

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 1979

African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement and Action Plan

Implementation during the period 01-08-2001 and 25-06-2002

Contracting Party: Georgia

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1. Overview of Action Plan implementation

The wildlife existing within the limits of Georgia's land territories, air space, territorial waters, continental shelf and special economic zone, is national wealth of Georgia and is protected by the state.

The wildlife of Georgia is state property. Any action, which encroaches upon the right of state property on the wildlife either directly or indirectly, is prohibited.

Georgian environmental society represented by governmental and non-governmental institutions, considering the importance of implementation of statements of the agreement and its action plan provides action oriented environment protection policy addressing: species conservation; habitat conservation; management of human activities; research and monitoring; education and information.

In approximately a year period, since Georgian Parliament has ratified AEWA (01-08-2001) has been made significant progress towards developing educational and public awareness materials on: biological and landscape diversity of Georgia, state of waterbirds etc.

There are several ongoing projects which are addressing wildlife and landscape conservation issues considered by international and national frame of Georgian environmental legislation.

The Project on Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park (WWF Georgia) Project contains three components: development of infrastructure, education and training, support zone development

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (GEF/WB) is based on five components: Institutional strengthening for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management; Creation of Kolkhети National Park and Kobuleti State Reserve; Creation of Environmental monitoring and information system; etc

Georgia Protected Area Development Project GEF-WB will addressing following components: Planning of possible National Parks system in Georgia; Creation of Protected Areas in East Georgia; Institutional strengthening of the State Department for Protected Areas; Biodiversity Monitoring and Research; International Cooperation;

The ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity by Georgia on April 1994 was a formal recognition of the new opportunities offered by the Convention for the conservation and sustainable use of significantly rich biodiversity, for closer international co-operation, and for pursuing the integration of biodiversity objectives within national sectoral policies.

Implementation of the Biodiversity Convention on the National level as well as other relevant International Conventions should be ensured by the national legislation.

Since the Convention was ratified Biodiversity issues became an important part of National Environmental Policy. Step by step Georgia elaborated and adopted new legal requirements, signed or ratified Biodiversity important International Conventions (CITES, Ramsar, Bonn), following to modern standards established two new National Parks, completed "Biodiversity Country Study" and "Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan", is implementing of different national and international projects.

At the same time Georgia has an agreements in the field of Environmental Protection with different Countries:

- Agreement between Government of Armenia and Government of Georgia, Yerevan, 19 May, 1997.

- Agreement between Government of Azerbaijan and Government of Georgia, Baku, 18 February, 1997.
- Agreement between Government of Turkey and Government of Georgia, Tbilisi, 14 July, 1997.
- Agreement between Government of Ukraine and Government of Georgia, Tbilisi, 31 August, 1996.
- Agreement between Government of Greece and Government of Georgia, Athens, 16 September, 1997.
- Memorandum of Understanding between Government of Uzbekistan and Government of Georgia, Tashkent, 4 September 1995.
- Memorandum of Understanding between Government of Kazakhstan and Government of Georgia, Alma-Ata, 17 September, 1996.

2. Species conservation

Legal measures

Law on Environmental Protection, 1996 states general requirements on environmental protection. Law on protected areas, 1996 is harmonized to EU legal acts document. Law on Kolkheti Protected Territories and Their Management, 1998 is special legal document, which includes Ramsar's sight protection requirements. Law on Protection of Animals, 1996 states following requirements:

The wildlife of Georgia represents the most important part of biological diversity of the country and, also, the kingdom. It takes particular part in the protection of biosphere and preservation of sustainability, also in satisfaction of spiritual and financial demands of the Georgian Citizens and bringing up of future generations.

According to article 37 of the Constitution of Georgia: “Each person has a right to live in healthy environment.. (para3) and for present and future generations State is responsible to ensure environmental protection and Sustainable use of Natural resources” (para 4)

Georgia has ratified several of Environmental Conventions, which have an advantage to National legislation by the Constitution.

No	Convention	Date of Ratification
1	Convention on Biological diversity	31, August 1994
2	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora	12, August, 1996
3	Convention on Wetlands	30, April 1996
4	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals	11, February, 2000
5	Convention on Combat on Desertification	23, June 1999

At the same time Georgia has an agreements in the field of Environmental Protection with different Countries:

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Memorandum of Understanding between Government of Kazakhstan and Government of Georgia, Amaaty, 17 September, 1996.

For the implementation of the above mentioned provisions of the Constitution, International Conventions and Agreements Parliament of Georgia in 1996 has adopted “Law on Environmental Protection” which is the bases for the preparation of different Environmental Laws and Regulations.

Within years of 1995-99 Georgia’s Parliament has adopted 22 environmental laws and regulations:

Georgian Laws relating to the Environment

No	Law	Date of Adoption
1	Administrative Violation Code	1984
2	Law on Soil Protection	1994
3	Law on Plant Protection	1994
4	Law on Transit and Import of Hazardous Waste	1995
5	Law on Protected Areas System	1996
6	Law on Mineral Resources	1996
7	Law on State Environmental Assessment	1996
8	Law on Environmental Permit	1996
9	Law on Environmental Protection	1996
10	Wildlife Act	1996
11	Marine Code	1997
12	Tax Code	1997
13	Civil Code	1997
14	Law on Local self-government	1997
15	Law on Water	1997
16	Law on Hazardous Chemical Substances	1998
17	Law on Nuclear and Radiation Safety	1998
18	Law on sea Area of Georgia	1998
19	Law on pesticides and Chemicals	1998
20	Law on Creation and Management of Kolkheti Protected Areas	1998

21	Law on Compensation of Damage from Hazardous Substances	1999
22	Forest Code	1999
23	Criminal Code	1999

In ten years Georgia is envisaged to be a country where biological diversity is sustained and rehabilitated within such political, social and economic conditions that favors wise use of natural recourses and adequate benefit sharing through:

- (a) comprehensive conservation legislation, ratified global, regional, bilateral and multilateral treaties and well-developed law enforcement institutions;
- (b) harmonized resource ownership, management and consumption, established fair distribution of revenues, enhanced system of costs, tax and incentives and mechanism for balancing demands and provisions of natural resources;
- (c) designated efficient protected areas network that safeguards biological diversity is managed by well-equipped and highly-qualified staff and supported by public and especially by local communities;
- (d) preserved diversity of species and Georgian endemic/native varieties and breeds, of ecological systems and natural habitats and maintained viable populations in the wild through synchronized *in-situ* and *ex-situ* activities;
- (e) established sustainable forestry employing legally, scientifically, environmentally, and economically sound practices that minimize the impact on the wildlife, forest biodiversity and as much as possible maintains the integrity of forest ecosystem;
- (f) raised public awareness, where at least majority of the citizens fully appreciate the value of the country's natural heritage and the importance of its preservation for future generations;
- (g) sustainable practices are prevailing in agriculture minimizing the impact on biodiversity, maintaining the biodiversity of farmlands and the rich agro biodiversity and contributing to the welfare of local communities.

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia, in accordance with Environment Law in force, Ministry:

- Establish quota on nature resources use;
- Confirms the license rights and issues them;
- Provides in sphere of nature resources use the creation of database of information Bank and functioning of information system;
- Works out the organization of State Cadastre;
- Prepares “Red Data Book” and “Red list”
- Works out the organization of environmental monitoring system;

- Provides State control on the environment.

Biodiversity Conservation Department within the structure of the Ministry of Environment is responsible for the formulation and implementation of national policy in the field of Biodiversity and for the organization of sustainable use of natural resources, and also for the implementation of international obligations related to biodiversity. Biodiversity Conservation Department is the structural subdivision of the Ministry.

Department for the Environmental Permission and State-Ecological Expertise, responsible for the issuing of permits for environmental activities and organization of state ecological expertise processes.

Institute of Environmental Protection, responsible for scientific research in the field of biodiversity.

Center for Environment Monitoring, responsible for the organization of environment monitoring.

Marine Ecology and Fisheries Research Institute, responsible for the Black Sea biodiversity research activities.

Conventional Inspection for the Black Sea Protection, provides control for Georgian continental shelf, territory water and nature resources use in special economic zone.

State Forestry Department is the Main State agency in Forestry field..

In subordination of State Forestry Department is Forestry Department of Abkhazia Autonomous Republic and Adjara Autonomous Republic.

State Department for the Protected Areas has the same levels as Forestry Department. Department governs the Protected Areas Territory and is responsible for the managing, control and monitoring of that.

Functions of **Ministry of Agriculture** are land protection and rational use, soil reconstruction, domestic animal and plant genetic resources protection, renewal and control on seeds and seedlings quality.

There are also other Governmental agencies with different functions on bioresources use, such as: **Ministry of Internal Affairs, State Custom Department, State Department for the State Board Protection.**

Georgian Draft Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Georgia is based on principles of The Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy:

- The Principle of *Careful Decision Making*
- The principle of *Avoidance*
- The *Precautionary* Principle
- The Principle of *Translocation*
- The Principle of *Ecological Compensation*
- The Principle of *Ecological Integrity*
- The Principle of *Restoration and Recreation*

- The Principle of *BAT and BEP*
- The *Polluter Pays* Principle
- The Principles of *Public Participation and Public Access to Information*

Hunting

Wildlife Act of Georgia 1996 states, that hunting is the special type of use of wild animals, for the purpose of satisfaction of financial, recreational and other demands of physical and juridical persons.

Hunting is permitted in correspondence with the rule, set by Georgian legislation, on the basis of license, in the form of amateur and sporting hunting.

The rule of determination of the list of those animals, which, proceeding from their status, number, use customs, type and quality of obtained product, belong to the objects of hunting, is set by the provision “on the rule of determination of the list of those animals, which, proceeding from their status, number, use customs, type and quality of obtained product, belong to the objects of hunting”, which is worked out and confirmed by the Ministry. The list of those animals, which belong to the objects of hunting, is determined by the Ministry by the order “on the list of animals, belonging to the objects of hunting”.

Hunting is permitted only in the territories, specially allotted for it - hunting economies (except for migratory birds - quail, duck and others), preservations and zones of other categories of protected territories, specially allotted for it, in cases, established by law.

Objects of wildlife are divided into groups of state and local importance according to their geographic distribution and transfer, quantity, condition of species and populations, economic importance and other indicators:

- a) Endangered species;
- b) Populations and individuals, dwelling within protected territories and hunting lands;
- c) Species and individuals, dwelling in Georgia’s territorial waters, continental shelf and special economic zone;
- d) Species, defined by Georgia’s international treaty and agreement;
- e) Individual species, naturally migrating in the territory of two or more territorial units (regions) of Georgia.

In the field of wildlife protection and use of its objects Georgia’s supreme bodies have the following authorities:

- a) determination of state policy in the field of wildlife protection and use of its objects;
- b) coordination of activities of state authority bodies in the field of wildlife protection and use of its objects;
- c) organization of wildlife protection, regulation and state control of use of the objects of wildlife;
- d) establishment of the procedure on issuing license on the use of the objects of wildlife and the issue of license in accordance with this procedure;
- e) establishment of the procedure of protection of wildlife, bringing into and taking abroad of their derivatives, and the production, obtained from them, issuing license for these activities;

- f) establishment of the procedure of determination of payment on use of objects of wildlife;
- g) conducting a single scientific-technical policy, working out and confirmation of normative-methodological documentation, organization and financing of fundamental and applied scientific-research works in the field of protection, reproduction of wildlife and use of objects of wildlife;
- h) restoration of habitat of wildlife, damaged from ecological catastrophes, epidemics and other reasons;
- D) conduct of Red List and Red Book of Georgia;
- j) creation of protected territories;
- k) organization of single state system of accounting of use of wildlife and its objects, establishment and conduct of wildlife protection monitoring and state cadastre;
- l) formation of specially authorized state bodies of regulation and control of wildlife protection and use of its objects;
- m) establishment of the procedure of conduct of state standards, rules, quotas and state statistics of wildlife protection, reproduction and use of the objects of wildlife;
- n) signing of international treaties and agreements in the field of wildlife protection and the use of its objects;

Georgian bodies of self-government participate in protection, reproduction and regulation of use of objects of wildlife, preservation and restoration of habitats of wild animals within their jurisdiction in accordance with the procedure, set by the legislation of Georgia.

Physical persons are obliged:

- a) to protect wildlife;
- b) to contribute to state authorities and public institutions in the implementation of measures of wildlife protection;
- c) to inform corresponding bodies about violation, known to them, of the legislation on the wildlife protection.

Juridical persons are obliged:

- a) to receive timely, objective and exhaustive information about the condition of wildlife and habitats of wild animals;
- b) to bring a suit against those subjects, who will be caught in illegal activity against wildlife and habitats of wild animals;
- c) to contribute to the realization of corresponding state programs;
- d) to take direct part in wildlife protection works;
- e) to make proposals on improvement of protection of wildlife.

Planning of wildlife:

- a) management plans of protected territories;
- b) long-term (management) plans of organization and leading of silviculture;

- c) schemes of administrative and territorial units (regions);
- d) settlement and development plans and projects;
- e) infrastructure projects;
- f) breeding and sectoral development plans;
- g) the plans, projects and programs on the protection, use and consumption of water, forest, land, fossil and other natural resources existing in the territory of Georgia.

Main Requirements:

- a) preservation of species diversity of wild animals in natural conditions;
- b) protection of habitats, reproduction areas, survival stations, migration and water-reaching ways and watering places of wild animals;
- c) preservation of diversity of species of wild animals;

Status and categories:

The giving of the status of endangered animal species and protection occurs according to the following categories:

- a) Extinct Taxon (Extinct - EX). A taxon is regarded as extinct, when the last individual is killed;
- b) Taxon, Extinct in the Wild (Extinct in the Wild - EW). A taxon is regarded as extinct in the wild, when it is known, that individuals of this species are only left in captivity;
- c) Critically Endangered Taxon (Critically Endangered - CR). A taxon is regarded as critically endangered, when it, being in present conditions, is facing a great danger of extinction in the nearest future;
- d) Endangered Taxon (Endangered - EN). A taxon, which is not facing a great danger, but may become endangered in the nearest future;
- e) Vulnerable Taxon (Vulnerable - VU) A taxon is not facing a danger, but may be facing it in the nearest future.
- f) Lower Risk Taxon (Lower Risk - LR). The taxon does not meet the criteria of endangered and vulnerable categories. This taxon may be divided into three subcategories:
 - Conservation Dependent Taxon (CD);
 - Near Threatened Taxon (NT). A taxon, which does not approximate the conservation dependent one, but is near to the vulnerable one;
 - Less Concern Taxon. A taxon, which approximates neither the conservation dependent one, nor that, being near the vulnerable one;
- g) Data Deficient Taxon (Data Deficient - DD). A taxon, information available about which is not sufficient for direct or indirect evaluation of its extinction risk;
- h) Not Evaluated Taxon (Not Evaluated - NE). A taxon belongs to this category, when it can not be evaluated by any criteria.

Protection and restoration of the taxons, entered into Georgia’s Red List and Red Book, is implemented in accordance with the rules of practical measures of rescue of endangered species on the grounds of provision “ On the Rules of Practical Measures of Rescue of Endangered Species”, which is worked out and approved by the Ministry.

The list of those wild animals, capture of which, keeping in semi-free conditions and captivity of which is prohibited for physical and juridical persons, is established and confirmed by decree of the Ministry “ On the list of those wild animals, capture of which, keeping in semi-free conditions and captivity of which is prohibited for physical and juridical persons”.

Exotic animals

Physical and juridical persons are permitted to have exotic animals, if

- a) these persons have appropriate conditions of keeping the wild animals;
- b) these wild animals don’t endanger those around one;
- c) these wild animals are introduced in accordance with article 50 of this Act.

Capture and keeping

Capture and keeping in captivity of wild animals by physical and juridical persons is permitted by the Ministry license in correspondence with the rules, set by the legislation, if:

- a) these persons have appropriate conditions of keeping wild animals;
- b) these wild animals are introduced in accordance with article 50 of this Act.

Single Species Action Plans

Single species action plans have not yet developed in Georgia. There are some proposed activities like field observations of ornitofauna biodiversity at main water-marsh biotopes of Southern Caucasus to analyze the dynamics of bird species and to identify:

- i) endangered biotopes;
- ii) biotopes used by rare and endangered birth species;
- iii) biotopes important as habitual stands of migratory species.

These observations are planned to implement by South Caucasian NGOs with the recruitment of qualified ornitologists, students and secondary school pupils, bird amateurs and environmental community.

It is planned to work out:

- i) list of settled and migrating water-marsh birds, both rare and endangered;
- ii) list of biotopes important for rare and endangered water-marsh birds;
- iii) proposals on short- and long-term measures to protect water-marsh ornitofauna and on organization of seasonal and provisional bird reserves.

The joint proposal was worked out by: Armenian, Azerbaijani, and Georgian colleagues and will cover South Caucasian Region.

(Please the list of Migratory Waterbirds Listed in AEWa Which: Which Wintery, Migrate and Habitat is Georgia)

Emergency measures

Currently there are not any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action that our country has undertaken to develop and implement emergency measures to conserve species in response to unfavourable or endangering conditions occurring in the Agreement area.

Re-establishments

The policy on species re-establishments has not been developed in Georgia.

Introductions

The trade in wild animals, their derivatives and products of vital activity takes place in accordance with provisions of this Act, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the requirements, established by Georgian legislation on their grounds.

For export, import, re-export and transit of a wild animal, its derivatives, the permission is necessary. The permission on export, import, re-export and transit is given by the Ministry of Environment only during observance of the following conditions:

- a) corresponding scientific body of the exporter and importer country comes to a conclusion, that such export doesn't threat the mentioned species of wild animals;
- b) corresponding administrative body of the exporter and importer country becomes convinced that a wild animal hasn't been obtained through the violation of the law;
- c) corresponding administrative body of the exporter and importer country becomes convinced, that any living wild animal will be prepared and sent in such a way, that the risk of harm, threat to health or cruel treatment will be minimized.

3. Habitat conservation

169,000 ha of the territory of Georgia (2,4 of the total territory) is covered by Nature Reserves (I category of IUCN) coming from Soviet time. There was also 5 hunting Reserves (58000 ha-0,8%) which recently have been recalled as Habitat/Species Management Area (IV IUCN) State Department of Protected Areas (DPA) is responsible to manage them.

Nature Reserves-Strictly protected and isolated from social environment territories were mostly used during Soviet period to keep wild nature. Definitely, they made an important role, but presently it is clear that, much of the significant habitat and corridors are not protected under a reserve system. In addition, few of the reserves are kept in good condition.

Georgia needs new System of PA's integrated with social and economic development of the regions. It is stipulated at least by two factors:

- firstly, considering the small area of Georgia, at present it is already very difficult to “remove” areas (relatively large) from the socio-economic space of the country; in other words - successful protection of the ecosystem balance and the representative biodiversity of high mountain, mountain forest or plain ecosystems cannot be achieved only by the means of strict protection (IUCN Category I);
- and secondly, at the end of XX Century, in the light of the deficit of nature areas relatively untouched by human activities, those, who are willing should be given an opportunity to establish direct contact with wilderness areas; i.e. it is necessary to establish such more or less “mild” protected areas, where tourism is permitted; which in its turn, gives an incentive to the socio-economic development of the country/region.

Georgia Protected Area Development Project

GEF-World Bank. About 9 million USD Grant.

Project components are:

1. Planning of possible National Parks system in Georgia;
2. Creation of Protected Areas in East Georgia;
3. Institutional strengthening of the State Department for Protected Areas;
4. Biodiversity Monitoring and Research;
5. International Cooperation;

Project is on the beginning level.

A relatively mild protection regime, which simultaneously ensures protection of wilderness areas and to moderate tourism activities, first of all is characteristic of the National Park Category (IUCN Category II). In 1990-1991 the first scheme of developing the spatial structure of National parks in Georgia was elaborated, which laid foundation of further planning activities. The first major objective of this program was the assistance to the establishment of 7 National Parks in Georgia.

Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park

First National Park legally established in 1995. Follows to International Standards. NP is funded by German Government.

Region has a high potential for tourism and good experience of tourism management.

Total area of BKNP is 68000 ha (1% of total territory of Georgia). It is one of the biggest NP in Europe.

Beside of Management Plan for NP territory itself there is prepared Comprehensive Management Plan for the NP's Support Zone development, which includes maintaining of different economical activities to reduce pressure on NP.

Kolkheti National Park

*Established in 1999 by "Law on Creation and Management of Kolkheti Protected Areas"
Funded by GEF/World Bank.*

KNP consists of territories, which were included by the decision of Georgian Parliament into International Ramsar Sites. These territories represents refugium for very rare and endence Kolkheti flora, also This is a habitat for many species of migratory and waterflow birds. These territories presently are under the threat because of different antropogenic factors (agriculture, illegal cutting and hunting, fishing, mining etc).

There are also Project Preparation Activities for the East Georgia's Protected Areas funded by GEF/World Bank.

Law on Protected Areas System

Adopted in 1996 and is basic law for the Development of PA in our Country.

According to international standards. Law considers following categories of PA (IUCN Category in brackets).

1. State Reserve (IV)
2. National Park (II)
3. Nature Monument (III)
4. Habitat/Management Species Area (I)
5. Protected Landscape (V)
6. Multiple Use Territory (VI)

Beside of National categories it is possible to establish international categories like Biosphere reserve, International Ramsar Site.

Planning of PA is considered as part of Country Development strategy. Management Plans for PA's must be approved by President.

According to law Ministry of Environment is responsible for global Policy and Control on PA. Department of Protected Areas is directly responsible for the management of the PA. After 5 years since law was adopted it is clear that some changes are necessary, particularly:

- It is desirable to clearly distinguish the categories of Protected Areas as general, “taxonomical” phenomena and the Protected Areas as the managing institutions of specific area.
- It is not expedient to strictly specify managing, central institution to which corresponding units of the Protected Areas categories are subordinated, since the Protected Areas category is in abstract, general notion and the nature protection organizations and regional/district administrative units should be given an opportunity (at least theoretical) to establish Protected Areas according to the international criteria and the legislation existing in Georgia.
- Law does not provide evaluation criteria for new Protected Areas; also no guidelines or general principles for the preparation of Management Plans are considered.

Wildlife Act of Georgia

Adopted in December 1996. Valid from September 1997. This law regulates different conservation measures (ex-situ and in-situ) habitat and migratory ways protection, relations between state and private sector, hunting issues, etc. Hunting is allowed only on the special territories called Hunting Reserves (Game Management Area). MoE is responsible for the implementation and management. There were 33 sublaw regulations, some them still are not completed which is barrier for full implementation.

Law on Environmental Permit and Law on State Ecological Assessment

Considers species and habitats conservation outside of PA. According to laws each activities need prior EIA and State Ecological Assessment, which will include possible affect and relevant mitigation measures on Biological Diversity. EIA also includes chapter for “Environment restoration measures” like land recultivation, plantrestoration, remediation of polluted areas etc.

Law on Creation and Management of Kolkheti Protected Areas

Adopted in 1999. The main purpose of Law is creation of the Next categories of Kolkheti PA: Kolkheti National Park (4313 ha), Kobuleti Natonal Park (331,25 ha) Kobuleti Habitat/Management Species Area (438,75 ha). Law clearly identifies status, management structure, use of NP, and other aspects related with general management issues of PA’s. The problem of the real implementation of KPA is that Law immediately after adoption establishes strict measures (regimes) or even bans on use of Natural Resources within PA. It has a strong opposite reaction from local population for which the different NR of the PA territories still is only one source for survival. *It seems to us that transition period for each new PA in Georgia is necessary.* Transition period will ensure Common solution social and Conservation measures.

Rehabilitation and restoration

“Law on Creation and Management of Kolkheti Protected Areas” was adopted in 1999. The main purpose of Law is creation of the Next categories of Kolkheti PA: Kolkheti National Park (4313 ha), Kobuleti Natonal Park (331,25 ha) Kobuleti Habitat/Management Species Area (438,75 ha). Law clearly identifies status, management structure, use of NP, and other aspects related with general management issues of PA’s. The problem of the real implementation of KPA is that Law immediately after adoption establishes strict measures (regimes) or even bans on use of Natural Resources within PA. It has a strong opposite reaction from local population for which the different NR of the PA territories still is only one source for survival. It seems to us that transition period for each new PA in Georgia is necessary. Transition period will ensure Common solution social and Conservation measures.

KNP consists of territories, which were included by the decision of Georgian Parliament into International Ramsar Sites. These territories represents refugium for very rare and endence Kolkheti flora, also This is a habitat for many species of migratory and waterflow birds. These territories presently are under the threat because of different antropogenic factors (agriculture, illegal cutting and hunting, fishing, mining etc).

There are also Project Preparation Activities for the East Georgia’s Protected Areas funded by GEF/World Bank.

4. Management of human activities

Hunting

Wildlife Act of Georgia 1996 states, that hunting is the special type of use of wild animals, for the purpose of satisfaction of financial, recreational and other demands of physical and juridical persons.

Hunting is permitted in correspondence with the rule, set by Georgian legislation, on the basis of license, in the form of amateur and sporting hunting.

The rule of determination of the list of those animals, which, proceeding from their status, number, use customs, type and quality of obtained product, belong to the objects of hunting, is set by the provision “on the rule of determination of the list of those animals, which, proceeding from their status, number, use customs, type and quality of obtained product, belong to the objects of hunting”, which is worked out and confirmed by the Ministry. The list of those animals, which belong to the objects of hunting, is determined by the Ministry by the order “on the list of animals, belonging to the objects of hunting”.

Hunting is permitted only in the territories, specially allotted for it - hunting economies (except for migratory birds - quail, duck and others), preservations and zones of other categories of protected territories, specially allotted for it, in cases, established by law.

Eco-tourism

The sustainable forms of tourism can be a good tool for environmental conservation and economic development of the low income areas and remount zones. The priority areas are:

1. mountain and high mountain communities
 2. fragile ecosystem in the coastal zone
 3. historical and heritage sites
 4. nature parks and preserved territory
- Very often these destinations cover same areas.

It is necessary to address following activities:

- Identification of the priority forms of sustainable tourism, where the country can be marketable
- Identification main constrains and barriers for implementation process
- propose forms of promotion and activities to increase interests to the country as a tourism destination
- provide inventory of the existing resources and conditions
- identify local existing resources and new forms of institutions can be used for tourism development
- developed business plans and projects for investment proposals
- Clearly defined promotion strategy: what kinds of promotion need to support this process. What are the roles of main actors: Government, private, education, conservation etc.
- Facilitate establishing public organisations: tourism council, tourism information service centre, sustainable tourism education centre and networks.

Present constrains:

- - Biodiversity and landscape beauty: coastal area, subtropics's vegetation, Colkhети lowland swamp (national Park), health resorts, Alpine and high mountain regions of Great Caucasus, semideserts and unpopulated steps in the south-east, etc.
- - Bad image of Caucasus (problems with Tchechenia & Abkhazia).
- - Average high costs and prices for tourism services;
- - Lack of management skills of tourism managers and institutions (still soviet standards); need strong training for: public tourism administration office staff, small hotel managers and owners, tour operating companies, transport service companies etc.
- - lack of marketing opportunities and experience;
- - Difficulties with excess information and communication sources (there are significant improvement during the last year)
- - No tourism information services and networks (specially in the regions).

Other human activities

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The definition of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) can be found in the *Law on Environmental Protection, 1996*.

Environmental impact assessment is the study and investigation procedure of the planned activity aimed at the protection of certain elements of the environment, people, landscape and cultural heritage.

Environmental impact assessment determines an anticipated direct and indirect impact of entrepreneurial or other type of projected activity on the environment, human health and safety, flora and fauna, soil, air, water, climate, landscape, eco-systems and historical monuments or the aggregate of the above-listed factors, including the impact of these factors on the cultural values (heritage) and social and economic factors (for infrastructural projects) and makes an assessment of ecological, social and economic consequences resulting from this impact.

The *Law on Environmental Permits* (Articles: 14, 15, and 16 of Chapter #3) and the *Law on State Environmental Expertise* (Ch#3 Art. 8) set out the EIA procedure, conditions and public participation.

A national environmental impact assessment system has recently been developed under Article 8 of the *Law on Environmental Permits*. If the activity planned by the investor falls under the *first category*, the environmental expertise process necessarily requires that environmental impact assessment shall be the essential and significant part of the decision-making for issuing of an environmental protection permits. The issue of a permit for the *first category* of activities shall be forbidden without the environmental impact assessment procedure (unless the activity is exempted).

Further to the *Resolution of the Parliament of Georgia No 425 -IS of October 15, 1996* which adopted the *Law of Georgia on Environmental Permits* resolved that the Parliamentary Committee for Environmental Protection and Natural Resources elaborated and presented for consideration to the Parliament of Georgia a draft of the *Regulation on Environmental Impact Assessment*. This Regulation has been signed by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and has been sent to the Parliament for approval.

The responsibility for organising and conducting of environmental impact assessment shall rest with the investor, who also bears the cost.

The environmental impact assessment procedure as well as the requirements for the content of environmental impact assessment report are defined by the Regulation environmental impact assessment elaborated and approved by the Ministry of Environment of Georgia and forwarded to the Parliament for final approval.

5. Research and monitoring

Status of research and monitoring programmes for species

Georgian research programmes, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, for wetland habitats and for species covered by the Agreement (e.g. studies into species population, ecology and migratory patterns) are in the stage of development.

6. Education and information

Training and development programmes

Training and development programmes, which support waterbird conservation and implement the AEWA Action Plan have not developed yet.

Raising public awareness

Has been worked Georgian Birds in the XXI Century by Dr. Jordania (CUNA). Georgian Centre for Environmental Research has developed Internet resources on Georgian Ornithofauna <http://www.mmc.net.ge/aves/introduction.htm>

7. Final comments

- 7.1 General comments on the implementation of the AEWA Action Plan

- 7.2 Observations concerning the functions and services of the various AEWA bodies
 - a. The Agreement Secretariat

 - b. International organisations

 - c. AEWA NGO partners

- 7.3 How might the Action Plan be further developed as a practical aid for national and international conservation of migratory waterbirds?

8. Progress to implement Resolutions and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties.

Please summarize progress to implement decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties.

9. OPTIONAL SECTION-Planned and future actions

Contracting Parties are invited to outline below any further information regarding the aims of the Agreement, for example, planned actions or other informative examples.

1. Species conservation
2. Habitat conservation
3. Management of human activities
4. Research and monitoring
5. Education and information

List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report

AEWA- Agreement on the Conservation of African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement

BAT – Better Available Technology

CITES- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

CMS – Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals

CR - Critically Endangered

CD- Conservation Dependent

DD - Data Deficient

DPA - Department of Protected Areas

EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment

EN - Endangered

EX - Extinct.

GEF- Global Environmental Facility

IUCN – International Union for Conservation Nature

ICZM- Integrated Coastal Zone Management

MoE- Ministry of Environment

NBSSAP – National Black Sea Strategic Action Plan

UNEP- United Nations Environmental Program

NGO- Non governmental Organization

NT - Near Threatened

VU – Vulnerable

Ramsar- Convention on Wetlands

WB – World Bank

WTO- World Tourist Organization

WWF- World Wild Fund

References:

1	National Report on Biological Diversity WB	2000
2	Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (Draft) WB	2000
3	National Black Sea Strategic Action Plan (Draft) UNOPS/GEF	1998
4	Biodiversity Country Study UNEP/NACRES	1996
5	Biological and Landscape Diversity of Georgia WB/WWF	2000
6	Administrative Violation Code	1994
7	Law on Protected Areas System	1996
8	Law on Mineral Resources	1996
9	Law on State Environmental Examination	1996
10	Law on Environmental Permit	1996
11	Law on Environmental Protection	1996
12	Wildlife Act	1996
13	Law on Water	1997
14	Law on Hazardous Chemical Substances	1998
15	Law on Nuclear and Radiation Safety	1998
16	Law on sea Area of Georgia	1998
17	Law on pesticides and Chemicals	1998
18	Law on Creation and Management of Kolkheti Protected Areas	1998

Appendices

Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans

Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance

Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance

Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects

Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

Appendix 6: List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

Appendix 7: List of relevant migratory waterbird and habitat conservation projects initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years

Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans

In preparation

MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS LISTED IN THE AEWA AGREEMENT AS OF CONSERVATION CONCERN

NB * signifies that at least one population of the species marked is included in the AEWA Action Plan as it stands at 1 January 1999

MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS LISTED IN AEWA WHICH: WINTER, MIGRATE AND HABITAT IS GEORGIA

Project	Euring	Scientific Name	English Name	Habitat	Migrate	Wintery
Ser.No	No					
Gaviidae						
01100	00020	Gavia stellata	Red-throated Diver			
0110	00030	Gavia archea	Black-throated Diver		√	
0120	00040	Gavia immer	Great Northern Diver		√	

0130	0050	<i>Gavia adamsii</i>	White-billed Diver	
Podicipedidae				
02100	00100	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	Red-necked Grebe	√
0210	00110	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	Slavonian Grebe	
Phalacrocoracidae				
0300	00810	<i>Phalacrocorax nigrogularis</i>	Socotra Cormorant	
0310	00810	<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant	
Pelecanidae				
0400	00880	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	(Great) White Pelican	√
0410	00890	<i>Pelecanus crepus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican	√
Ardeidae				
0500	00950	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	(Great)Bittern	√
0510	00980	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	Little Bittern	√
0520	01020	<i>Ixobrychus sturmi</i>	Dwarf Bittern	
0530	.....	<i>Ardeola idae</i>	Madagascar Pond-Heron	
0540	.....	<i>Ardeola rufiventris</i>	Rufous-billed-heron	
0550	.....	<i>Egretta vinaceigula</i>	Staty Egret	
0560	01210	<i>Egretta/Casmerodius alba/albus</i>	Great (White)Egret	√
		<u>or <i>Egretta /albus</i></u>		
0570	01240	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron	√
Ciciniidae				
0600*	01290	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Yellow-billed Stock	
0610*	01310	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stock	√
0620*	01330	<i>Ciconia episcopus</i>	Wooly-necked Stork	
0630*	01340	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork	√
Threskiornithidae				
0700*	01360	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis	√

This amendment was made by Dr.Jordania

0710*	01400	Geronticus eremita	Waldrapp/Bald Ibis	
0720*	01420	Threskiornis aethiopicus	Sacred Ibis	
0730*	01440	Platalea leucorodia	(Eurasian) Spoonbill	√
0740*	.....	Platalea alba	African Spoonbill	

Phoenicopteridae

0800	01470	Phoenicopterus ruber	Greater Flamingo	
0810	01480	Phoenicopterus minor	Lesser Flamingo	

Anatidae

0900*	.....	Dendrocygna bicolor	Falvous Whistling-Duck	
0910*	.....	Dendrocygna viduata	White-faced Whistling-Duck	
0920*	01520	Cygnus olor	Mute Swan	√
0930*	01530	Cygnus columbianus	Bewick's Swan	
0940*	01540	Cygnus cygnus	Whooper Swan	√
0950*	01570	Anser fabalis	Bean Goose	√
0960*	01580	Anser brachyrhynchus	Pink-footed Goose	
0970*	01590	Anser albifrons	(Greater) White-fronted Goose	√
0980*	01600	Anser erythropus	Lesser White-fronted Goose	√
0990*	01610	Anser anser	Greylag Goose	√
1000*	01670	Branta leucopsis	Barnacle Goose	
1010*	01680	Branta bernicla	Brent Goose	
1020*	01690	Branta ruficollis	Red-breasted Goose	
1030*	01700	Alopochen aegyptiaca	Egyptian Goose	
1040*	01710	Tadorna ferruginea	Ruddy Shelduck	√
1050*	-----	Tadorna cana	African Shelduck	
1060*	01730	Tadorna tadorna	(Common) Shelduck	
1070*	01740	Plectropterus gambensis	Spur-winged Goose	
1080*	.....	Sarkidiornis melanotos	Comb Duck	
1090*	.....	Nettion auritus	African Pygmy-Goose	

1100*	01790	<i>Anas penelope</i>	Wigeon	√
1110*	01820	<i>Anas strepera</i>	Gadwall	√
1120*	01840	<i>Anas crecca</i>	(Common) Teal	√
1130*	01850	<i>Anas capensis</i>	Cape Teal	
1140*	01860	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	
1150*	<i>Anas undulata</i>	Yellow-billed Duck	
1160*	01890	<i>Anas acuta</i>	(Northern) Pintail	
1170*	<i>Anas erythrorhynca</i>	Red-billed Duck	
1180*	01910	<i>Anas querquedula</i>	Garganey	√
1190*	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	Hottentot Teal	
1200*	01940	<i>Anas clypeata</i>	(Northern) Shoveler	√
1210*	01950	<i>Marmaronetta angustirostris</i>	Marbel Teal	√
1220*	01960	<i>Netta rufina</i>	Red-crested Pochard	√
1230*	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard	√
12540*	01980	<i>Aythya ferina</i>	(Common) Pochard	
1250*	02020	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Ferruginous Duck (Pochard)	
1260*	02030	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Tufted Duck	
1270*	02040	<i>Aythya marila</i>	(Greater) Scaup	
1280*	02060	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	(Common) Eider	
1290*	02070	<i>Somateria</i>	King Eider	
1300*	02090	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	Steller's Eider	
1310*	02120	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Long-tailed Duck	
1320*	02130	<i>Melanitta nigra</i>	Common Scotter	
1330*	02150	<i>Melanitta fusca</i>	Velvet Scotter	√
1340*	02180	<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	(Common) Goldeneye	√
1350*	02200	<i>Mergellus (Mergus) allbelus</i>	Smew	√
1360*	02210	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	√

1370*	02230	Mergus merganser	Goosander	√
1380*	02260	Oxyra leucocephala	White-headed Duck	?
1390*	.....	Thalassornis leuconotus	White-backed Duck	
Rallidae				
1500	.....	Sarothura (Coturnicops)boemi	Streaky-breasted Fluftail (Crake)	
1510	.....	Aegnigmatolimnas (Porzana) marginalis	Stired Crake	
1520	04080	Porzana porzana	Spotted Crake	√
1530	04100	Porzana parva	Little Crake	√
1540	04110	Porzana pusilla	Ballon's Crake	√
1550	04290	Fulica atra	Common Coot (Med, Black seapopns)	√
Gruidae				
1600	04330	Grus grus	Crane	√
1610	.....	Grus (Anthropoides) paradisea	Blue(Stanley) Crane	
1620	.....	Grus (Bugeranus) carunculatus	Wattled Crane	
1630	04400	Grus leucogeranus	Siberian Crane	
1640	04410	Anthropoides/Grus virgo	Demoisellecrane	√
Dromididae				
1700	.....	Dromas ardeola	Crab Plover	
Recurvirstridae				
1800	04550	Himantopus himantopus	Black-winged Stilt	√
1810	04560	Recurvirostra avosetta	(Pied) Avocet	√
Glareolidae				
1900	04650	Glareola pratincola	Collard Pratincole	√
1910	04670		Black-winged Pratincole	√
Charadridae				
2000	04690	Charadrius dubius	Little Ringed Plover	√
2010	04700	Charadrius hiaticula	(Coppmon)Ringed Plover	√

2020		<i>Charadrius tricollarius</i>	Three-banded Plover	
2030		<i>Charadrius forbesi</i>	Kittlitz's Plover	
2040		<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Kentish/Snowy Plover	
2050		<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	Mongolian Plover	
2060	04760	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	Greater Sand Plover	
2070	04770	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Caspian Plover	√
2080	04780	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	(Eurasian) Dotterel	
2090	04790	<i>Charadrius leschenaulti</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	
2100	04800	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	Grey Plover	
2110	04820	<i>Charadrius/Eudromias morinellus</i>	Spur-winged Plover	
2120	04850	<i>Pluvialis apricoria</i>	Eurasian Golden Plover	√
2130	04860	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Grey Plover	√
2140	04870	<i>Hoplopterus/Vanellus spinosus</i>	Spur winged Plover	
2150	04910	<i>Chettusia gregaria/Vanellus gregarius</i>	Sociable Plover	√
2160	04920	<i>Chettusia leucura/Vanellus gregarius</i>	White-tailed Plover	
2170	04930	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	(Northern) Lapwing	√
2180	.....	<i>Vanellus albiceps</i>	White-headed Lapwing	
2190	.....	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	Senegal Lapwing	
2200	.....	<i>Vanellus lugubris</i>	Wattled Lapwing	
2210	.....	<i>Vanellus melanopterus</i>	Black-winkled Lapwing	
2220	.....	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	
2230	.....	<i>Vanellus superciliosus</i>	Brown-chested Lapwing	
Scolopacidae				
2300	04950	<i>Calidris tenuirostris</i>	Great Knot	
2310	04960	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	(Red) Knot	
2320	04970	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	
2330	05010	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	Little Stint	√

2340	05020	<i>Calidris teminckii</i>	Temmink's Stint	√	
2350	05090	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	Curlew SANDpiper	√	
2360	05100	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper		
2370	05120	<i>Calidris alpina</i>	Dunlin	√	
2380	05140	<i>Limicola falcinellus</i>	Broad-billed Sandpiper	√	
2390	05170	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	Ruff	√	
2400	05180	<i>Lymnocyrtus minimus</i>	Jack Snipe	√	
2410	05190	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	(Common) Snipe	√	√
2420	05200	<i>Gallinago media</i>	Great snipe	√	√
2430	05320	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black -tailed Godwit		
2440	05340	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	Bar-tailed Godwit		
2450	05380	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel	√	
2460	05400	<i>Numenius tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Curlew	√	
2470	05410	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	(Eurasian) Curlew	√	
2480	05450	<i>Tringa eruthropus</i>	Spotted Redshank	√	
2490	05460	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	(Common) REDshank	√	
2500	05470	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	Marsh SANDpiper	√	
2510	05480	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	(Common) Greenshank		
2520	05530	<i>Tringa ochropus</i>	Green Sandpiper		
2530	05540	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	Wood Sandpiper	√	
2540	05550	<i>Xenus/TRinga cinereus</i>	Terek Sandpiper		
2550	05560	<i>Actitis/Tringa hypoleucos</i>	Common SANDpiper	√	
2560	05610	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	(Rudy) Turnstone	√	
2570	05640	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	√	
2580	05650	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Grey Phalarope	√	
Laridae					
2700	05710	<i>Larus hemprichii</i>	Sooty Gull		

2710	05720	Larus leucophthalmus	White-eyed Gull	
2720	05730	Larus ichthyaetus	Great Black-headed Gull	√
2730	05750	Larus melanocephalus	Mediterranean Gull	√
2740	05850	Larus genei	Slender-billed Gull	
2750	05880	Larus audouinii	Audouin's Gull	
2760	05929	Larus armenicus	Armenian Gull	
2770	06050	LarusGelocheidon/Sterna nilotica	Gull-billed Tern	
2780	06060	Sterna caspia	Caspian Tern	
2790	06070	Sterna maxima	Royal Tern	
2800	06080	Sterna bergi	Great Crested/Swift Tern	√
2810	06090	Sterna bengalensis	Lesser Crested Tern	
2820	06110	Sterna sandvicensis	Sandwich tern	
2830	06140	Sterna dougallii	Roseate Tern	
2840	06150	Sterna hirundo	Common Tern	
2850	06160	Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	
2860	06200	Sterna repressa	White-cheeked Tern	
2870	06240	Sterna albifrons	Little Tern	√
2880	06250	Sterna saundersi	Saunders's Tern	
2890	.....	Sterna balaenarum	Damara Tern	
2900	06270	Chlidonias niger	Black Tern	
2910	06280	Chlidonias leucopterus	White-winged(-Black) Tern	

Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance

Beside of National categories it is possible to establish international categories like Biosphere reserve, International Ramsar Site.

Planning of PA is considered as part of Country Development strategy. Management Plans for PA's must be approved by President.

According to law Ministry of Environment is responsible for global Policy and Control on PA. Department of Protected Areas is directly responsible for the management of the PA. After 5 years since law was adopted it is clear that some changes are necessary, particularly:

- It is desirable to clearly distinguish the categories of Protected Areas as general, “taxonomical” phenomena and the Protected Areas as the managing institutions of specific area.
- It is not expedient to strictly specify managing, central institution to which corresponding units of the Protected Areas categories are subordinated, since the Protected Areas category is in abstract, general notion and the nature protection organizations and regional/district administrative units should be given an opportunity (at least theoretical) to establish Protected Areas according to the international criteria and the legislation existing in Georgia.
- Law does not provide evaluation criterias for new Protected Areas; also no guidelines or general principles for the preparation of Management Plans are considered.

Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance

Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park

Project is funded by German Government according to Georgian-German Intergovernmental Agreement. Implementing agency WWF Georgia.

Project contains three components:

1. Development of infrastructure – 2,261,100 DM;
2. Education and Training – 1,700,000 DM;
3. Support Zone Development – 2,739,000 DM.

Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project

GEF-World Bank and Dutch Government. 7,6 Million USD from which 1,3 million is Grant, 4,4 million is loan. Managed by Local PIU.

Projects has five components:

1. Institutional strengthening for the Integrated Coastal Zone Management;
2. Creation of Kolkheti National Park and Kobuleti State Reserve;
3. Creation of Environmental monitoring and information system;

etc.

Georgia Protected Area Development Project

GEF-World Bank. About 9 million USD Grant.

Project components are:

1. Planning of possible National Parks system in Georgia;
2. Creation of Protected Areas in East Georgia;
3. Institutional strengthening of the State Department for Protected Areas;
4. Biodiversity Monitoring and Research;
5. International Cooperation;

Project is on the beginning level.

Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects

TACIS Black Sea Biodiversity Project

Implementation agency – Batumi Black Sea Biodiversity Regional Center.

Project objectives are 1. To prepare regional strategy for biodiversity conservation; 2. Biodiversity monitoring; 3. Public awareness. Project consultancy is provided by UK Consultancy Group Halkrow.

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Project is funded by German Government according to Georgian-German Intergovernmental Agreement. Implementing agency WWF Georgia.

Project contains three components:

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etc.

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3. Institutional strengthening of the State Department for Protected Areas;
4. Biodiversity Monitoring and Research;
5. International Cooperation;

Project is on the beginning level.

Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia

<http://www.parliament.ge/gov/ministries/enviro.html>

Biodiversity Conservation Department, Ministry of Environment

<http://www.parliament.ge/gov/ministries/enviro.html>

Department for the Environmental Permission and State-Ecological Expertise

<http://www.parliament.ge/gov/ministries/enviro.html>

Institute of Environmental Protection

Center for Environment Monitoring

Marine Ecology and Fisheries Research Institute

Conventional Inspection

<http://www.parliament.ge/gov/ministries/enviro.html>

State Forestry Department

http://www.parliament.ge/gov/departments/dep_forestry.htm

State Department for the Protected Areas

http://www.parliament.ge/gov/departments/dep_hunting.htm

Ministry of Agriculture

<http://www.parliament.ge/gov/ministries/agriculture.html>

Ministry of Internal Affairs

<http://www.parliament.ge/gov/ministries/internal.html>

State Custom Department

Appendix 6: List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

Georgian Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection

<http://www.parliament.ge/gov/enviro/Parliament/Ministry.htm>

UNEP/GRID-Tbilisi

www.gridtb.org

Georgian Centre for Environmental Research

<http://cer.gol.ge>

Appendix 7: List of relevant migratory waterbird and habitat conservation projects initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years

Information is not available