total	80.00%	20.00%		60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		100.00%		60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
HAGHARTSIN	Gas	Count	7	2		5	4	9		9		5	4	5	4	
		% within	77.80%	22.20%		55.60%	44.40%	100.00%		100.00%		55.60%	44.40%	55.60%	44.40%	
		% of Total	140.00%	40.00%		100.00%	80.00%	180.00%		180.00%		100.00%	80.00%	100.00%	80.00%	
	Wood	Count	1			1		1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%			20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
HAGHARTSIN	Market	Count	1			1		1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%			20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		
	Collection from forest	Count	2	1		1	2	3		3		1	2	1	2	
		% within	66.70%	33.30%		33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	
		% of Total	40.00%	20.00%		20.00%	40.00%	60.00%		60.00%		20.00%	40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	
	Liquid gas	Count	2			2		2		2		2		2		
		% within	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	40.00%			40.00%		40.00%		40.00%		40.00%		40.00%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
HAGHARTSIN	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	66.70%	33.30%	
			% of Total		40.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%		60.00%		20.00%	40.00%	40.00%	20.00%	
		NO	% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	
			% of Total		40.00%		40.00%		40.00%		40.00%		40.00%			40.00%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
			% of Total		20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%		40.00%		20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	
		NO	% within		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	
			% of Total		60.00%		40.00%	20.00%	60.00%		60.00%		40.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%	

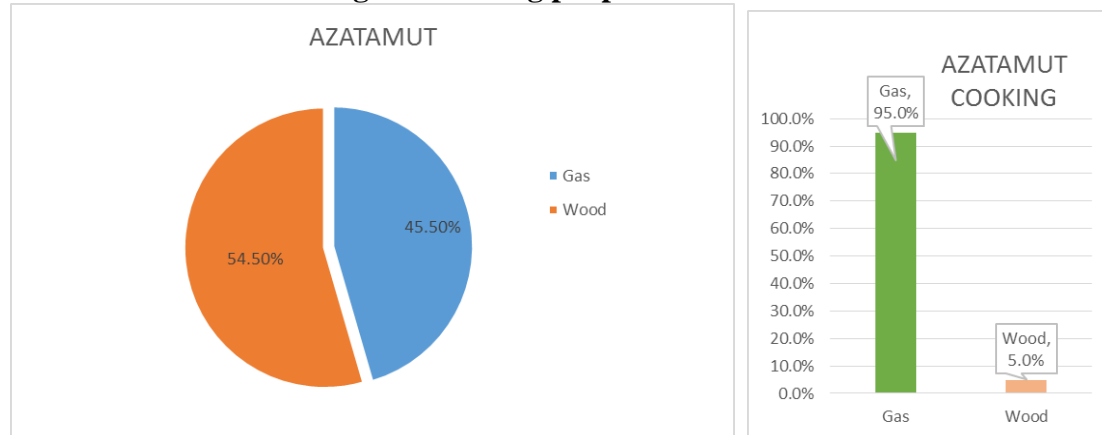
Observation

Haghartsin

A community in Tavush Province. There is a forest area in front of the city. Wild animals often enter the community from that area. But this is not the only concern. As the community is located on the hill, the roads are not smooth, as well as the community administration is not able to improve the roads. The unemployment rate is also high, and families hardly meet their minimum needs. The forest area is a major part of livelihoods due to mushrooms, berries and wild fruits.

12.12 Tavush Province, Dilijan National Park, Community far from the forest- Azatamut

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AZATAMUT	Gas	Count			1	1		1			1		1	1		
		% within			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total			16.70%	16.70%		16.70%			16.70%		16.70%	16.70%		
	Wood	Count	1	1	3		5	5		5		3	2	3	2	
		% within	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	
		% of Total	16.70%	16.70%	50.00%		83.30%	83.30%		83.30%		50.00%	33.30%	50.00%	33.30%	
For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AZATAMUT	Gas	Count	2	2	8	2	10	12		10	2	6	6	8	4	
		% within	16.70%	16.70%	66.70%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		83.30%	16.70%	50.00%	50.00%	66.70%	33.30%	
		% of Total	33.30%	33.30%	133.30%	33.30%	166.70%	200.00%		166.70%	33.30%	100.00%	100.00%	133.30%	66.70%	

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AZATAMUT	Market	Count		1	3		4	4		4		2	2	2	2	
		% within		25.00%	75.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
		% of Total		20.00%	60.00%		80.00%	80.00%		80.00%		40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	
	Collection on own land	Count			1		1	1		1		1		1		
		% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total			20.00%		20.00%	20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		
	Liquid gas	Count	1				1	1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
AZATAMUT	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	66.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		83.30%	16.70%	50.00%	50.00%	33.30%	66.70%	
			% of Total	66.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		83.30%	16.70%	50.00%	50.00%	33.30%	66.70%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	66.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		83.30%	16.70%	50.00%	50.00%	33.30%	66.70%	
			% of Total	66.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		83.30%	16.70%	50.00%	50.00%	33.30%	66.70%	

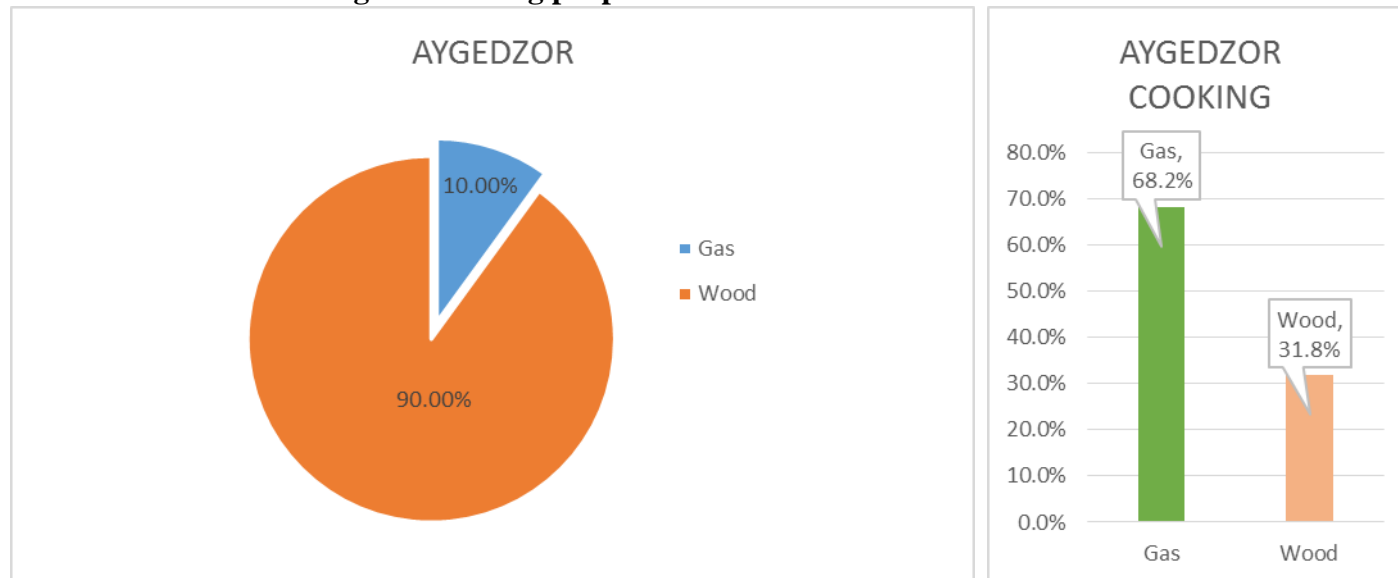
Observation

Azatamut

This community in Tavush Province has been a working settlement in the past. According to the respondents, people are unable to deal with cattle-breeding and agriculture because of the lack of or inadequate provision of homestead lands. As the community lands are under fire and the forest is located far from their houses, the people use the lands and pastures of the adjacent communities. This is perhaps one of the reasons why livestock breeding is not developed here. A small part of the population is engaged in poultry farming. The community is gasified, drinking and irrigation water is insufficient. The community has a school and a kindergarten. According to the respondents, the main source of their income is the job abroad.

12.13 Tavush Province, Artsvaberd Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest, Aygedzor

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AYGEDZOR	Gas	Count			1	1		1		1		1		1		
		% within			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total			14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		
	Wood	Count	5	1			6	6		1	5	1	5	6		
		% within	83.30%	16.70%			100.00%	100.00%		16.70%	83.30%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		
		% of Total	71.40%	14.30%			85.70%	85.70%		14.30%	71.40%	14.30%	71.40%	85.70%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AYGEDZOR	Gas	Count	7	1	2	2	8	10		4	6	4	6	10		
		% within	70.00%	10.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	100.00%	14.30%	28.60%	28.60%	114.30%	142.90%		57.10%	85.70%	57.10%	85.70%	142.90%		
	Wood	Count	4	1			5	5		1	4		5	5		
		% within	80.00%	20.00%			100.00%	100.00%		20.00%	80.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	57.10%	14.30%			71.40%	71.40%		14.30%	57.10%		71.40%	71.40%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
AYGEDZOR	Market	Count	1	1			2	2			2	1	1	2		
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%	16.70%			33.30%	33.30%			33.30%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		
	Collection from forest	Count	3				3	3		1	2	1	2	3		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		
		% of Total	50.00%				50.00%	50.00%		16.70%	33.30%	16.70%	33.30%	50.00%		
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	2				2	2			2		2	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	33.30%				33.30%	33.30%			33.30%		33.30%	33.30%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
AYGEDZOR	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		71.40%			71.40%	71.40%		14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	57.10%		71.40%	
		NO	% within	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	14.30%		14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%		28.60%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		28.60%			28.60%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%		28.60%	
		NO	% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	14.30%	42.90%	14.30%	14.30%	57.10%	71.40%		14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	57.10%		71.40%	

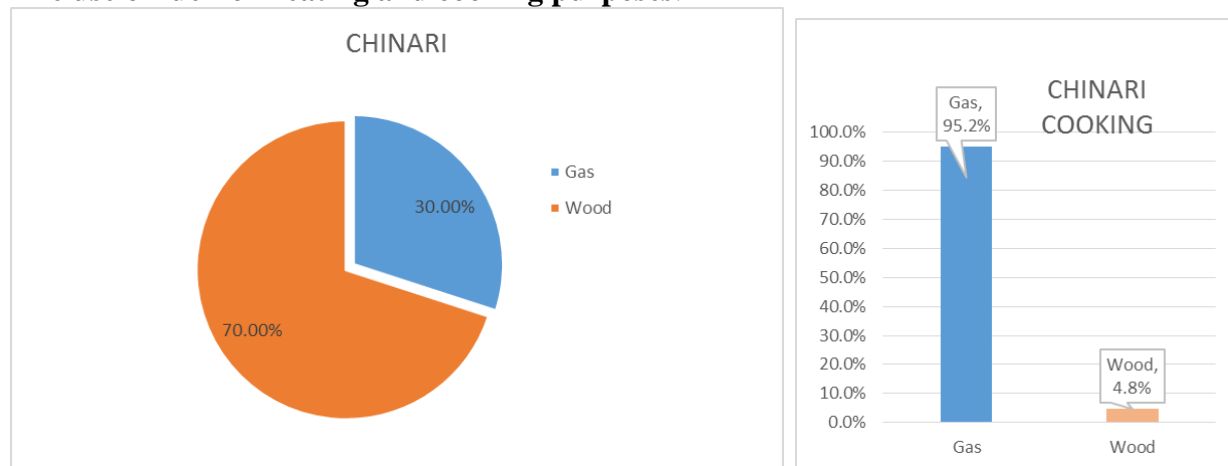
Observation

Aygedzor

A very beautiful borderline community in Tavush Province. The social conditions of the residents depend on the male residents' job abroad. The agriculture and livestock breeding are not developed. It is conditioned by the fact that the fertile lands and pastures of the village are under fire. They do not use the forest because the forest lands are mined. Water supply is performed according to a schedule. The community has no sewage system. Irrigation water is almost inaccessible to most of the people. The community is gasified. There is a school and an outpatient clinic.

12.14 Tavush Province, Artsvaberd Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest, Chinari

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
CHINARI	Gas	Count	3				3	3			3		3	3		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	33.30%				33.30%	33.30%			33.30%		33.30%	33.30%		
	Wood	Count	2	1	3	1	5	6		3	3	2	4	3	3	
		% within	33.30%	16.70%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	33.30%	66.70%	50.00%	50.00%	
		% of Total	22.20%	11.10%	33.30%	11.10%	55.60%	66.70%		33.30%	33.30%	22.20%	44.40%	33.30%	33.30%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
CHINARI	Gas	Count	10	2	6	2	16	18		6	12	4	14	12	6	
		% within	55.60%	11.10%	33.30%	11.10%	88.90%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	22.20%	77.80%	66.70%	33.30%	
		% of Total	111.10%	22.20%	66.70%	22.20%	177.80%	200.00%		66.70%	133.30%	44.40%	155.60%	133.30%	66.70%	

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
CHINARI	Market	Count			2	1	1	2		2		2			2	
		% within			100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	
		% of Total			28.60%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%		28.60%		28.60%			28.60%	
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	2				2	2		1	1		2	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	28.60%				28.60%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%		28.60%	28.60%		
	Liquid gas	Count	1	1	1		3	3			3		3	2	1	
		% within	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%		100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	66.70%	33.30%	
		% of Total	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%		42.90%	42.90%			42.90%		42.90%	28.60%	14.30%	

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
CHINARI	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		22.20%			22.20%	22.20%		11.10%	11.10%		22.20%		22.20%	
		NO	% within	42.90%	42.90%	14.30%	14.30%	85.70%	100.00%		28.60%	71.40%	28.60%	71.40%	42.90%	57.10%	
			% of Total	33.30%	33.30%	11.10%	11.10%	66.70%	77.80%		22.20%	55.60%	22.20%	55.60%	33.30%	44.40%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	50.00%	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
			% of Total	11.10%	11.10%		11.10%	11.10%	22.20%		11.10%	11.10%	11.10%	11.10%	11.10%	11.10%	
		NO	% within	28.60%	57.10%	14.30%		100.00%	100.00%		28.60%	71.40%	14.30%	85.70%	28.60%	71.40%	
			% of Total	22.20%	44.40%	11.10%		77.80%	77.80%		22.20%	55.60%	11.10%	66.70%	22.20%	55.60%	

Observation

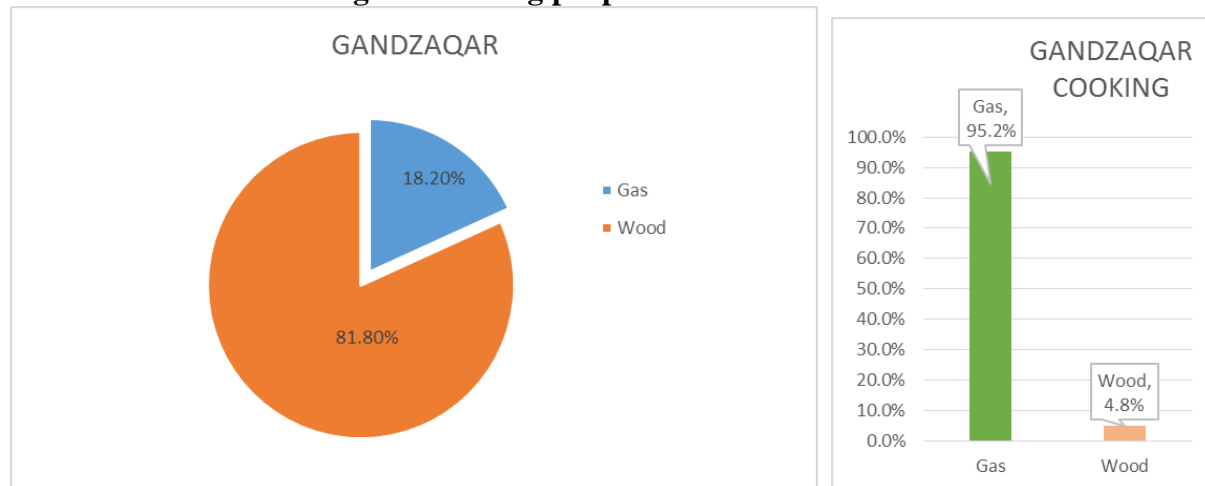
Chinari

This community is adjacent to the border, and entirely under Azeri observation points. The lives of community residents are endangered, as their homes are constantly subject to shooting. They warned us not to stand or walk in the open space, and be sheltered somewhere. The use of pastures and forests is dangerous, as they are mined. There have been cases of mine explosion when grazing livestock. In the opinion of the respondents, only a small part of the community land is used. Despite all of this, residents are engaged in cattle-breeding and land cultivation for their survival. The residents do not want to leave their homes in order to protect the borders, and apart from other communities, they are rather isolated and have no other means of subsistence. The community is gasified. There is a kindergarten and a school.

Most residents have emigrated to other communities or other countries in search of a job.

12.15 Tavush Province, Ijevan Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest, Gandzaqar

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
GANDZAQAR	Gas	Count			1	1		1			1	1			1	
		% within			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	
		% of Total			14.30%	14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%			14.30%	
	Wood	Count	3	3			6	6		3	3	4	2	4		2
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%		33.30%
		% of Total	42.90%	42.90%			85.70%	85.70%		42.90%	42.90%	57.10%	28.60%	57.10%		28.60%

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
GANDZAQAR	Gas	Count	6	6	2	2	12	14		6	8	10	4	8	2	4
		% within	42.90%	42.90%	14.30%	14.30%	85.70%	100.00%		42.90%	57.10%	71.40%	28.60%	57.10%	14.30%	28.60%
		% of Total	85.70%	85.70%	28.60%	28.60%	171.40%	200.00%		85.70%	114.30%	142.90%	57.10%	114.30%	28.60%	57.10%

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
GANDZAQAR	Collection from forest	Count	2	3			5	5		2	3	3	2	3		2
		% within	40.00%	60.00%			100.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%		40.00%
		% of Total	33.30%	50.00%			83.30%	83.30%		33.30%	50.00%	50.00%	33.30%	50.00%		33.30%
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	1				1	1		1		1				1
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%		16.70%		16.70%				16.70%
	Liquid gas	Count	1	1			2	2		1	1	1	1	2		
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%	16.70%			33.30%	33.30%		16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
GANDZAQAR	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	66.70%	33.30%		66.70%	33.30%
			% of Total		42.90%	42.90%		85.70%	85.70%		42.90%	42.90%	57.10%	28.60%		57.10%	28.60%
		NO	% within	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
			% of Total	14.30%			14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		66.70%	33.30%		100.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%		66.70%	33.30%
			% of Total		28.60%	14.30%		42.90%	42.90%		28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%		28.60%	14.30%
		NO	% within	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%		25.00%	75.00%	75.00%	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%
			% of Total	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%	42.90%	57.10%		14.30%	42.90%	42.90%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%

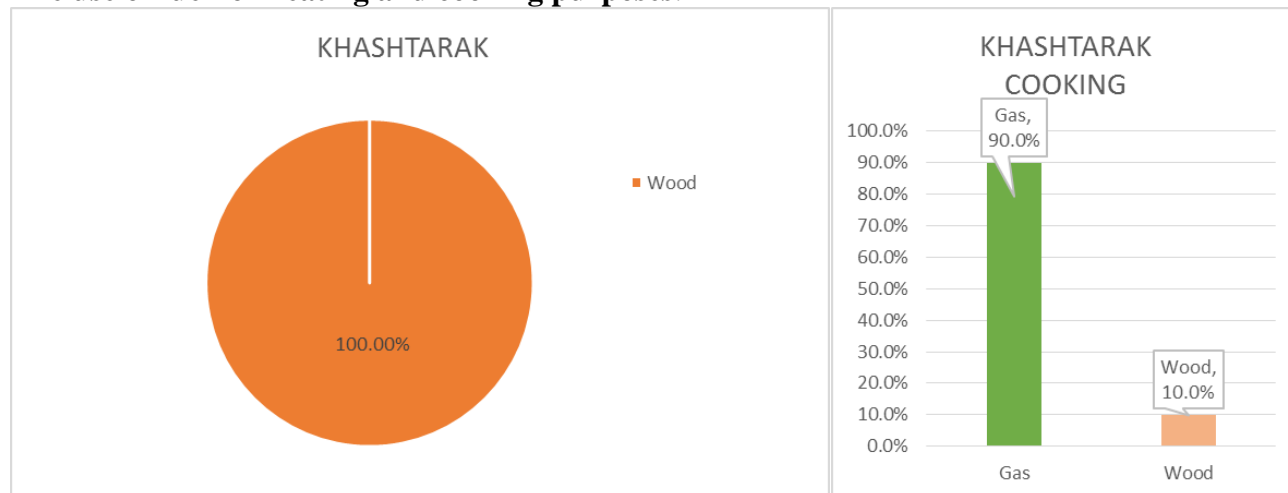
Observation

Gandzaqar

A community in Tavush Province. The location of this community creates a number of inconveniences for the residents. Only one street of the community is provided with lighting, it is difficult to move around at night. There is also a forest near the community, which is considered the main source of subsistence for the farmers. They gather berries, wild crops, wild fruits and mushrooms. We also found out that there are no problems with obtaining wood from the forest area and people use only the 8 cubic meters of wood provided by the state. The basic occupation is either the state work or cattle breeding. They have drinking water. Irrigation system is not installed, but due to the nearby river and abundant precipitation, people do not need it much.

12.16 Tavush Province, Ijevan Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest, Khashtarak

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KHASHTARAK	Wood	Count	3	1	1	1	4	5		2	3	3	2	5		
		% within	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KHASHTARAK	Gas	Count	5	2	2	2	7	9		4	5	5	4	9		
		% within	55.60%	22.20%	22.20%	22.20%	77.80%	100.00%		44.40%	55.60%	55.60%	44.40%	100.00%		
		% of Total	100.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	140.00%	180.00%		80.00%	100.00%	100.00%	80.00%	180.00%		
	Wood	Count	1				1	1			1	1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%			20.00%	20.00%		20.00%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
KHASHTARAK	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%		100.00%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%		100.00%	

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KHASHTARAK	Market	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%			20.00%		20.00%	20.00%		
	Collection from forest	Count	3	1	1	1	4	5		2	3	3	2	5		
		% within	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	1		1		2	2		1	1	2		2		
		% within	50.00%		50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%		20.00%		40.00%	40.00%		20.00%	20.00%	40.00%		40.00%		
	Liquid gas	Count		1		1		1			1	1		1		
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%			20.00%	20.00%		20.00%		

Observation

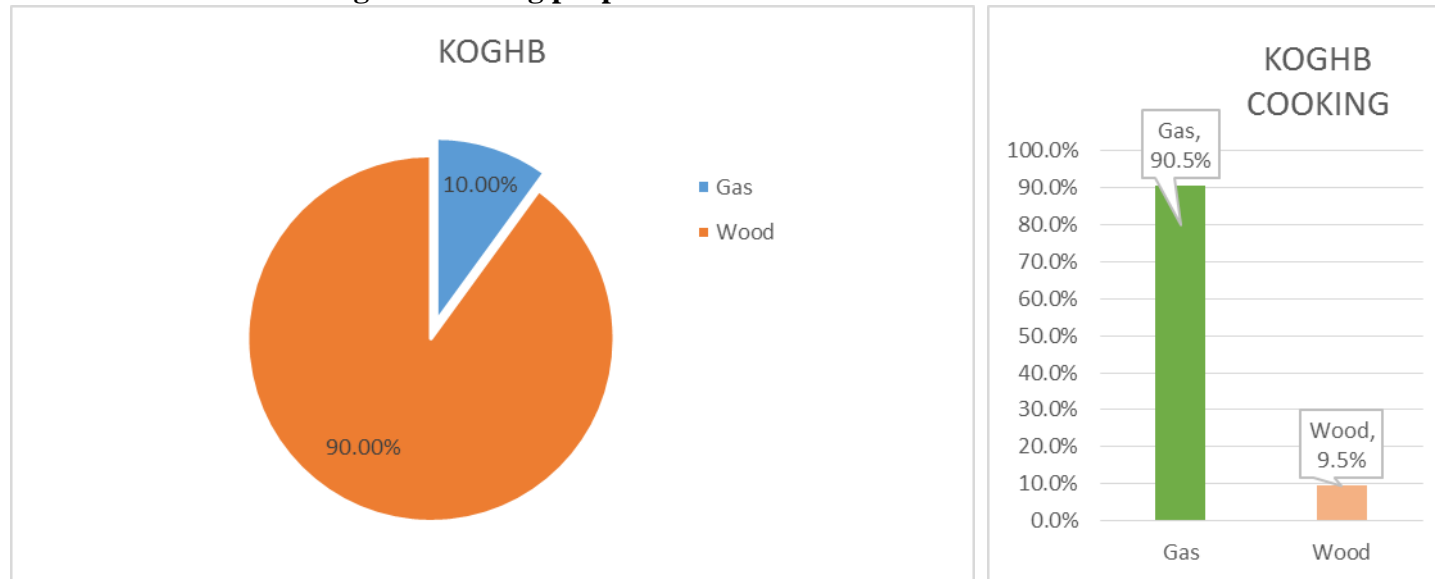
Khashtarak

A community in Tavush Province. Population is engaged in horticulture, farming and cattle-breeding.

The kindergarten is in poor condition. There is no street lighting. In the opinion of the respondents, the community lands are favorable for cattle-breeding and farming. Residents use the forest products: they collect brushwood for fuel. The community has a school and a church. According to respondents, the main source of subsistence is either the job abroad or work at a state institution.

12.17 Tavush Province, Noyemberyan Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest, Kogb

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KOGHB	Gas	Count	1				1	1		1		1		1	0	
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	0.00%	
		% of Total	12.50%				12.50%	12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%	0.00%	
	Wood	Count	5	1	1	2	5	7		7		5	2	6	1	
		% within	71.40%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		100.00%		71.40%	28.60%	85.70%	14.30%	
		% of Total	62.50%	12.50%	12.50%	25.00%	62.50%	87.50%		87.50%		62.50%	25.00%	75.00%	12.50%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KOGHB	Gas	Count	12	1	2	3	12	15		15		11	4	13	2	
		% within	80.00%	6.70%	13.30%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		100.00%		73.30%	26.70%	86.70%	13.30%	
		% of Total	150.00%	12.50%	25.00%	37.50%	150.00%	187.50%		187.50%		137.50%	50.00%	162.50%	25.00%	
	Wood	Count	1	1		2		2		2		2		2		
		% within	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	12.50%	12.50%		25.00%		25.00%		25.00%		25.00%		25.00%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
KOGHB	Market	Count	1				1	1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	14.30%				14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		
	Collection on own land	Count			1		1	1		1			1	1		
		% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		
	Collection from forest	Count	4	1		2	3	5		5		4	1	4	1	
		% within	80.00%	20.00%		40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		100.00%		80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	
		% of Total	57.10%	14.30%		28.60%	42.90%	71.40%		71.40%		57.10%	14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	1				1	1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	14.30%				14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		
	Liquid gas	Count	1			1		1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	14.30%			14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
KOGHB	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		80.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		100.00%		80.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	
			% of Total		50.00%	12.50%	25.00%	37.50%	62.50%		62.50%		50.00%	12.50%	12.50%	50.00%	
		NO	% within	33.30%	66.70%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%		100.00%	
			% of Total	12.50%	25.00%			37.50%	37.50%		37.50%		25.00%	12.50%		37.50%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	
			% of Total		12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	25.00%		25.00%		25.00%		12.50%	12.50%	
		NO	% within	16.70%	83.30%		16.70%	83.30%	100.00%		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%		100.00%	
			% of Total	12.50%	62.50%		12.50%	62.50%	75.00%		75.00%		50.00%	25.00%		75.00%	

Observation

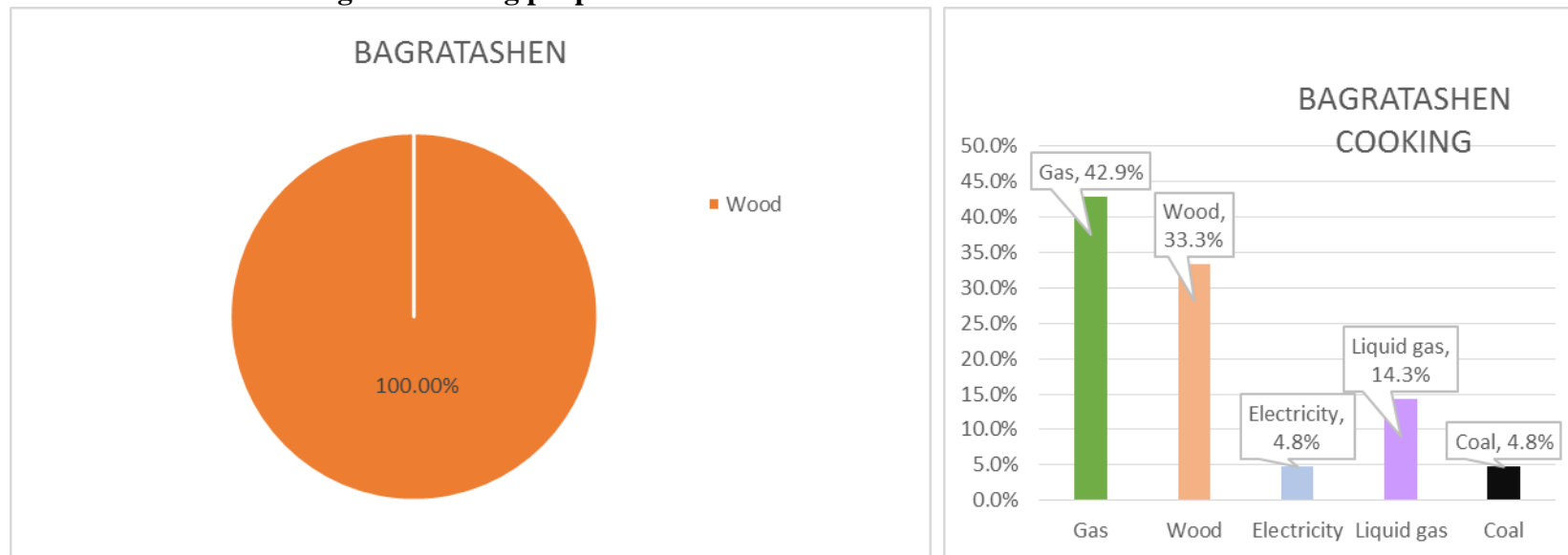
Koghb

It is the largest community in Tavush Province. In the opinion of the respondents, the majority of the residents are engaged in cattle-breeding and farming, but the main source of income is the job abroad. Irrigation water is sufficient. The respondents stated that they used forest products mainly for their own needs. The residents, whose homes are closer to the forest, enjoy forest benefits more than the others.

Drinking water is available at home, but not suitable for drinking. The community is gasified. Firewood is used for heating, which is mainly obtained from the Forest Enterprise. According to the respondents, the residents mostly work in non-agricultural areas.

12.18 Tavush Province, Noyemberyan Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest, Bagratashen

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
BAGRATASHEN	Wood	Count	4	1	1	2	4	6		3	3	3	3	5	1	
		% within	66.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	83.30%	16.70%	
		% of Total	66.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	83.30%	16.70%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
BAGRATASHEN	Gas	Count	5		2	2	5	7		4	3	3	4	5	2	
		% within	71.40%		28.60%	28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		57.10%	42.90%	42.90%	57.10%	71.40%	28.60%	
		% of Total	83.30%		33.30%	33.30%	83.30%	116.70%		66.70%	50.00%	50.00%	66.70%	83.30%	33.30%	
	Electricity	Count		1		1		1		1		1		1		
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total		16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		
	Wood	Count	2	1		1	2	3		1	2	2	1	3		
		% within	66.70%	33.30%		33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		
		% of Total	33.30%	16.70%		16.70%	33.30%	50.00%		16.70%	33.30%	33.30%	16.70%	50.00%		
	Liquid gas	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%			16.70%		16.70%	16.70%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
BAGRATASHEN	Market	Count	3	1	1	2	3	5		3	2	3	2	4	1	
		% within	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	80.00%	20.00%	
		% of Total	50.00%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%	50.00%	83.30%		50.00%	33.30%	50.00%	33.30%	66.70%	16.70%	
	Liquid gas	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%			16.70%		16.70%	16.70%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
BAGRATASHEN	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	16.70%	66.70%	16.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	
			% of Total	16.70%	66.70%	16.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	16.70%	66.70%	16.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	
			% of Total	16.70%	66.70%	16.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	

Observation

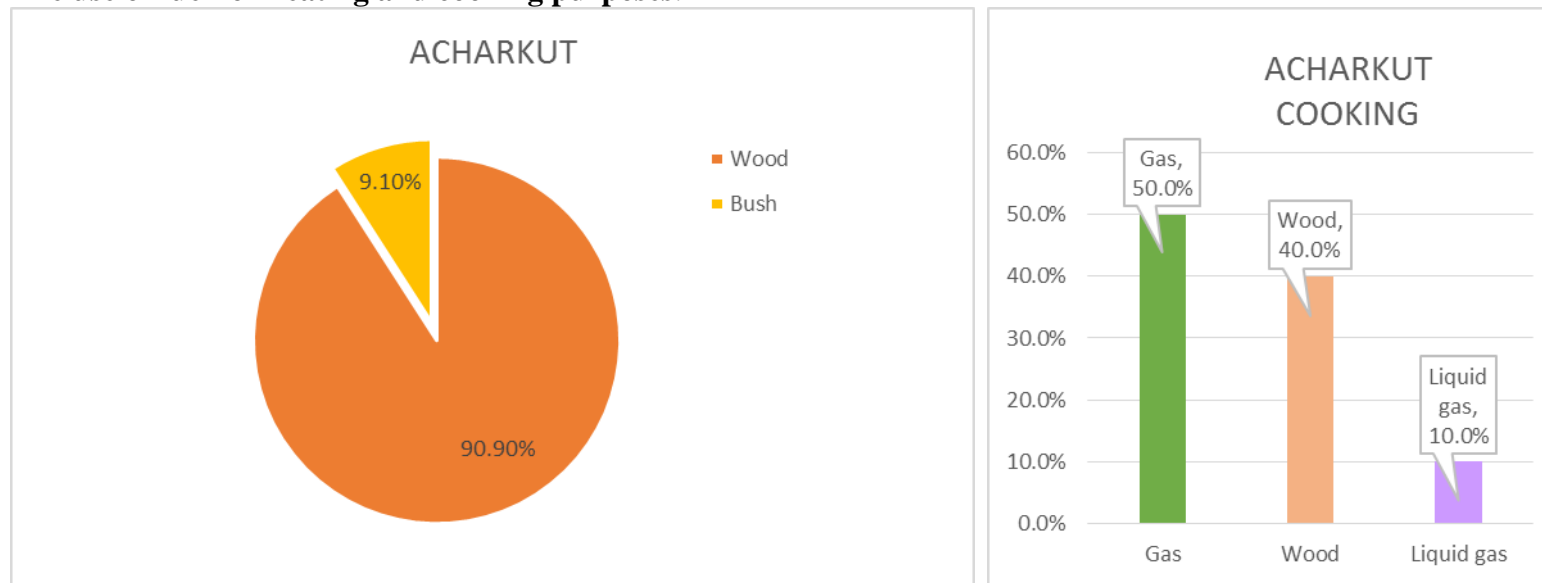
Bagratashen

Bagratashen is a border community, formerly known with its Armenian-Georgian border market. For years, the main source of income for community members was trade, after the border dislocation, the community's social conditions deteriorated sharply. The residents of Bagratashen are mainly engaged in cattle-breeding and farming, but these are not effective due to the lack of pastures and irrigation problem, despite its location on the Debed River. Also they have no opportunity to use forest products as they have to cross the Georgian border to go to the forest. The community has a school and an outpatient clinic. The community is gasified, although people here mainly use firewood and manure for heating. Drinking water is also a problem in the community. It is supplied according to a schedule and not suitable for drinking. Therefore most residents take water from the street tap water point.

12.19

Tavush Province, Sevkhar Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest, Atcharkut

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
ACHARKUT	Wood	Count	4	2	2	1	7	7	1	4	4	2	6	7	1	
		% within	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	12.50%	87.50%	87.50%	12.50%	50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	75.00%	87.50%	12.50%	
		% of Total	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	12.50%	87.50%	87.50%	12.50%	50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	75.00%	87.50%	12.50%	
	Bush	Count		1			1		1		1		1	1		
		% within		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total		12.50%			12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%	12.50%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
ACHARKUT	Gas	Count	3	4	3	2	8	8	2	5	5	3	7	10		
		% within	30.00%	40.00%	30.00%	20.00%	80.00%	80.00%	20.00%	50.00%	50.00%	30.00%	70.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	37.50%	50.00%	37.50%	25.00%	100.00%	100.00%	25.00%	62.50%	62.50%	37.50%	87.50%	125.00%		
	Wood	Count	5				5	5		2	3		5	3	2	
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%		100.00%	60.00%	40.00%	
		% of Total	62.50%				62.50%	62.50%		25.00%	37.50%		62.50%	37.50%	25.00%	
	Liquid gas	Count			1		1	1		1		1		1		
		% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total			12.50%		12.50%	12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
ACHARKUT	Market	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	12.50%				12.50%	12.50%			12.50%		12.50%	12.50%		
	Collection from forest	Count	2	2			4	3	1	2	2		4	3	1	
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	75.00%	25.00%	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	75.00%	25.00%	
		% of Total	25.00%	25.00%			50.00%	37.50%	12.50%	25.00%	25.00%		50.00%	37.50%	12.50%	
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	1		1		2	2		1	1	1	1	2		
		% within	50.00%		50.00%		100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	12.50%		12.50%		25.00%	25.00%		12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	25.00%		
	Liquid gas	Count			1	1		1		1		1		1		
		% within			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total			12.50%	12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
ACHARKUT	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	16.70%	50.00%	33.30%		100.00%	83.30%	16.70%	50.00%	50.00%	16.70%	83.30%	16.70%	83.30%	
			% of Total	12.50%	37.50%	25.00%		75.00%	62.50%	12.50%	37.50%	37.50%	12.50%	62.50%	12.50%	62.50%	
		NO	% within	50.00%	50.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	12.50%	12.50%		12.50%	12.50%	25.00%		12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%		25.00%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	28.60%	42.90%	28.60%	14.30%	85.70%	85.70%	14.30%	57.10%	42.90%	28.60%	71.40%	14.30%	85.70%	
			% of Total	25.00%	37.50%	25.00%	12.50%	75.00%	75.00%	12.50%	50.00%	37.50%	25.00%	62.50%	12.50%	75.00%	
		NO	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		12.50%			12.50%	12.50%			12.50%		12.50%		12.50%	

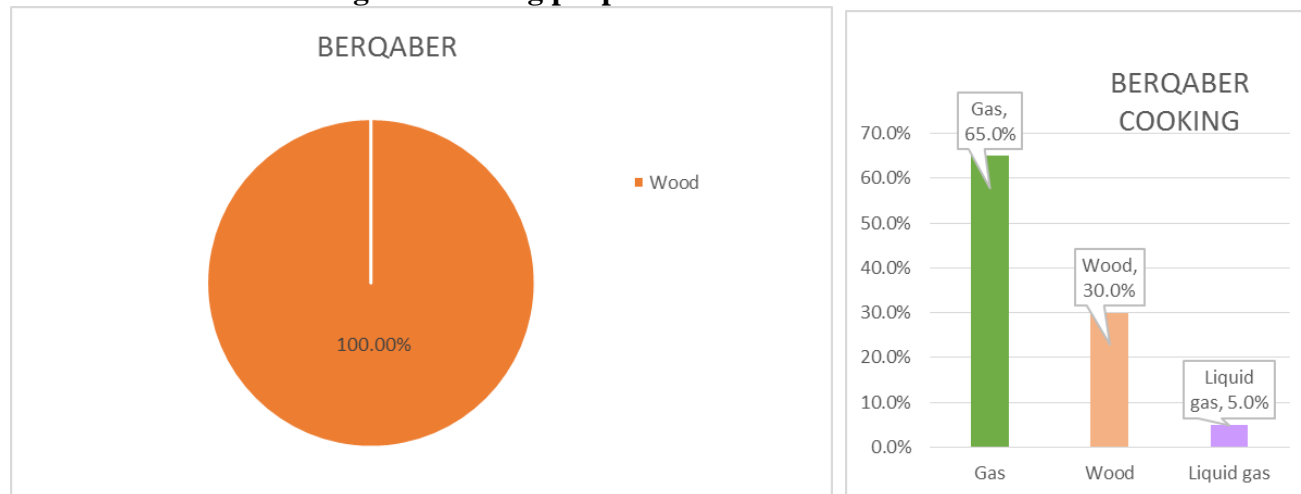
Observation

Atcharkut

It is a small community in Tavush Province, surrounded by a forest. According to the respondents, the majority of the residents are engaged in cattle-breeding and beekeeping. Homestead lands are very small. The community has no own land, which is conditioned by the fact that it was formerly a working settlement adjacent to Forest Enterprise. There are problems with irrigation water. The residents gather wild berries for their own needs, and in very few cases they sell it. For heating purpose they use wood and manure. Wood is obtained free of charge by permit of the Forest Enterprise. The community is not gasified. It is provided with drinking and irrigation water. The school is small, therefore many children attend school in a neighboring community. There is no kindergarten. The outpatient clinic and the village administration are in a deplorable state.

12.20 Tavush Province, Sevkar Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest, Berkaber

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
BERQABER	Wood	Count	3	1	1		5	5		2	3	1	4	5		
		% within	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%		100.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%		100.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
BERQABER	Gas	Count	5	1	2		8	8		3	5	1	7	8		
		% within	62.50%	12.50%	25.00%		100.00%	100.00%		37.50%	62.50%	12.50%	87.50%	100.00%		
		% of Total	100.00%	20.00%	40.00%		160.00%	160.00%		60.00%	100.00%	20.00%	140.00%	160.00%		
	Wood	Count	1	1			2	2		1	1	1	1	2		
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%	20.00%			40.00%	40.00%		20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%		

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
BERQABER	Market	Count	1				1	1		1		1		1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		
	Collection from forest	Count		1			1	1		1		1		1		
		% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total		20.00%			20.00%	20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		
	Bought in leskhozes	Count	1				1	1			1		1	1		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%				20.00%	20.00%			20.00%		20.00%	20.00%		
	Liquid gas	Count	1		1		2	2			2		2	2		
		% within	50.00%		50.00%		100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	20.00%		20.00%		40.00%	40.00%			40.00%		40.00%	40.00%		

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
BERQABER	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total		20.00%			20.00%	20.00%			20.00%		20.00%		20.00%	
		NO	% within	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%		100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	75.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	20.00%	40.00%	20.00%		80.00%	80.00%		40.00%	40.00%	20.00%	60.00%		80.00%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%		100.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	20.00%	80.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%		100.00%	100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	20.00%	80.00%		100.00%	

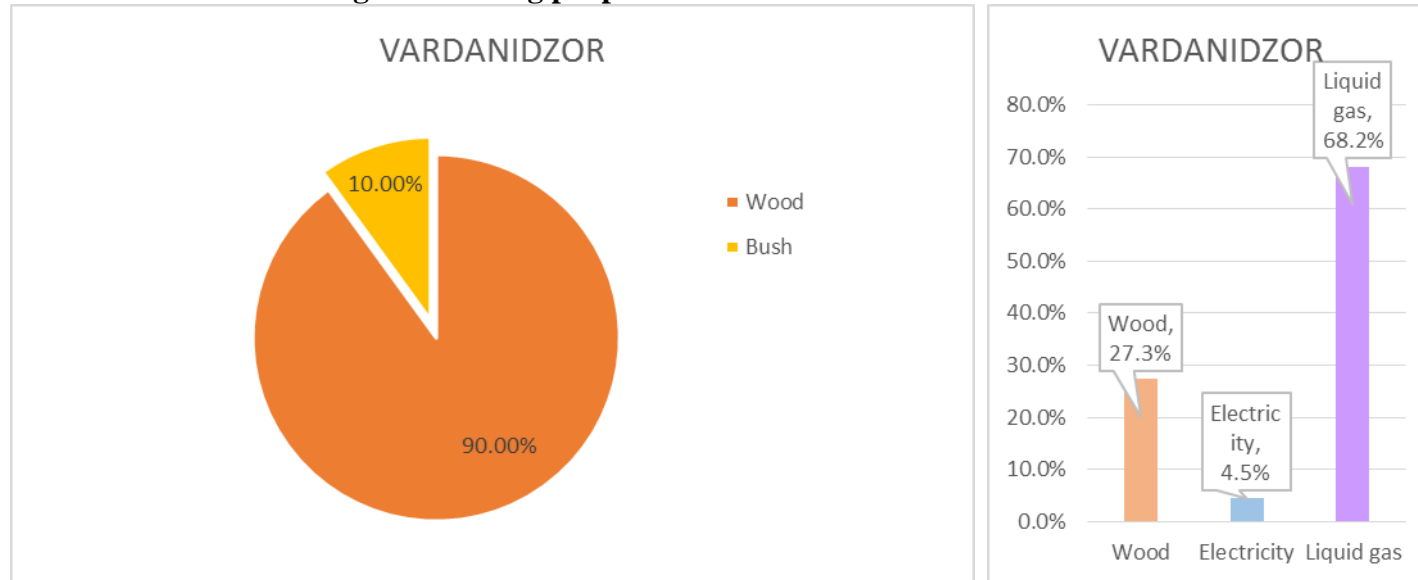
Observation

Berkaber

A border village in Tavush Province. It borders on Azerbaijan. Cattle-breeding and farming have become extremely dangerous and not profitable. Most of the grasslands and pastures in the community, as well as the intercommunity roads are in a danger zone and the residents are almost unable to use them. Their lives are also at risk: on the day before our departure, the houses of the residents were fired by the Azerbaijanis. In the opinion of the respondents, not everyone is grazing their animals due to remoteness of pastures. The nearby pastures are dangerous because they are located close to the border. Residents have to risk their lives in order to do farming and deal with bee-keeping in their backyards. The other problem is the lack of irrigation water. The residents take drinking water from the only street tap water point. There is also a lack of sewage in the community. The community is gasified, but in winter they mostly use wood to heat the house. The community has a school. The main means of subsistence is the job abroad.

12.21 Syunik Province, Arevik National Park, Community close to the forest-Vardanidzor

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
VARDANIDZOR	Wood	Count	2	3	1	2	4	5	1	4	2	5	1	3	1	2
		% within	33.30%	50.00%	16.70%	33.30%	66.70%	83.30%	16.70%	66.70%	33.30%	83.30%	16.70%	50.00%	16.70%	33.30%
		% of Total	28.60%	42.90%	14.30%	28.60%	57.10%	71.40%	14.30%	57.10%	28.60%	71.40%	14.30%	42.90%	14.30%	28.60%
	Bush	Count		1		1		1		1			1	1		
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
VARDANIDZOR	Electricity	Count		1		1		1		1			1	1		
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		
	Wood	Count	2	3		2	3	4	1	3	2	3	2	3		2
		% within	40.00%	60.00%		40.00%	60.00%	80.00%	20.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%		40.00%
		% of Total	28.60%	42.90%		28.60%	42.90%	57.10%	14.30%	42.90%	28.60%	42.90%	28.60%	42.90%		28.60%
	Liquid gas	Count	2	6	2	4	6	8	2	7	3	8	2	4	2	4
		% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%	80.00%	20.00%	70.00%	30.00%	80.00%	20.00%	40.00%	20.00%	40.00%
		% of Total	28.60%	85.70%	28.60%	57.10%	85.70%	114.30%	28.60%	100.00%	42.90%	114.30%	28.60%	57.10%	28.60%	57.10%

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
VARDANIDZOR	Market	Count		1		1		1		1		1				1
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%				14.30%
	Collection on own land	Count		1		1		1		1			1	1		
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		
	Collection from forest	Count	2				2	2		1	1	2		2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total	28.60%				28.60%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%	28.60%		28.60%		
	Liquid gas	Count		2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
		% within		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%
		% of Total		28.60%	14.30%	14.30%	28.60%	28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
VARDANIDZOR	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%			100.00%	
			% of Total		28.60%			28.60%	28.60%		14.30%	14.30%	28.60%			28.60%	
		NO	% within	20.00%		80.00%	60.00%	40.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	60.00%	40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	40.00%
			% of Total	14.30%		57.10%	42.90%	28.60%	57.10%	14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	42.90%	28.60%	14.30%	28.60%	28.60%
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	20.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	
			% of Total	14.30%	28.60%	28.60%	28.60%	42.90%	71.40%		57.10%	14.30%	57.10%	14.30%	14.30%	57.10%	
		NO	% within			100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%
			% of Total			28.60%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%	14.30%			28.60%

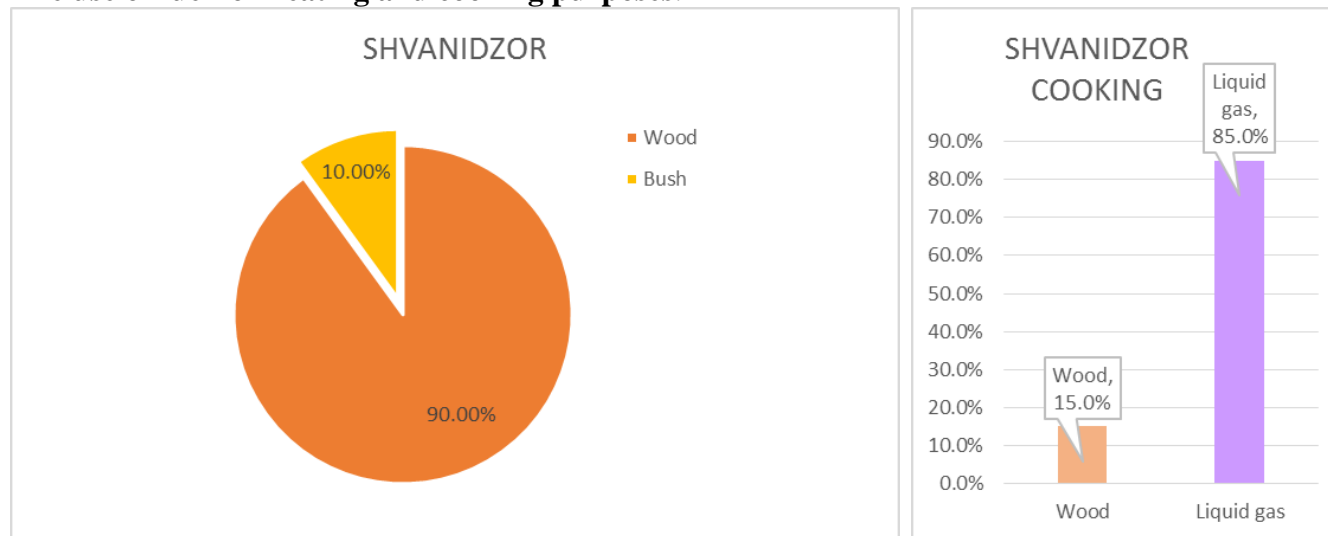
Observation

Vardanidzor

This community in Syunik Province has almost no problems with irrigation water. The main areas of agricultural activity are cattle breeding and farming. A number of agricultural farms are engaged in agriculture. Part of the population is engaged in animal husbandry, mostly in keeping of cows and pigs. Some of them keep bees. The community is in poor condition, roads need improvement. Since the village is considered a liberated area, many people live in homes left by Azerbaijanis. They have poor living conditions and no opportunity to improve them. There is a school in the community. There are areas in the community that have been affected by a landslide.

12.22 Syunik Province, Arevik National Park, Community far from the forest- Shvanidzor

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHVANIDZOR	Wood	Count	2	2	4	2	6	6	2	4	4	6	2	6	2	
		% within	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%	75.00%	75.00%	25.00%	50.00%	50.00%	75.00%	25.00%	75.00%	25.00%	
		% of Total	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%	75.00%	75.00%	25.00%	50.00%	50.00%	75.00%	25.00%	75.00%	25.00%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHVANIDZOR	Wood	Count	2	1		1	2	3		1	2	1	2	3		
		% within	66.70%	33.30%		33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		
		% of Total	25.00%	12.50%		12.50%	25.00%	37.50%		12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	37.50%		
	Liquid gas	Count	2	3	8	3	10	9	4	7	6	11	2	9	4	
		% within	15.40%	23.10%	61.50%	23.10%	76.90%	69.20%	30.80%	53.80%	46.20%	84.60%	15.40%	69.20%	30.80%	
		% of Total	25.00%	37.50%	100.00%	37.50%	125.00%	112.50%	50.00%	87.50%	75.00%	137.50%	25.00%	112.50%	50.00%	

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SHVANIDZOR	Market	Count	2	1	1	1	3	4		2	2	2	2	3	1	
		% within	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	75.00%	0.25	
		% of Total	25.00%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	37.50%	50.00%		25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	37.50%	0.125	
	Bought in leskhozes	Count			2		2		2		2	2		2		
		% within			100.00%		100.00%		1		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total			25.00%		25.00%		0.25		25.00%	25.00%		25.00%		
	Liquid gas	Count		1	1	1	1	2		2		2		1	1	
		% within		50.00%	50.00%	0.5	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	
		% of Total		12.50%	12.50%	0.125	12.50%	25.00%		25.00%		25.00%		12.50%	12.50%	

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
SHVANIDZOR	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
			% of Total	12.50%				12.50%	12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		
		NO	% within	42.90%	28.60%	28.60%	28.60%	71.40%	71.40%	28.60%	42.90%	57.10%	71.40%	28.60%	14.30%	85.70%	
			% of Total	37.50%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	62.50%	62.50%	25.00%	37.50%	50.00%	62.50%	25.00%	12.50%	75.00%	
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	75.00%		25.00%	25.00%	75.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		25.00%	75.00%	
			% of Total	37.50%		12.50%	12.50%	37.50%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%		12.50%	37.50%	
		NO	% within	25.00%	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	75.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	75.00%	
			% of Total	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	12.50%	37.50%	50.00%		25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	12.50%	37.50%	

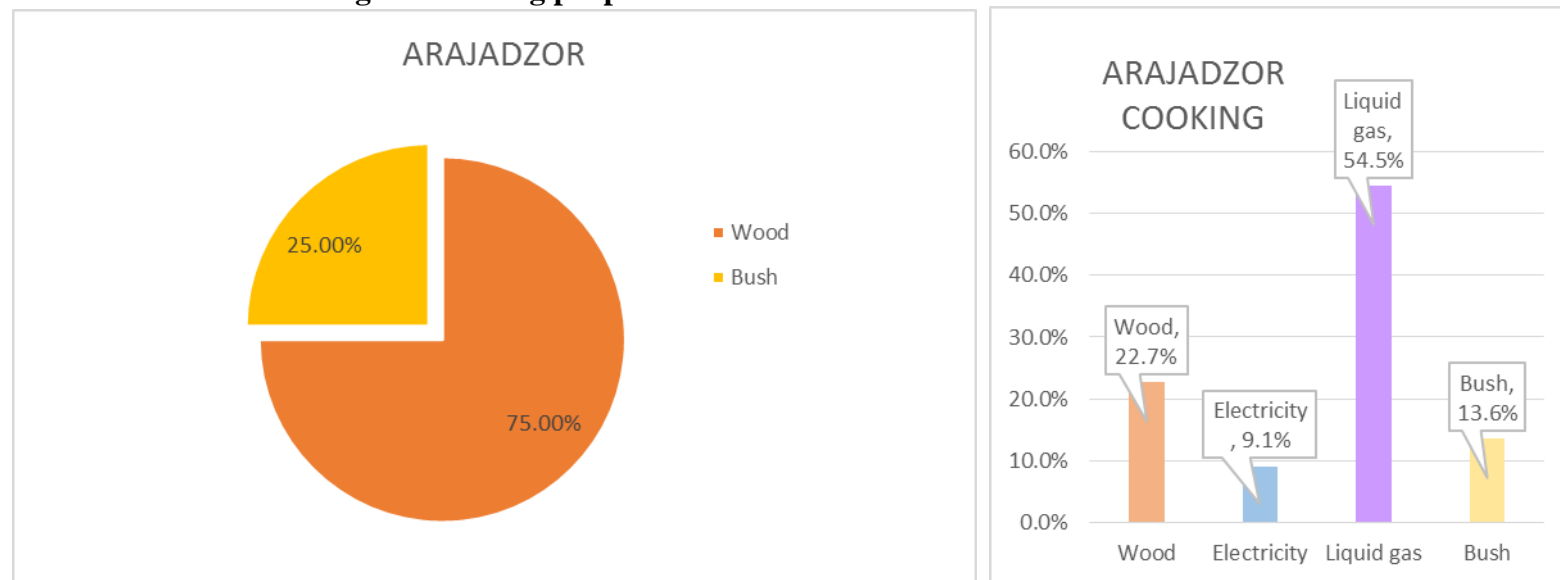
Observation

Shvanidzor

This community in Syunik province is full of historic sites. It has difficulties with irrigation water. Very small part of the population is engaged in cattle breeding. Small farms deal with beekeeping. People are engaged in gardening (pomegranate, blood orange, fig and vineyard) and cattle-breeding. The "Arevik" National Park is located near the community. There is a school. The community borders the Islamic Republic of Iran.

12.23 Syunik Province, Kapan Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest-Arajadzor

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decrease
ARAJADZOR	Wood	Count		4		2	2	2	2	4		2	2		1	
		% within		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		25.00%	
		% of Total		80.00%		40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	40.00%	80.00%		40.00%	40.00%		20.00%	
	Bush	Count		3		1	2	2	1	3		1	2		1	
		% within		100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%		33.30%	
		% of Total		60.00%		20.00%	40.00%	40.00%	20.00%	60.00%		20.00%	40.00%		20.00%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
ARAJADZOR	Wood	Count		2			2	1	1	2			2			2
		% within		100.00%			100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%
		% of Total		40.00%			40.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%			40.00%			40.00%
	Bush	Count		3		2	1	2	1	3		2	1		2	1
		% within		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%		66.70%	33.30%
		% of Total		60.00%		40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	20.00%	60.00%		40.00%	20.00%		40.00%	20.00%
	Liquid gas	Count		6		4	2	3	3	6		4	2		2	4
		% within		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%		33.30%	66.70%
		% of Total		120.00%		80.00%	40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	120.00%		80.00%	40.00%		40.00%	80.00%

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
ARAJADZOR	Market	Count		1		1		1		1		1				1
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%		20.00%				20.00%
	Collection on own land	Count		3		2	1	2	1	3		2	1		2	1
		% within		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%		66.70%	33.30%
		% of Total		60.00%		40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	20.00%	60.00%		40.00%	20.00%		40.00%	20.00%
	Collection from forest	Count		1			1		1	1			1			1
		% within		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%
		% of Total		20.00%			20.00%		20.00%	20.00%			20.00%			20.00%

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
ARAJADZOR	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	100.00%			100.00%			100.00%
			% of Total			20.00%		20.00%		20.00%	20.00%			20.00%			20.00%
		NO	% within			100.00%	75.00%	25.00%	75.00%	25.00%	100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	50.00%		50.00%
			% of Total			80.00%	60.00%	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	80.00%		60.00%	20.00%	40.00%		40.00%
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within			100.00%	66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%		66.70%
			% of Total			60.00%	40.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%		40.00%	20.00%	20.00%		40.00%
		NO	% within			100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%		50.00%
			% of Total			40.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%		40.00%		20.00%	20.00%	20.00%		20.00%

Observation

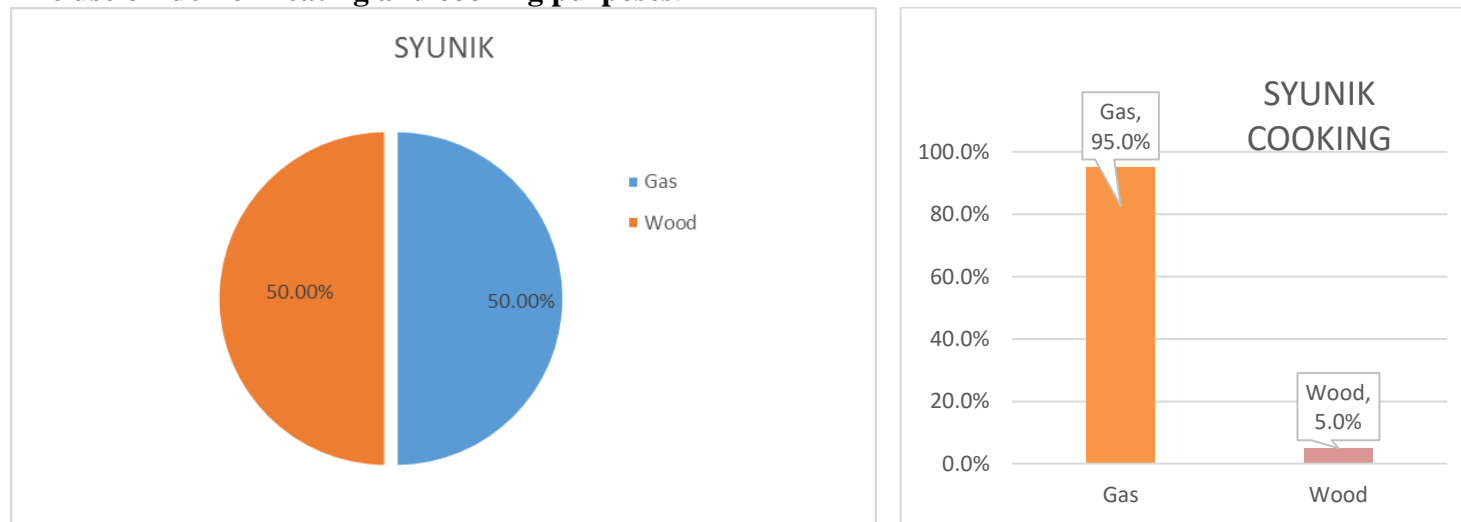
Arajadzor

This beautiful community in Syunik Province is located just in the forest. The population is very small, as most have emigrated to other regions of Armenia or abroad, and most of the elderly remain.

The village has difficulties with irrigation water. People grow mainly potatoes, vegetables, wheat and barley. Only two families of the village are engaged in livestock breeding. A small number of households are keeping chickens and bees. The school, kindergarten, village administration and outpatient clinic do not operate in this community. To meet their needs, residents have to go to the neighboring community. Just a few families are engaged in cattle-breeding and farming. It is possible to develop tourism in the village due to its location and historical and cultural sites.

12.24 Syunik Province, Kapan Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest- Syunik

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SYUNIK	Gas	Count		2		1	1	2		2		2		2		
		% within		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
		% of Total		33.30%		16.70%	16.70%	33.30%		33.30%		33.30%		33.30%		
	Wood	Count		4		3	1	4		4		3	1	1	1	2
		% within		100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	100.00%		100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%
		% of Total		66.70%		50.00%	16.70%	66.70%		66.70%		50.00%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SYUNIK	Gas	Count		12		8	4	12		12		10	2	6	2	4
		% within		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		100.00%		83.30%	16.70%	50.00%	16.70%	33.30%
		% of Total		200.00%		133.30%	66.70%	200.00%		200.00%		166.70%	33.30%	100.00%	33.30%	66.70%

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
SYUNIK	Liquid gas	Count		4		3	1	4		4		3	1	1	1	2
		% within		100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	100.00%		100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%
		% of Total		100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	100.00%		100.00%		75.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
SYUNIK	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	
			% of Total			16.70%	16.70%		16.70%		16.70%		16.70%			16.70%	
		NO	% within			100.00%	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		100.00%		80.00%	20.00%	20.00%	40.00%	40.00%
			% of Total			83.30%	50.00%	33.30%	83.30%		83.30%		66.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%	33.30%
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within			100.00%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		100.00%		83.30%	16.70%	16.70%	50.00%	33.30%
			% of Total			100.00%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		100.00%		83.30%	16.70%	16.70%	50.00%	33.30%

Observation

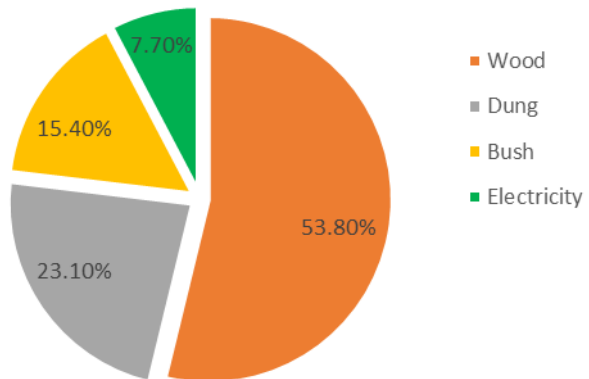
Syunik

Syunik community of Syunik province is bordering with Artsakh. It was strange for us to learn, that the community leader had sold community lands to mining contractors and now most of the villagers have no opportunity to engage in cattle-breeding and farming. They also do not use forest areas. The village has almost no problems with irrigation water. The main source of people's income is non-agricultural work. They bring drinking water from the neighboring village as water is not suitable for drinking because of the tailing dump existing in the community. There is a school and a kindergarten in the village. There are state multi-storey apartment buildings.

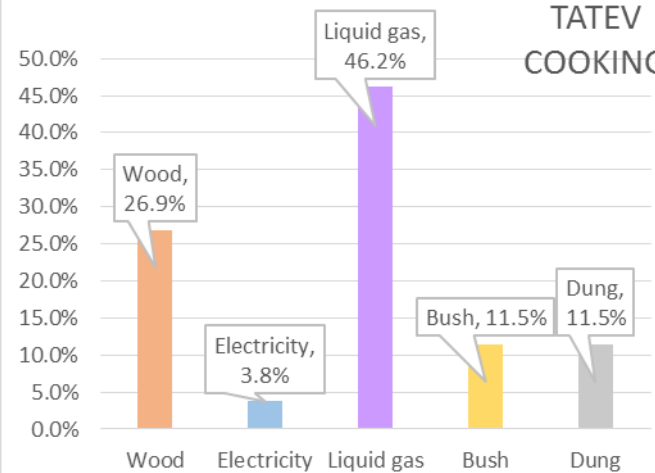
12.25 Syunik Province, Syunik Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest-Tatev

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.

TATEV



TATEV
COOKING



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
TATEV	Electricity	Count		1		1		1		1		1				1
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%				12.50%
	Wood	Count	3	1	1	1	4	5		5		2	3	3	2	
		% within	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	
		% of Total	37.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	50.00%	62.50%		62.50%		25.00%	37.50%	37.50%	25.00%	
	Bush	Count		2		1	1	1	1	1	1	2			1	1
		% within		100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%			50.00%	50.00%
		% of Total		25.00%		12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%	25.00%			12.50%	12.50%
	Dung	Count		3		2	1	2	1	2	1	3			1	2
		% within		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%			33.30%	66.70%
		% of Total		37.50%		25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	37.50%			12.50%	25.00%

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
TATEV	Electricity	Count	1				1	1		1		1	1			
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	100.00%			
		% of Total	12.50%				12.50%	12.50%		12.50%		12.50%	12.50%			
	Wood	Count	2	2	1	2	3	5		5		2	3	2	3	
		% within	40.00%	40.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%		100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	
		% of Total	25.00%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	37.50%	62.50%		62.50%		25.00%	37.50%	25.00%	37.50%	
	Bush	Count		3		2	1	2	1	2	1	3			1	2
		% within		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%			33.30%	66.70%
		% of Total		37.50%		25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	37.50%			12.50%	25.00%
	Dung	Count		3		2	1	2	1	2	1	3			1	2
		% within		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%			33.30%	66.70%
		% of Total		37.50%		25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	37.50%			12.50%	25.00%
	Liquid gas	Count	5	3	1	2	7	8	1	8	1	5	4	5	2	2
		% within	55.60%	33.30%	11.10%	22.20%	77.80%	88.90%	11.10%	88.90%	11.10%	55.60%	44.40%	55.60%	22.20%	22.20%
		% of Total	62.50%	37.50%	12.50%	25.00%	87.50%	100.00%	12.50%	100.00%	12.50%	62.50%	50.00%	62.50%	25.00%	25.00%

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
TATEV	Market	Count	2				2	2		2			2	2		
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total	25.00%				25.00%	25.00%		25.00%			25.00%	25.00%		
	Collection on own land	Count		1		1		1		1		1				1
		% within		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%		12.50%				12.50%
	Collection from forest	Count	1	3	1	2	3	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	1
		% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	40.00%	60.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%
		% of Total	12.50%	37.50%	12.50%	25.00%	37.50%	50.00%	12.50%	50.00%	12.50%	50.00%	12.50%	12.50%	37.50%	12.50%

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
TATEV	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	80.00%	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%
			% of Total	12.50%	12.50%	37.50%	25.00%	37.50%	50.00%	12.50%	50.00%	12.50%	50.00%	12.50%	37.50%	12.50%	12.50%
		NO	% within		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		100.00%		33.30%	66.70%		66.70%	33.30%
			% of Total		25.00%	12.50%	12.50%	25.00%	37.50%		37.50%		12.50%	25.00%		25.00%	12.50%
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within	20.00%	60.00%	20.00%	20.00%	80.00%	100.00%		100.00%		40.00%	60.00%	40.00%	60.00%	
			% of Total	12.50%	37.50%	12.50%	12.50%	50.00%	62.50%		62.50%		25.00%	37.50%	25.00%	37.50%	
		NO	% within			100.00%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		33.30%		66.70%
			% of Total			37.50%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	25.00%	12.50%	37.50%		12.50%		25.00%

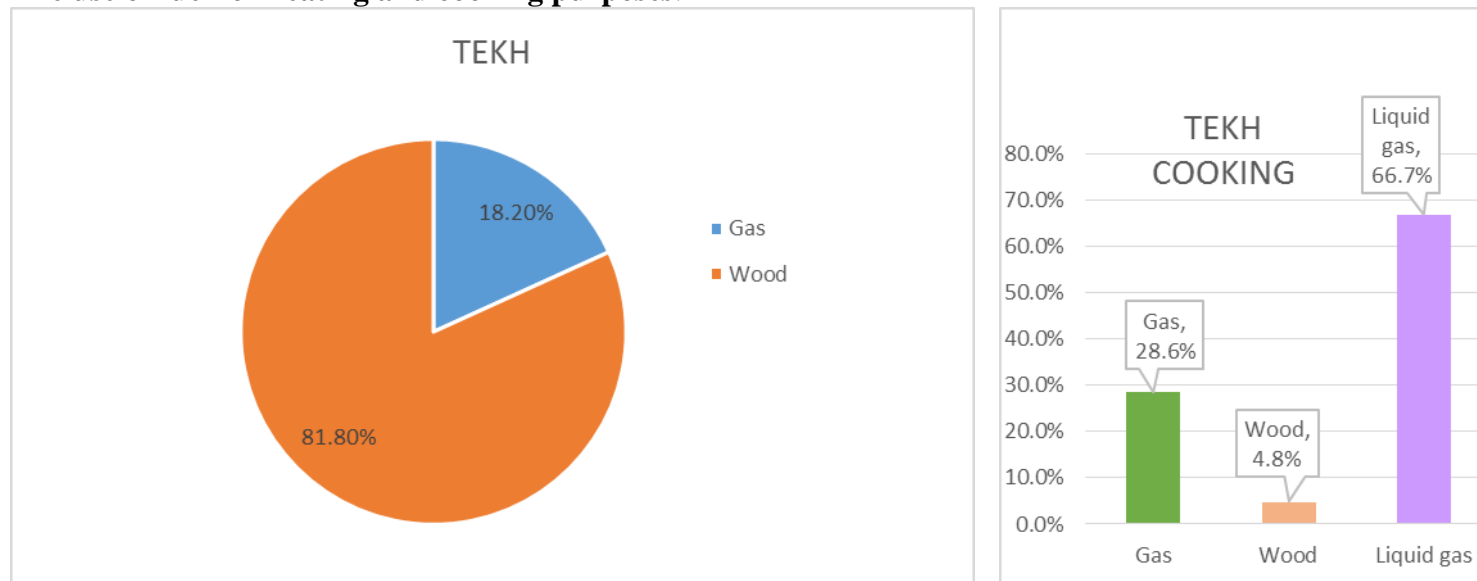
Observation

Tatev

Tatev Monastery is one of the oldest sacred places in Syunik. The main problems in Tatev community are the remoteness of pastures and community lands, as well as the lack of finances due to which many people are looking for other activities and other sources of income. They collect berries and herbs for their own use. There are almost no problems with irrigation water. Population is engaged in cattle breeding, vegetable growing, horticulture, grain, cigarette and fodder cultivation. People keep cows, pigs, and goats. Most of them breed chicken. Some are also engaged in beekeeping. Although Tatev is a famous tourism center, it is in a very bad state. It has a great potential for tourism development. The community roads need improvement.

12.26 Syunik Province, Syunik Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest- Tegh

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
TEKH	Gas	Count		1			1		1	1		1				1
		% within		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total		14.30%			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		14.30%				14.30%
	Wood	Count	1	2	3	3	3	5	1	5	1	6		2	1	3
		% within	16.70%	33.30%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	83.30%	16.70%	83.30%	16.70%	100.00%		33.30%	16.70%	50.00%
		% of Total	14.30%	28.60%	42.90%	42.90%	42.90%	71.40%	14.30%	71.40%	14.30%	85.70%		28.60%	14.30%	42.90%

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
TEKH	Gas	Count		4			4		4	4		4				4
		% within		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total		57.10%			57.10%		57.10%	57.10%		57.10%				57.10%
	Wood	Count		1			1		1	1		1				1
		% within		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total		14.30%			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		14.30%				14.30%
	Liquid gas	Count	2	2	6	6	4	10		8	2	10		4	2	4
		% within	20.00%	20.00%	60.00%	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%		80.00%	20.00%	100.00%		40.00%	20.00%	40.00%
		% of Total	28.60%	28.60%	85.70%	85.70%	57.10%	142.90%		114.30%	28.60%	142.90%		57.10%	28.60%	57.10%

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
TEKH	Market	Count		1	2	2	1	3		3		3		2		1
		% within		33.30%	66.70%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		66.70%		33.30%
		% of Total		16.70%	33.30%	33.30%	16.70%	50.00%		50.00%		50.00%		33.30%		16.70%
	Liquid gas	Count	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3			1	2
		% within	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	100.00%			33.30%	66.70%
		% of Total	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	16.70%	33.30%	33.30%	16.70%	33.30%	16.70%	50.00%			16.70%	33.30%

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
TEKH	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	42.90%	14.30%	42.90%	42.90%	57.10%	71.40%	28.60%	85.70%	14.30%	100.00%		14.30%	28.60%	57.10%
			% of Total	42.90%	14.30%	42.90%	42.90%	57.10%	71.40%	28.60%	85.70%	14.30%	100.00%		14.30%	28.60%	57.10%
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	NO	% within	42.90%	14.30%	42.90%	42.90%	57.10%	71.40%	28.60%	85.70%	14.30%	100.00%		14.30%	28.60%	57.10%
			% of Total	42.90%	14.30%	42.90%	42.90%	57.10%	71.40%	28.60%	85.70%	14.30%	100.00%		14.30%	28.60%	57.10%

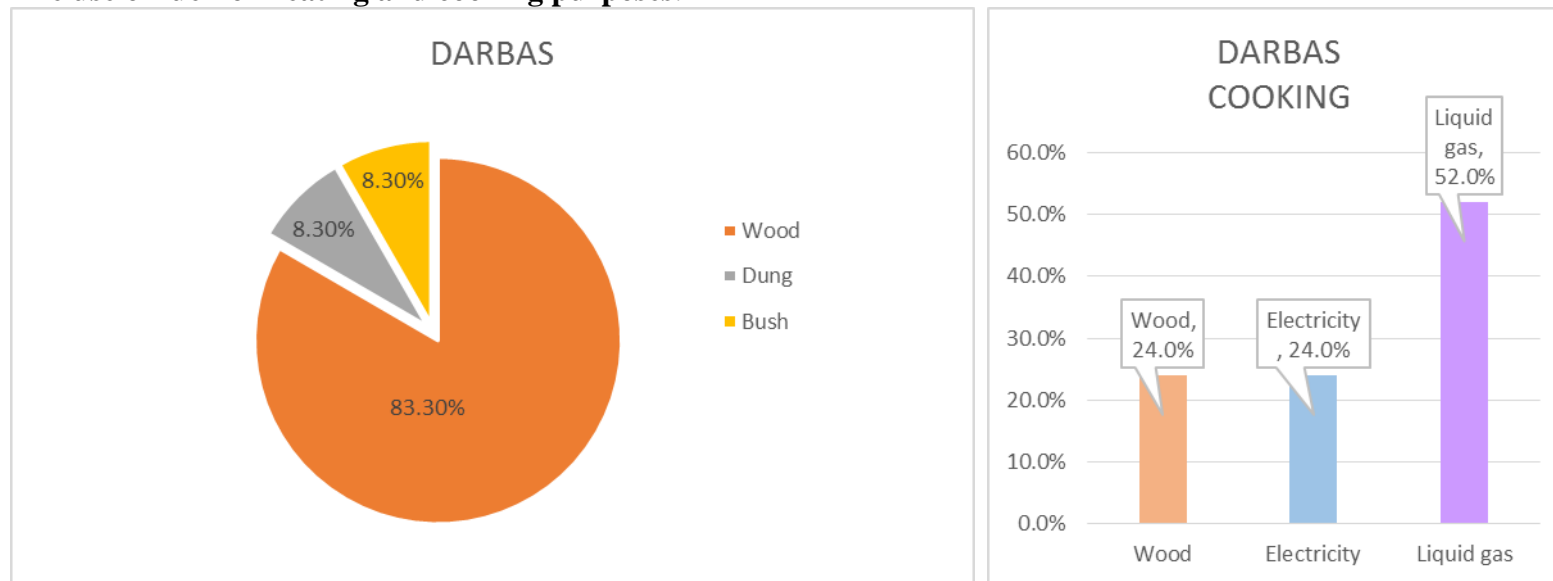
Observation

Tegh

This is the largest community in the Syunik province, consisting of 7 communities. The community has little difficulty with irrigation water. In the local community, the survey respondents emphasized the absence of pasture, which led to the fact that cattle-breeding has become inefficient in recent years. Population is mainly engaged in field crop cultivation, fruit growing, potato and fodder cultivation. A small part of the population is engaged in poultry farming. The community is partly gasified. The social conditions of the people are bad. The community has a school. They are mainly engaged in cattle-breeding and farming. As far as the forest guard is from another community and the forest area is far from Tegh, the residents of this community almost do not use forest products.

12.27 Syunik Province, Sisian Forest Enterprise, Community close to the forest-Darbas

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DARBAS	Wood	Count	3	4		2	5	7		5	2	3	4	2	4	1
		% within	42.90%	57.10%		28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		71.40%	28.60%	42.90%	57.10%	28.60%	57.10%	14.30%
		% of Total	42.90%	57.10%		28.60%	71.40%	100.00%		71.40%	28.60%	42.90%	57.10%	28.60%	57.10%	14.30%
	Dung	Count		1			1	1		1			1		1	
		% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	
		% of Total		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		14.30%			14.30%		14.30%	

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DARBAS	Electricity	Count	2	4		4	2	6		6		4	2		4	2
		% within	33.30%	66.70%		66.70%	33.30%	100.00%		100.00%		66.70%	33.30%		66.70%	33.30%
		% of Total	28.60%	57.10%		57.10%	28.60%	85.70%		85.70%		57.10%	28.60%		57.10%	28.60%
	Wood	Count	2	2			4	4		2	2	2	2	2	1	1
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%
		% of Total	28.60%	28.60%			57.10%	57.10%		28.60%	28.60%	28.60%	28.60%	28.60%	14.30%	14.30%
	Liquid gas	Count	2	7		2	7	9		7	2	5	4	2	6	1
		% within	22.20%	77.80%		22.20%	77.80%	100.00%		77.80%	22.20%	55.60%	44.40%	22.20%	66.70%	11.10%
		% of Total	28.60%	100.00%		28.60%	100.00%	128.60%		100.00%	28.60%	71.40%	57.10%	28.60%	85.70%	14.30%

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
DARBAS	Market	Count		1			1	1		1		1			1	
		% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%			100.00%	
		% of Total		14.30%			14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		14.30%			14.30%	
	Liquid gas	Count	3	3		2	4	6		4	2	2	4	2	3	1
		% within	50.00%	50.00%		33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	50.00%	16.70%
		% of Total	42.90%	42.90%		28.60%	57.10%	85.70%		57.10%	28.60%	28.60%	57.10%	28.60%	42.90%	14.30%

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
DARBAS	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
			% of Total			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		
		NO	% within		50.00%	50.00%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	50.00%	33.30%	16.70%
			% of Total		42.90%	42.90%	28.60%	57.10%	85.70%		57.10%	28.60%	28.60%	57.10%	42.90%	28.60%	14.30%
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
			% of Total			14.30%		14.30%	14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		14.30%		
		NO	% within		50.00%	50.00%	33.30%	66.70%	100.00%		66.70%	33.30%	33.30%	66.70%	50.00%	33.30%	16.70%
			% of Total		42.90%	42.90%	28.60%	57.10%	85.70%		57.10%	28.60%	28.60%	57.10%	42.90%	28.60%	14.30%

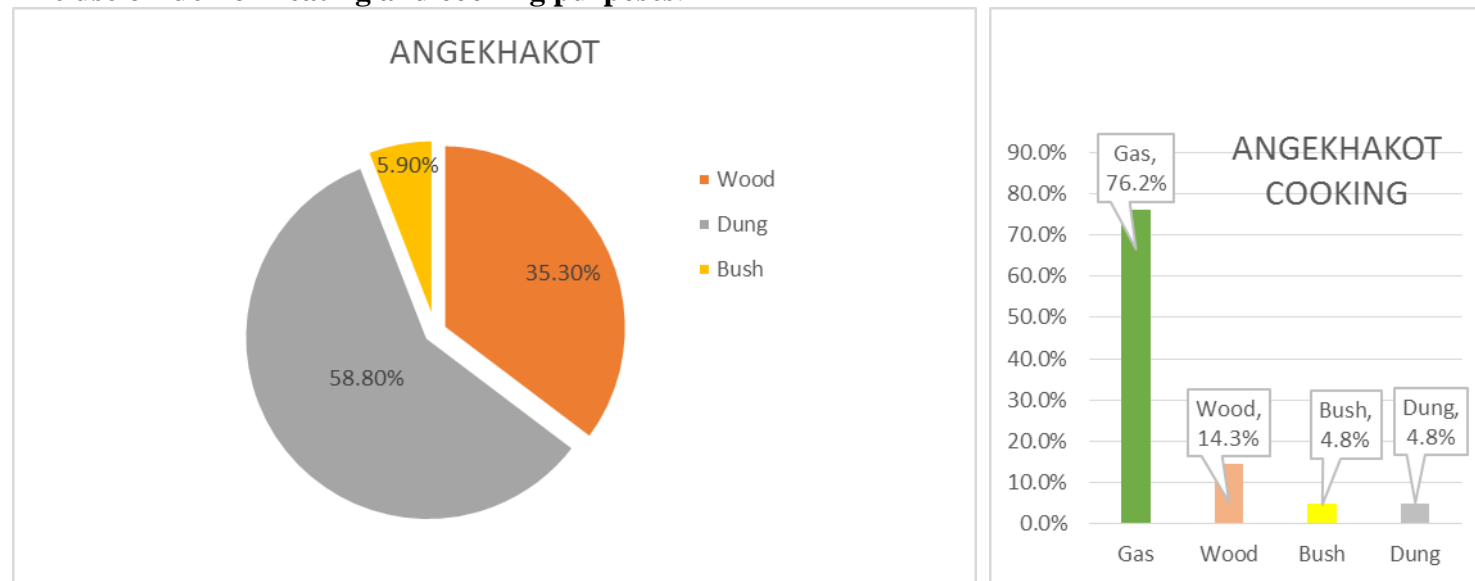
Observation

Darbas

This community in Syunik has almost no problems with irrigation water. The residents grow mainly potatoes and vegetables. Part of the population is involved in cattle breeding. They keep cows and pigs. They are also engaged in poultry and bee-keeping. The community has sponsors who often carry out construction work and provide local people with jobs. There is also a factory in the community where local residents work. There is a school, kindergarten, church, museum, culture house, and no sewage disposal network. As a result of enlargement, the community of Darbas currently includes the villages of Darbas and Shamb.

12.28 Syunik Province, Sisian Forest Enterprise, Community far from the forest- Angekhakot

The use of fuel for heating and cooking purposes.



The impact of fuel use on climate change

For heating																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
ANGEKHAKOT	Wood	Count	2	4			6	6		2	4	2	4	3	1	2
		% within	33.30%	66.70%			100.00%	100.00%		33.30%	66.70%	33.30%	66.70%	50.00%	16.70%	33.30%
		% of Total	22.20%	44.40%			66.70%	66.70%		22.20%	44.40%	22.20%	44.40%	33.30%	11.10%	22.20%
	Bush	Count	1				1	1		1		1				1
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total	11.10%				11.10%	11.10%		11.10%		11.10%				11.10%
	Dung	Count	3	6		1	8	9		4	5	4	5	3	2	4
		% within	33.30%	66.70%		11.10%	88.90%	100.00%		44.40%	55.60%	44.40%	55.60%	33.30%	22.20%	44.40%
		% of Total	33.30%	66.70%		11.10%	88.90%	100.00%		44.40%	55.60%	44.40%	55.60%	33.30%	22.20%	44.40%

For cooking																
VILLAGE	Cooking warm & cold season		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
ANGEKHAKOT	Gas	Count	3	11		2	12	14		7	7	6	8	5	4	5
		% within	21.40%	78.60%		14.30%	85.70%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	42.90%	57.10%	35.70%	28.60%	35.70%
		% of Total	33.30%	122.20%		22.20%	133.30%	155.60%		77.80%	77.80%	66.70%	88.90%	55.60%	44.40%	55.60%
	Wood	Count	2	1			3	3			3	1	2	1		2
		% within	66.70%	33.30%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	33.30%	66.70%	33.30%		66.70%
		% of Total	22.20%	11.10%			33.30%	33.30%			33.30%	11.10%	22.20%	11.10%		22.20%
	Bush	Count	1				1	1		1		1				1
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total	11.10%				11.10%	11.10%		11.10%		11.10%				11.10%
	Dung	Count	1				1	1		1		1				1
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total	11.10%				11.10%	11.10%		11.10%		11.10%				11.10%

The ways to obtain wood as a factor influencing climate change

PURCHASE OF TIMBER																
VILLAGE	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
			Less rain	More rain	No change	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	Increase in hot days	No change	Decline in hot days
ANGEKHAKOT	Market	Count	1	1			2	2		1	1		2	1	1	
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%		100.00%	50.00%	50.00%	
		% of Total	16.70%	16.70%			33.30%	33.30%		16.70%	16.70%		33.30%	16.70%	16.70%	
	Collection on own land	Count	1				1	1		1		1				1
		% within	100.00%				100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%				100.00%
		% of Total	16.70%				16.70%	16.70%		16.70%		16.70%				16.70%
	Collection from forest	Count		1			1	1			1		1	1		
		% within		100.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%		
		% of Total		16.70%			16.70%	16.70%			16.70%		16.70%	16.70%		
	Liquid gas	Count	1	1			2	2			2	1	1			2
		% within	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%	100.00%			100.00%	50.00%	50.00%			100.00%
		% of Total	16.70%	16.70%			33.30%	33.30%			33.30%	16.70%	16.70%			33.30%

The use of timber and non - timber forest products as a factor influencing climate change

TIMBER OR NON-TIMBER PRODUCT																	
VILLAGE	FOREST PRODUCT	RESULTS		RAINFALL			DROUGHTS		FLOODS		DELAY RAINS		END RAINS		HOT DAYS		
				No change	Less rain	More rain	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	No change	Increase in hot days	Decline in hot days
ANGEKHAKOT	WOOD TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within			100.00%		100.00%	100.00%			100.00%		100.00%		100.00%	
			% of Total			11.10%		11.10%	11.10%			11.10%		11.10%		11.10%	
		NO	% within		37.50%	62.50%	12.50%	87.50%	100.00%		50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	25.00%	25.00%	50.00%
			% of Total		33.30%	55.60%	11.10%	77.80%	88.90%		44.40%	44.40%	44.40%	44.40%	22.20%	22.20%	44.40%
	NON TIMBER PRODUCT	YES	% within			100.00%	100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		100.00%		
			% of Total			11.10%	11.10%		11.10%		11.10%		11.10%		11.10%		
		NO	% within		37.50%	62.50%		100.00%	100.00%		37.50%	62.50%	37.50%	62.50%	12.50%	37.50%	50.00%
			% of Total		33.30%	55.60%		88.90%	88.90%		33.30%	55.60%	33.30%	55.60%	11.10%	33.30%	44.40%

Observation

Angeghakot

Although there are no pastures and there is a lack of irrigation water in this community, most residents have to be engaged in cattle-breeding and farming to meet the needs of their families. They grow mainly potatoes, vegetables, wheat and barley. Part of the population is engaged in animal husbandry. Separate farms deal with beekeeping. There is no irrigation network, and the drinking water network is in poor condition. There is no forest area. The community has a kindergarten, an outpatient clinic and a school. The community is rich with historical and cultural monuments.

