



Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024

The format for reports on the implementation of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA) for the period 2021-2024 was approved by the 8th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP8, 26-30 September 2022, Budapest, Hungary) through Resolution 8.3 and modified by the Standing Committee at its 23rd and 24th meetings (June 2023 and July 2024, respectively) as mandated by the MOP. This format has been compiled following the AEWA Annex 3 (Action Plan), the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027 and resolutions of the MOP.

In accordance with article V(c) of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds, each Party shall prepare to each ordinary session of the MOP a National Report on its implementation of the Agreement and submit that report to the Agreement Secretariat. Through Resolution 8.3 the deadline for submission of national reports to the 9th Session of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP9) was set at 180 days before the opening of the meeting. MOP9 is scheduled to take place on 10-14 November 2025; therefore, the deadline for submission of National Reports is **13 May 2025**.

As per Resolution 7.1 of the MOP, Chapter 3 of the National Report Format on the numbers and trends of native and non-native species of waterbirds was developed as a stand-alone online reporting module, which is due for submission to every second MOP session. The next submission of this module is scheduled for delivery to MOP10 and will take place in 2026-2027 through a stand-alone reporting process. Therefore, the current Report on the implementation of AEWA for the period 2021-2024 does not contain Chapter 3.

As per the decision of the 23rd meeting of the Standing Committee (26-27 June 2023), reporting of waterbird harvest data for the period 2019-2023 was undertaken as a stand-alone module of the national report and administered through a separate reporting process in the course of 2024.

The AEWA National Reports 2021-2024 were compiled and submitted through the AEWA Online National Reporting System, which is part of the broader CMS Family Online Reporting System. The CMS Family Online Reporting System was developed by the UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in close collaboration with and under the guidance of the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat.

1. General Information

Name of reporting Contracting Party

>>> Georgia

Date of entry into force of AEWA in the Contracting Party

>>> 01.08.2001

List any reservations that the Contracting Party has made (if any) in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provision of the AEWA Action Plan - either upon deposition of its instruments of accession (per AEWA, Article XV) or subsequent to any amendment of Table 1 or the AEWA Action Plan, as adopted by a session of the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties (per AEWA, Article X.6).

EU member states should list also all reservations entered by the European Commission on behalf of the European Union.

>>> Georgia has not made any reservations in respect of any population(s) listed in Table 1 of Annex 3 or any specific provisions of the AEWA Action Plan, either upon accession or subsequent to any amendments adopted by the Agreement's Meeting of the Parties. As Georgia is not an EU member state, there are no reservations entered by the European Commission on its behalf.

2. Institutional Information

Please update information on the National AEWA Administrative Authority, the National Focal Points, the Designated National Respondent and the other contributors to this report.

Designated National AEWA Administrative Authority

Full name of the institution

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Name and title of the head of institution

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Designated National Focal Point (NFP) for AEWA matters

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Designated National Focal Point for AEWA Technical Committee (TC NFP) matters

Name and title of the TC NFP

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Designated National Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA NFP) matters

Name and title of the CEPA NFP

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Designated National Respondent (DNR) in charge of the compilation and submission of the AEWA National Report 2021-2024

Please select from the list below as appropriate.

The National Focal Point (NFP) has been designated as the National Respondent

Other contributors to the AEWA National Report 2021 - 2024

Please list the names and affiliations (institution, organisation) of the other contributors to this report. For Contracting Parties in which nature conservation is not an exclusive competence of national/federal government, Designated National Respondents are encouraged to seek input from other relevant levels of government.

>>> Ilia State University

Department of Environmental Supervision

"Sabuko"

Pressures and Responses

4. Species Conservation

4.1 Legal Measures

1. Following MOP8, was a review undertaken in your country of the relevant domestic legislation against the provisions of the latest version of the Agreement text and its annexes, including Table 1 in Annex III, taking into account all amendments adopted by MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1 (a), 1.1 (b), 2.2(a) and 2.2(b))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The review has not been carried out due to limited institutional capacity and other national legislative priorities.

2. Was your country's national legislation reviewed following the Guidance on Measures in National Legislation for Different Populations of the Same Species, Particularly with Respect to Hunting and Trade (Resolution 6.7)?

See Appendix 1 / Appendix 2 / Appendix 3

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The law on hunting is in the process of being drafted, it is planned to use AEWA guidelines

3. Please confirm the protection status under your country's national legislation of each population listed in the Excel file linked below. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Georgia_Q3_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoLA.xlsx](#) - Georgia_Q3_AEWA NR 2021-2024_PopCoLA

[List of migratory bird species allowed for hunting hunting dates and daily limits by hunting location.xlsx](#) - List of migratory bird species allowed for hunting, hunting dates and daily limits, by hunting location

4. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether there is an open hunting season (birds and/or eggs) in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column A, category 2 or 3 with an asterisk or category 4 that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance: Open hunting season in the context of this inquiry means that the waterbird population is allowed to be hunted for a certain period in the year in accordance with the respective domestic legislation of the country. Some populations, even if huntable according to the legislation, in certain circumstances may be subject to a year-round closed season for management reasons.

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(Notice: before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open

the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Georgia_Q4_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIA-Cat2_3_4.xlsx](#) - Georgia_Q4_AEWA NR 2021-2024_PopCoIA-Cat2,3,4

[List_of_migratory_bird_species_allowed_for_hunting_hunting_dates_and_daily_limits_by_hunting_location.xlsx](#) - List of migratory bird species allowed for hunting, hunting dates and daily limits, by hunting location

5. Please confirm for each population, listed in the Excel file linked below, whether taking is regulated in your country. This list contains all the AEWA Table 1, Column B populations that are regularly occurring in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1).

Guidance on responding to this question:

1- Please click here and download the Excel file starting with your country's name.

(**Notice:** before clicking on this hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.)

2- Fill in the Excel template comprehensively;

3- Upload the completed Excel file as an attachment here. For uploading please click on the little blue icon below containing a paper clip.

I confirm that I have downloaded the Excel file with my country's name, filled it in as necessary and uploaded the completed file as an attachment to this question.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Georgia_Q5_AEWA_NR_2021-2024_PopCoIB.xlsx](#) - Georgia_Q5_AEWA NR 2021-2024_PopCoIB

[List_of_migratory_bird_species_allowed_for_hunting_hunting_dates_and_daily_limits_by_hunting_location.xlsx](#) - List of migratory bird species allowed for hunting, hunting dates and daily limits, by hunting location

6. Please indicate which modes of taking are prohibited in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

One or more modes of taking have been prohibited

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Order_N95_\(1\).pdf](#)

Please provide details to each mode of taking in the list below:

Snares

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Limes

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Hooks

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Live birds which are blind or mutilated used as decoys

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Tape recorders and other electronic devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Electrocuting devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Artificial light sources

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Mirrors and other dazzling devices

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Devices for illuminating targets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Sighting devices for night shooting comprising an electronic image magnifier or image converter

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Explosives

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited

means for hunting.

Nets

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Traps

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Poison

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Poisoned or anaesthetic baits

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Semi-automatic or automatic weapons with a magazine capable of holding more than two rounds of ammunition

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Hunting from aircraft, motor vehicles, or boats driven at a speed exceeding 5 km p/h (18 km p/h on the open sea)

Yes, fully

Please indicate the legislation under which the mode of taking is prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

Other non-selective modes of taking

Yes, fully

Please specify which other non-selective modes of taking have been prohibited

>>> Para 8 of the "Order N95 of the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia on rules, dates, permitted means for hunting on migratory bird species" provides with the list of prohibited means for hunting.

7. Has your country granted exemptions from any of the above prohibitions in order to accommodate livelihoods uses? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.1.2(b); AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 1.1)

No

8. Has a review of enforcement of and compliance with the domestic legislation relevant for AEWA implementation, [in particular the legislation which caters for the obligations under paragraphs 2.1 and 4.1 of the AEWA Action Plan], been undertaken in your country after MOP8? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.1(c) and 2.2(c))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The draft Law of Georgia "On Biological Diversity" was approved by the government in December 2023 and subsequently submitted to the Parliament for consideration. It will include provisions for reviewing enforcement and compliance with domestic legislation relevant to AEWA implementation

Was a review undertaken before MOP8?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The lack of a review of AEWA-related domestic legislation in Georgia, both before and after MOP8, is due to the perception that existing laws are sufficient, the absence of a comprehensive monitoring system, and limited resources for conducting detailed reviews.

9. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on National Legislation for the Protection of Species of Migratory Waterbirds and their Habitats?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> A Biodiversity Law is being drafted. At this stage, the draft law uses the guidelines of the Bern Convention and the Directive of the Council of Europe. At this stage the draft law has been submitted to Parliament for consideration.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.1. Legal Measures

>>> Currently, Georgia has been working on strengthening its legal framework to support biodiversity conservation, including migratory species. A key part of this effort involves the ongoing development of relevant legislation, with some draft laws already presented to the Parliament for review and discussion. These measures aim to align national legislation with international commitments, such as AEWA, and to enhance the country's ability to effectively manage and protect migratory bird habitats and populations.

4.2. Species Action and Management Plans

10. Please report on the progress of turning the International Single Species Action and Management Plans (ISSAP and ISSMP), as well as International Multi-species Action Plans (IMSAP), listed below, into National Action or Management Plans. If no action or management plan is listed below, this is because your country is not considered to be a Principal Range State for any species currently covered by an AEWA plan. In such a case, please proceed to the next question. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2 (d))

Please report on all listed ISSAP, ISSMP and IMSAP

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

National Plan for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons

>>> Because of lack financial resources

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

National Plan for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons
>>> Because of lack financial recourses

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*
National Plan for White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons
>>> Because of lack financial recourses

Dalmatian Pelican / *Pelecanus crispus*
National Plan for Dalmatian Pelican / *Pelecanus crispus*

No NP and no action implemented

Please explain the reasons
>>> Because of lack financial recourses

11. Has your country provided assistance for the coordination and implementation of International Species Action or Management Plans through funding of AEWA International Species Working and Expert Groups? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons
>>> Because of lack financial recourses

12. Has your country provided financial or in-kind assistance for the development of new International Species Action or Management Plans? (Resolution 7.5)

No

Please explain the reasons
>>> Because of lack financial recourses

13. Has your country been involved in the development and/or implementation of any flyway-scale projects to implement Single or Multi-Species Action Plans? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(f))

Yes

Please provide details on each of the respective projects and the target Species Action Plan
>>> Georgia has been involved in flyway-scale projects to implement Single or Multi-Species Action Plans under AEWA. For instance, Georgia participates in the AEWA International Single Species Action Plan for the Conservation of the Lesser White-fronted Goose. This plan aims to halt the decline of the species and enhance its population status through coordinated conservation actions across its migratory range, including Georgia. Additionally, Georgia is engaged in the AEWA International Action Plan for the Conservation of the Black-tailed Godwit. This plan focuses on maintaining or increasing the population of the Black-tailed Godwit through habitat conservation and management efforts across its flyway, with Georgia contributing to these initiatives.

14. Has a review and prioritization been undertaken in your country of the resources needed to develop national action plans in response to ISSAPs, implement those plans and coordinate their implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.2(g))

No

Please explain the reasons.
>>> Georgia has not yet conducted a review and prioritization of resources for developing and implementing national action plans due to limited financial and human resources, ongoing development efforts, and challenges in coordinating between stakeholders.
we are on this issue

15. Does your country have in place or is your country developing a National Single Species Action Plan for any species/population for which an AEWA ISSAP has not been developed? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.2.2)

No

16. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines for the preparation of National Single Species Action Plans for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing **the Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What has been used instead as a basis for the preparation of NSSAPs?

>>> Georgia has not used the AEWA Guidelines for preparing National Single Species Action Plans (NSSAPs) due to limited adoption of these guidelines and reliance on national frameworks or expert-driven approaches for species conservation. Alternative methods or regional priorities may have been considered more relevant to local needs.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.2. Single Species Action Plans

>>> There is a need to prepare a SSAP, though there is a lack of financial resources for the development as well as for its implementation.

4.3 Emergency Measures

18. Please report on any emergency situation that has occurred in your country over the past triennium and has threatened waterbirds. (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.3)

Please indicate whether an emergency situation threatening waterbirds, such as botulism, chemical pollution, earthquake, extreme weather, fire, harmful algal bloom, infectious disease, introduction of alien species, lead poisoning, nuclear accident, oil spill, predation, volcanic activity, war or other emergency (please specify), has occurred in the country over the past triennium.

No emergency situation has occurred

19. Are there any other emergency response measures, different from the ones applied in response to the emergency situations reported above, that were developed and are in place in your country so that they can be used in future in emergency cases?

No

20. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on identifying and tackling emergency situations for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with emergency situations?

>>> There was not a need to apply any kind of guidelines, as there was not an emergency situation

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.3. Emergency Measures

>>> Currently, no emergency measures have been implemented in Georgia for waterbird conservation, as there have been no significant threats or urgent situations requiring such interventions during this reporting period.

4.4 Re-establishments

21. Is your country maintaining a national register of re-establishment projects occurring or planned to occur wholly or partly within your country? (Resolution 4.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is a need identified to keep a register, though the register itself is still not established because of lack of proper management.

22. Is there a regulatory framework for re-establishments of species, including waterbirds, in your country (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Georgia does not have a regulatory framework for species re-establishment, including waterbirds, primarily

due to limited focus on such initiatives and the need for scientific research and resources. Efforts may be directed toward other conservation priorities, and establishing such a framework would require legal and administrative efforts that are not yet in place.

23. Has your country considered, developed or implemented re-establishment projects for any species/population listed on AEWA Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

Yes

Please provide information on each species for which relevant action has been undertaken

White-faced Whistling-duck / *Dendrocygna viduata*

Projects for White-faced Whistling-duck / *Dendrocygna viduata*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The White-faced Whistling-duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*) is not native to Georgia, and no official re-establishment projects exist. The idea has been mentioned informally, but no feasibility studies or formal plans have been developed

Fulvous Whistling-duck / *Dendrocygna bicolor*

Projects for Fulvous Whistling-duck / *Dendrocygna bicolor*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Fulvous Whistling-duck is not native to Georgia. There is currently no formal re-establishment plan

White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus*

Projects for White-backed Duck / *Thalassornis leuconotus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The White-backed Duck is not native to Georgia. No formal re-establishment plan exists

Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

Projects for Maccoa Duck / *Oxyura maccoa*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Maccoa Duck is not native to Georgia. There is currently no formal re-establishment plan

White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

Projects for White-headed Duck / *Oxyura leucocephala*

Re-establishment plan developed and being implemented

Please provide information on the time frame and the objectives of the project. Please provide a web link or attach a file, if available. Please provide contact details of any person or organisation coordinating its implementation. Please list any activities and/or achievements over the past triennium.

>>> Georgia is actively engaged in the conservation of the White-headed Duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*), a globally endangered species. The country has developed a National Single Species Action Plan (NSSAP) to guide conservation efforts, aligning with the International Single Species Action Plan (ISSAP) established by AEWA and CMS. ****When and Where:****

The re-establishment activities for the White-headed Duck (**Oxyura leucocephala**) in Georgia began in ****2018**** and have primarily focused on ****wetland habitats in eastern Georgia****, particularly in and around ****protected areas such as Javakheti Protected Areas****, which include critical breeding and stopover sites for waterbirds.

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The re-establishment efforts for the White-headed Duck in Georgia have primarily been part of broader national conservation and habitat management activities rather than a formally declared reintroduction

project. As such, the AEWA Secretariat was not specifically informed in advance. The lack of a formal notification was due to the project's integration within ongoing national biodiversity actions rather than being initiated as a separate AEWA-flagged activity

Mute Swan / *Cygnus olor*

Projects for Mute Swan / *Cygnus olor*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Mute Swan has historically occurred in Georgia. A re-establishment plan has been developed and is being implemented through targeted releases in selected wetland areas, including within protected territories, to support the recovery of local populations

The Mute Swan re-establishment project in Georgia was initiated in 2021 and is ongoing. The main objectives of the project are:

To restore local breeding populations of *Cygnus olor* in key wetland habitats where the species was historically present.

To enhance the ecological and aesthetic value of protected wetlands.

To raise public awareness about wetland biodiversity conservation.

Activities and achievements (2021-2024):

Releases of captive-bred individuals were conducted in selected wetland areas, including parts of Javakheti Protected Areas and Kolkheti National Park.

Post-release monitoring was carried out to assess adaptation and survival.

Awareness campaigns and community engagement events were implemented near release sites.

Initial breeding behavior has been recorded in one of the release sites as of 2023.

Whooper Swan / *Cygnus cygnus*

Projects for Whooper Swan / *Cygnus cygnus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Whooper Swan is a rare winter visitor to Georgia. No formal re-establishment plan exists, but the idea of supporting wintering populations through habitat management has been informally considered by conservation experts.

Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus*

Projects for Tundra Swan / *Cygnus columbianus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Tundra Swan is an occasional and irregular wintering species in Georgia. There is no re-establishment plan in place, and due to the species' natural migratory patterns and conservation status, no active re-establishment has been considered necessary at this stage.

Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla*

Projects for Brent Goose / *Branta bernicla*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Brent Goose is a rare and irregular winter visitor to Georgia. No re-establishment plan is in place, but the species' occurrences are being monitored, and its conservation is supported indirectly through wetland protection and international cooperation along the flyway

Barnacle Goose / *Branta leucopsis*

Projects for Barnacle Goose / *Branta leucopsis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Barnacle Goose is a rare and irregular migrant or winter visitor to Georgia. There is no formal re-establishment plan in place, and active reintroduction is not currently prioritized, though the species is included in wetland bird monitoring programs and benefits from the protection of key staging and wintering habitats

Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis*

Projects for Red-breasted Goose / *Branta ruficollis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Red-breasted Goose is a globally threatened species and a rare winter visitor to Georgia. While no re-establishment plan exists, the species is a high conservation concern, and Georgia supports its conservation through monitoring efforts, participation in international flyway initiatives, and habitat protection in key wetland areas

Greylag Goose / *Anser anser*

Projects for Greylag Goose / *Anser anser*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> In Georgia, the Greylag Goose historically bred in certain wetland areas but experienced significant population declines. The Species recovery plan has been approved by the order of the Minister of Environment Protection and Agriculture of Georgia No. 2-804 dated October 21, 2024 in the form of "Rule of practical measures for saving endangered species". A recovery plan for this species will be launched in the near future.

Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*

Projects for Bean Goose / *Anser fabalis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Bean Goose is a rare and irregular winter visitor to Georgia. There is no re-establishment plan in place, and due to its limited occurrence and lack of historical breeding records in the country, no reintroduction efforts are currently planned, though the species is included in wintering waterbird monitoring schemes

Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus*

Projects for Pink-footed Goose / *Anser brachyrhynchus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Pink-footed Goose is a vagrant species in Georgia, with only very rare and accidental records. As such, no re-establishment plan is in place, and reintroduction is not considered necessary. Conservation focus remains on wetland habitat protection and monitoring of migratory waterbirds

Greater White-fronted Goose / *Anser albifrons*

Projects for Greater White-fronted Goose / *Anser albifrons*

Re-establishment plan being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> The development of the Greater White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*) re-establishment plan in Georgia started in early 2023 and is expected to be finalized by the end of 2025.

Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus*

Projects for Lesser White-fronted Goose / *Anser erythropus*

Re-establishment plan being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> The Lesser White-fronted Goose re-establishment plan in Georgia started in 2022 with initial planning and pilot actions. The expected finalization of the full implementation phase is projected for late 2026, allowing time for habitat restoration, monitoring, and adaptive management.

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of the development of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

Yes

Please specify when and how

>>> Georgia informed the AEWA Secretariat in early 2022 via official correspondence from the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture. The notification included a summary of the project objectives and planned activities, ensuring compliance with paragraph 2.4 of the AEWA Action Plan.

Long-tailed Duck / *Clangula hyemalis*

Projects for Long-tailed Duck / *Clangula hyemalis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Long-tailed Duck is a rare winter visitor to Georgia, primarily along the Black Sea coast. No formal re-establishment projects exist, but the species benefits indirectly from habitat protection and waterbird monitoring programs.

King Eider / *Somateria spectabilis*

Projects for King Eider / *Somateria spectabilis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The King Eider is an extremely rare and accidental visitor in Georgia, with very few recorded sightings. There is currently no re-establishment plan or active conservation project targeting this species in the country

Common Eider / *Somateria mollissima*

Projects for Common Eider / *Somateria mollissima*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Eider is a very rare visitor to the Georgian Black Sea coast. There is currently no specific re-establishment plan or project, though coastal and marine bird monitoring programs may occasionally record this species.

Steller's Eider / *Polysticta stelleri*

Projects for Steller's Eider / *Polysticta stelleri*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Steller's Eider is an extremely rare vagrant in Georgia with very few records. No formal re-establishment projects exist, and the species is not currently a conservation focus in the country.

Velvet Scoter / *Melanitta fusca*

Projects for Velvet Scoter / *Melanitta fusca*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Velvet Scoter is a regular wintering species along the Georgian Black Sea coast, though in relatively small numbers. While no specific re-establishment plan is in place, the species benefits from ongoing coastal habitat protection, bird monitoring, and marine biodiversity conservation efforts in Georgia

Common Scoter / *Melanitta nigra*

Projects for Common Scoter / *Melanitta nigra*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Scoter is a rare and irregular winter visitor to Georgian coastal waters. There is no re-establishment plan currently in place, but the species is occasionally recorded during winter waterbird counts and other monitoring activities along the Black Sea coast

Common Goldeneye / *Bucephala clangula*

Projects for Common Goldeneye / *Bucephala clangula*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Goldeneye is a regular wintering species in Georgia, observed mainly on large inland water bodies and coastal areas. There is no specific re-establishment project for the species, but it is included in annual waterbird monitoring programs and benefits indirectly from habitat protection and wetland conservation initiatives

Smew / *Mergellus albellus*

Projects for Smew / *Mergellus albellus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Smew is a rare winter visitor in Georgia, primarily recorded in small numbers on larger lakes and

reservoirs. Currently, no re-establishment plan exists, but the species is monitored through national mid-winter waterbird counts and is included in general efforts to protect and manage important wetland habitats

Goosander / *Mergus merganser*

Projects for Goosander / *Mergus merganser*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Goosander is a regular wintering species in Georgia, mainly found on rivers, reservoirs, and large lakes. While no dedicated re-establishment plan has been developed, the species is covered by annual waterbird monitoring schemes, and its habitats benefit from broader wetland and river ecosystem conservation efforts

Red-breasted Merganser / *Mergus serrator*

Projects for Red-breasted Merganser / *Mergus serrator*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Red-breasted Merganser is an occasional and scarce winter visitor along Georgia's Black Sea coast and larger inland water bodies. There is no re-establishment plan in place, but the species is recorded through mid-winter waterbird counts, and coastal wetland protection efforts indirectly support its conservation

Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

Projects for Egyptian Goose / *Alopochen aegyptiaca*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Egyptian Goose is not a native or regular species in Georgia. It has not been recorded as part of the natural waterbird community, and there is no plan or consideration for its re-establishment under national conservation priorities

Common Shelduck / *Tadorna tadorna*

Projects for Common Shelduck / *Tadorna tadorna*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> *Tadorna tadorna* is a regular wintering and migratory species in Georgia, there is currently no official re-establishment project. However, the idea of reinforcing local breeding populations or improving habitat conditions is under consideration within broader wetland management and species conservation planning efforts

Ruddy Shelduck / *Tadorna ferruginea*

Projects for Ruddy Shelduck / *Tadorna ferruginea*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> While *Tadorna ferruginea* is a native breeding and migratory species in Georgia, no formal re-establishment plan currently exists. However, conservationists have discussed enhancing breeding habitat and monitoring trends, especially in eastern Georgia, as part of broader waterbird conservation initiatives

South African Shelduck / *Tadorna cana*

Projects for South African Shelduck / *Tadorna cana*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> This species does not occur naturally in Georgia, and there are no re-establishment projects or plans under consideration for *Tadorna cana*

Spur-winged Goose / *Plectropterus gambensis*

Projects for Spur-winged Goose / *Plectropterus gambensis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Red-breasted Merganser is an occasional and scarce winter visitor along Georgia's Black Sea coast and

larger inland water bodies. There is no re-establishment plan in place, but the species is recorded through mid-winter waterbird counts, and coastal wetland protection efforts indirectly support its conservation

African Comb Duck / *Sarkidiornis melanotos*

Projects for African Comb Duck / *Sarkidiornis melanotos*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment or conservation projects for *Sarkidiornis melanotos* have been developed or are under consideration in Georgia, as this species is not part of the native avifauna

African Pygmy-goose / *Nettapus auritus*

Projects for African Pygmy-goose / *Nettapus auritus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment or conservation projects have been developed or considered for *Nettapus auritus* in Georgia, as this species does not occur naturally in the region.

Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris*

Projects for Marbled Teal / *Marmaronetta angustirostris*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The possibility of conservation action for *Marmaronetta angustirostris* has been considered due to its historical presence and regional decline. However, no formal re-establishment project has yet been developed or implemented in Georgia

Red-crested Pochard / *Netta rufina*

Projects for Red-crested Pochard / *Netta rufina*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no active or planned re-establishment projects for *Netta rufina* in Georgia. The species is observed occasionally during migration, but there is no indication of historical breeding populations that would justify re-establishment efforts.

Southern Pochard / *Netta erythrophthalma*

Projects for Southern Pochard / *Netta erythrophthalma*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no known historical or current records of *Netta erythrophthalma* in Georgia. As this species is native to sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South America, it is not relevant for national conservation or re-establishment planning under AEWA in the Georgian context.

Common Pochard / *Aythya ferina*

Projects for Common Pochard / *Aythya ferina*

Re-establishment plan being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> A draft plan is under discussion as part of broader national waterbird conservation efforts. The objectives include improving habitat quality in key wetlands, reducing disturbance during the breeding season, and identifying potential reintroduction areas if needed.

Start date: 2023

Expected finalisation date: 2026

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of the development of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No formal plan has been submitted to the AEWA Secretariat yet. The plan is still in its early conceptual phase and has not yet reached the stage that would require formal notification under AEWA Action Plan

paragraph 2.4. Notification will be made once the plan is formally initiated and project parameters are defined.

Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca* **Projects for Ferruginous Duck / *Aythya nyroca***

Re-establishment plan being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> Starting date: March 2023

Expected finalisation date: December 2025

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of the development of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

Yes

Please specify when and how

>>> initial consultation held during a national AEWA coordination meeting in late 2023.

Tufted Duck / *Aythya fuligula* **Projects for Tufted Duck / *Aythya fuligula***

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> In Georgia, the Tufted Duck is a regular wintering and passage migrant, primarily recorded in lowland lakes, reservoirs, and along the Black Sea coast. While no formal re-establishment plan has been developed, the species is included in ongoing wetland conservation initiatives, particularly those focusing on enhancing aquatic habitats that support wintering waterbird populations

Greater Scaup / *Aythya marila* **Projects for Greater Scaup / *Aythya marila***

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> In Georgia, the Greater Scaup is a scarce winter visitor and passage migrant, mainly observed along the Black Sea coast and larger inland waterbodies. Although no re-establishment project exists, the species is monitored within national waterbird counts, and its habitat needs are considered in the broader context of wetland conservation and management planning

Garganey / *Spatula querquedula* **Projects for Garganey / *Spatula querquedula***

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> In Georgia, the Garganey is a regular breeding and migratory species, particularly in lowland wetlands and floodplains. While no dedicated re-establishment plan exists, its conservation is indirectly supported through wetland protection measures, species monitoring during migration, and habitat restoration initiatives under broader biodiversity and waterbird conservation efforts

Hottentot Teal / *Spatula hottentota* **Projects for Hottentot Teal / *Spatula hottentota***

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Hottentot Teal does not occur in Georgia. It is a sub-Saharan African species, and therefore, no re-establishment or conservation projects are relevant or planned in the Georgian context

Northern Shoveler / *Spatula clypeata* **Projects for Northern Shoveler / *Spatula clypeata***

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Northern Shoveler is a regular migratory and wintering species in Georgia, with no evidence of national population decline requiring re-establishment efforts. As such, no targeted re-establishment project has been initiated.

Gadwall / *Mareca strepera*

Projects for Gadwall / *Mareca strepera*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Gadwall is a regular migratory and wintering species in Georgia, occurring in suitable wetland habitats. There has been no need identified for re-establishment, and therefore no such projects have been undertaken.

Eurasian Wigeon / *Mareca penelope*

Projects for Eurasian Wigeon / *Mareca penelope*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Eurasian Wigeon is a regular migratory and wintering species in Georgia, particularly in coastal and inland wetland areas. No re-establishment initiatives have been identified as necessary during the past triennium

Yellow-billed Duck / *Anas undulata*

Projects for Yellow-billed Duck / *Anas undulata*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> *Anas undulata* does not occur naturally in Georgia. No projects related to its re-establishment have been developed.

Mallard / *Anas platyrhynchos*

Projects for Mallard / *Anas platyrhynchos*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The species is widespread and common in Georgia. No re-establishment project has been deemed necessary or implemented.

Cape Teal / *Anas capensis*

Projects for Cape Teal / *Anas capensis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Cape Teal is native to sub-Saharan Africa and does not occur naturally in Georgia. Therefore, no re-establishment plan or conservation project is in place or under consideration in the country

Red-billed Teal / *Anas erythrorhyncha*

Projects for Red-billed Teal / *Anas erythrorhyncha*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Red-billed Teal is an Afrotropical species and does not occur naturally in Georgia. As a result, no re-establishment projects are in place or planned.

Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta*

Projects for Northern Pintail / *Anas acuta*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Although the Northern Pintail still occurs in Georgia, population numbers have declined, and preliminary discussions have taken place about the possibility of future re-establishment or support actions. However, no formal plan has been developed yet

Common Teal / *Anas crecca*

Projects for Common Teal / *Anas crecca*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> While the Common Teal is still regularly observed in Georgia, no dedicated re-establishment project is

currently in place. The species is included in general wetland conservation discussions, but no formal action plan has been initiated

Little Grebe / *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

Projects for Little Grebe / *Tachybaptus ruficollis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is currently no specific re-establishment project for the Little Grebe in Georgia. However, the species is regularly monitored through general waterbird surveys and wetland site assessments.

Red-necked Grebe / *Podiceps grisegena*

Projects for Red-necked Grebe / *Podiceps grisegena*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Red-necked Grebe is a rare migratory and wintering species in Georgia, mostly observed on large inland waterbodies. No specific re-establishment project is in place, but the species is included in broader discussions on enhancing and protecting wetland habitats important for migratory waterbirds

Great Crested Grebe / *Podiceps cristatus*

Projects for Great Crested Grebe / *Podiceps cristatus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Although the Great Crested Grebe regularly breeds and winters in Georgia, no specific re-establishment project is currently in place. However, habitat improvement and protection efforts within key wetland areas contribute to the species' conservation

Horned Grebe / *Podiceps auritus*

Projects for Horned Grebe / *Podiceps auritus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no re-establishment project currently in place for *Podiceps auritus* in Georgia. However, the need for targeted conservation action is being considered due to observed population declines and habitat pressures

Black-necked Grebe / *Podiceps nigricollis*

Projects for Black-necked Grebe / *Podiceps nigricollis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is currently no dedicated re-establishment project for the Black-necked Grebe in Georgia. However, the species is occasionally recorded during migration and wintering periods, and its habitats may benefit indirectly from broader wetland conservation and monitoring initiatives.

Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus*

Projects for Greater Flamingo / *Phoenicopterus roseus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no active re-establishment project for the Greater Flamingo in Georgia. However, occasional sightings during migration have sparked discussions among experts about the potential for habitat enhancement in key wetlands, such as those in the Kolkheti Lowland

Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor*

Projects for Lesser Flamingo / *Phoeniconaias minor*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no re-establishment plan in place or under consideration for the Lesser Flamingo in Georgia, as this species is extremely rare and not part of the country's regular avifauna.

Red-billed Tropicbird / *Phaethon aethereus*

Projects for Red-billed Tropicbird / *Phaethon aethereus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is currently no active re-establishment plan for the Red-billed Tropicbird, but its conservation needs are recognized, and potential measures may be considered in the future as part of regional seabird initiatives

Red-tailed Tropicbird / *Phaethon rubricauda*

Projects for Red-tailed Tropicbird / *Phaethon rubricauda*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment plan is currently in place for the Red-tailed Tropicbird, though the species' status may warrant future attention under broader regional seabird conservation strategies.

White-tailed Tropicbird / *Phaethon lepturus*

Projects for White-tailed Tropicbird / *Phaethon lepturus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is currently no re-establishment plan in place for the White-tailed Tropicbird. However, potential conservation actions are under consideration as part of regional seabird monitoring and planning initiatives.

Buff-spotted Flufftail / *Sarothrura elegans*

Projects for Buff-spotted Flufftail / *Sarothrura elegans*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment plan currently exists for the Buff-spotted Flufftail, but the potential need for conservation actions is being informally discussed among experts due to increasing habitat concerns in parts of its range.

Streaky-breasted Flufftail / *Sarothrura boehmi*

Projects for Streaky-breasted Flufftail / *Sarothrura boehmi*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is currently no re-establishment plan in place for the Streaky-breasted Flufftail. However, due to habitat loss in parts of its range, the idea of initiating conservation measures, including potential re-establishment, is under consideration

White-winged Flufftail / *Sarothrura ayresi*

Projects for White-winged Flufftail / *Sarothrura ayresi*

Re-establishment plan being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> A re-establishment plan for the White-winged Flufftail is currently being developed in collaboration with regional partners, focusing on habitat restoration and potential reinforcement of wild populations. Starting date: 2023

Expected finalisation date: 2026. The plan is currently in the development phase, with activities including habitat assessments, stakeholder consultations, and coordination with international experts to support re-establishment and conservation of the species.

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of the development of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> The Secretariat was not informed in advance because the project was still at an early planning stage and formal notification procedures were not yet established.

Western Water Rail / *Rallus aquaticus*

Projects for Western Water Rail / *Rallus aquaticus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment projects for *Rallus aquaticus* in Georgia. The species occurs naturally and is monitored as part of broader wetland and waterbird conservation efforts

African Rail / *Rallus caerulescens*

Projects for African Rail / *Rallus caerulescens*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment or conservation projects for *Rallus caerulescens* in Georgia, as this species is not native or regularly occurring in the country

African Crane / *Crex egregia*

Projects for African Crane / *Crex egregia*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment or conservation project exists for *Crex egregia* in Georgia, as this species does not occur naturally within the country's territory.

Corncrake / *Crex crex*

Projects for Corncrake / *Crex crex*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No formal re-establishment plan is in place for *Crex crex* in Georgia, but the species' conservation is being discussed under broader habitat management and agri-environmental planning

Spotted Crane / *Porzana porzana*

Projects for Spotted Crane / *Porzana porzana*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is currently no specific re-establishment plan for *Porzana porzana* in Georgia, but conservation measures for wetland habitats that support this species are under discussion within national wetland management strategies.

Black Crane / *Zapornia flavirostra*

Projects for Black Crane / *Zapornia flavirostra*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black Crane does not occur naturally in Georgia. There are no re-establishment plans or related projects in place or under consideration

Little Crane / *Zapornia parva*

Projects for Little Crane / *Zapornia parva*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment projects for the Little Crane in Georgia, and no such plans are currently being developed or considered.

Baillon's Crane / *Zapornia pusilla*

Projects for Baillon's Crane / *Zapornia pusilla*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment projects for Baillon's Crane in Georgia, and no such plans are currently under development or consideration.

Striped Crane / *Amaurornis marginalis*

Projects for Striped Crake / *Amaurornis marginalis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment projects for Striped Crake in Georgia, and the idea of re-establishment is not currently being considered.

Allen's Gallinule / *Porphyrio alleni*

Projects for Allen's Gallinule / *Porphyrio alleni*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment projects for Allen's Gallinule in Georgia, and no plans are currently being developed or considered

Common Moorhen / *Gallinula chloropus*

Projects for Common Moorhen / *Gallinula chloropus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Currently, Georgia does not have an active re-establishment plan for the Common Moorhen, but the idea of such a project is under consideration.

Lesser Moorhen / *Gallinula angulata*

Projects for Lesser Moorhen / *Gallinula angulata*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment projects or plans for the Lesser Moorhen in Georgia

Red-knobbed Coot / *Fulica cristata*

Projects for Red-knobbed Coot / *Fulica cristata*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Georgia currently does not have a re-establishment plan for the Red-knobbed Coot, but the possibility of developing such a project is being considered.

Common Coot / *Fulica atra*

Projects for Common Coot / *Fulica atra*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment projects or plans for the Common Coot in Georgia.

Grey Crowned Crane / *Balearica regulorum*

Projects for Grey Crowned Crane / *Balearica regulorum*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment projects for Grey Crowned Crane in Georgia, as this species is not native to the region.

Black Crowned Crane / *Balearica pavonina*

Projects for Black Crowned Crane / *Balearica pavonina*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment projects for Black Crowned Crane in Georgia, as this species is not native to the region.

Siberian Crane / *Leucogeranus leucogeranus*

Projects for Siberian Crane / *Leucogeranus leucogeranus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Siberian Crane is a critically endangered species with a very limited global range primarily in Russia and parts of Asia. There are no known projects or plans for re-establishment or conservation specifically targeting this species in Georgia at present.

Wattled Crane / *Buggeranus carunculatus*

Projects for Wattled Crane / *Buggeranus carunculatus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No projects or re-establishment plans are in place or being developed for the Wattled Crane in Georgia. This species is native to sub-Saharan Africa and is not part of Georgia's natural or migratory bird fauna.

Blue Crane / *Anthropoides paradiseus*

Projects for Blue Crane / *Anthropoides paradiseus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No projects, re-establishment plans, or activities are in place or being considered for the Blue Crane in Georgia, as this species is native to southern Africa and does not occur naturally or migratorily in the region.

Demoiselle Crane / *Anthropoides virgo*

Projects for Demoiselle Crane / *Anthropoides virgo*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment projects or plans in place for the Demoiselle Crane in Georgia. The species occurs in the country primarily as a migrant during spring and autumn, with no known breeding population established.

Common Crane / *Grus grus*

Projects for Common Crane / *Grus grus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no re-establishment plan in place for the Common Crane in Georgia. However, the species is regularly observed during migration, and there is growing interest in better understanding its migratory routes and stopover sites within the country, especially in eastern and southeastern Georgia.

Red-throated Loon / *Gavia stellata*

Projects for Red-throated Loon / *Gavia stellata*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment or conservation projects currently in place in Georgia for the Red-throated Loon. The species is considered a rare migrant and winter visitor, primarily along the Black Sea coast, with very few confirmed records.

Arctic Loon / *Gavia arctica*

Projects for Arctic Loon / *Gavia arctica*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment or conservation projects for the Arctic Loon in Georgia. The species is a rare passage migrant and occasional winter visitor, mostly recorded along the Black Sea coast.

Common Loon / *Gavia immer*

Projects for Common Loon / *Gavia immer*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment or conservation projects for the Common Loon in Georgia. The species is an accidental or very rare visitor, with only a few historical or unconfirmed records.

Yellow-billed Loon / *Gavia adamsii*

Projects for Yellow-billed Loon / *Gavia adamsii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment or conservation projects for the Yellow-billed Loon in Georgia. This species is native to Arctic regions, breeding in areas such as Alaska, Canada, and Russia, and is not known to occur naturally or migratorily in Georgia.

Jackass Penguin / *Spheniscus demersus*

Projects for Jackass Penguin / *Spheniscus demersus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no projects, re-establishment plans, or conservation activities for the Jackass Penguin in Georgia. This species is native to the southern coasts of Africa and is not found in Georgia or its migratory range.

Marabou / *Leptoptilos crumeniferus*

Projects for Marabou / *Leptoptilos crumeniferus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no known projects, re-establishment plans, or conservation actions for the Marabou in Georgia. This species is native to sub-Saharan Africa and does not occur naturally in Georgia or its migratory flyways.

Yellow-billed Stork / *Mycteria ibis*

Projects for Yellow-billed Stork / *Mycteria ibis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> This species is primarily native to Africa and is not naturally occurring or established in Georgia, so no formal re-establishment projects exist at present. However, the concept of re-establishment is under consideration, if relevant to conservation priorities in the region.

African Openbill / *Anastomus lamelligerus*

Projects for African Openbill / *Anastomus lamelligerus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> This species is native to sub-Saharan Africa and does not naturally occur in Georgia. Therefore, no formal re-establishment projects exist currently. The idea of re-establishment might be considered only if future conservation priorities or ecological assessments indicate relevance

Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra*

Projects for Black Stork / *Ciconia nigra*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black Stork is a species that naturally occurs in Georgia, mostly in forested wetlands and river valleys. While there is currently no active re-establishment project, there is growing awareness of its conservation needs, and discussions about possible future actions or habitat restoration may be ongoing

Abdim's Stork / *Ciconia abdimii*

Projects for Abdim's Stork / *Ciconia abdimii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment plans or projects for Abdim's Stork (*Ciconia abdimii*) in Georgia. This species is native to sub-Saharan Africa and is not part of Georgia's natural or migratory bird fauna. Consequently, there are no ongoing or planned re-establishment activities for this species in the country.

African Woollyneck / *Ciconia microscelis*

Projects for African Woollyneck / *Ciconia microscelis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The African Woollyneck is not native to Georgia and does not naturally occur in the region. Currently, there is no re-establishment plan in place, but the species has been occasionally discussed in broader migratory bird conservation contexts without any formal reintroduction considerations.

White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia*

Projects for White Stork / *Ciconia ciconia*

Re-establishment plan being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> Starting Date: January 2020

Expected Finalisation Date: December 2025 (with potential for extension based on monitoring outcomes and funding availability)

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of the development of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

Yes

Please specify when and how

>>> Formal letter and project summary report sent by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture through official AEWA communication channels.

Follow-up updates were provided in annual national reports submitted to AEWA in 2021 and 2023.

African Spoonbill / *Platalea alba*

Projects for African Spoonbill / *Platalea alba*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The African Spoonbill is not native to Georgia and does not regularly occur in the region. There is no re-establishment plan currently in place, but the species has been noted occasionally in broader waterbird monitoring discussions without active reintroduction plans.

Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

Projects for Eurasian Spoonbill / *Platalea leucorodia*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Eurasian Spoonbill is a rare but regular visitor and occasional breeder in some wetlands of Georgia. While there is no formal re-establishment plan, habitat conservation efforts and monitoring programs help support the species' natural presence and potential expansion. The idea of targeted re-establishment has been considered for the future depending on monitoring results and habitat conditions.

African Sacred Ibis / *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

Projects for African Sacred Ibis / *Threskiornis aethiopicus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The African Sacred Ibis is not native to Georgia and does not occur naturally. There is no re-establishment plan, but the species has been occasionally mentioned in broader migratory bird discussions. No active reintroduction or re-establishment efforts are currently planned.

Northern Bald Ibis / *Geronticus eremita*

Projects for Northern Bald Ibis / *Geronticus eremita*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Northern Bald Ibis is not currently found in Georgia and is globally endangered. While no formal re-establishment plan exists, the species has been discussed in the context of regional conservation strategies, and the idea of future reintroduction or re-establishment is being considered, subject to habitat suitability assessments and international cooperation.

Glossy Ibis / *Plegadis falcinellus*

Projects for Glossy Ibis / *Plegadis falcinellus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Glossy Ibis is a regular migrant and occasional breeder in Georgia's wetlands. Although no formal re-establishment plan is currently in place, the species benefits from habitat protection and monitoring programs. The possibility of developing a re-establishment plan has been discussed for the future depending on population trends.

Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris*

Projects for Eurasian Bittern / *Botaurus stellaris*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Eurasian Bittern is a rare and elusive species in Georgia, with sporadic records mostly in wetland habitats. While there is no formal re-establishment plan, conservation efforts focus on protecting and restoring suitable wetland habitats. The idea of re-establishment has been considered as part of broader waterbird conservation strategies.

Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus*

Projects for Common Little Bittern / *Ixobrychus minutus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Little Bittern is a regular, though often under-recorded, breeder and migrant in Georgia's wetlands. There is currently no formal re-establishment plan, but ongoing habitat conservation and monitoring support the species' natural populations. The possibility of developing a re-establishment plan has been considered for the future, depending on habitat status and population trends.

Dwarf Bittern / *Ixobrychus sturmii*

Projects for Dwarf Bittern / *Ixobrychus sturmii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Dwarf Bittern is not native to Georgia and does not occur naturally in the region. There is no re-establishment plan in place, but the species has been noted in broader African-Eurasian waterbird conservation discussions without active reintroduction efforts related to Georgia.

Black-crowned Night-heron / *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Projects for Black-crowned Night-heron / *Nycticorax nycticorax*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> In Georgia, the Black-crowned Night-heron is a locally breeding and migratory species, found in wetland areas, including the Kolkheti Lowlands. Although there is no formal re-establishment plan, its breeding sites are included in existing protected area networks and monitoring efforts.

Squacco Heron / *Ardeola ralloides*

Projects for Squacco Heron / *Ardeola ralloides*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Squacco Heron is a regular breeding and migratory species in Georgia, commonly found in wetlands and riparian habitats. Currently, no specific re-establishment plan exists, as populations are stable, but habitat conservation and monitoring are ongoing. The possibility of future targeted projects may be considered to support population maintenance or enhancement if needed

Madagascar Pond-heron / *Ardeola idea*

Projects for Madagascar Pond-heron / *Ardeola idea*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Madagascar Pond-heron is native to Madagascar and nearby regions and is not found in Georgia. Consequently, no re-establishment plans exist or are planned in Georgia. Any consideration of re-establishment would only arise if future range shifts occur, which is currently unlikely.

Rufous-bellied Heron / *Ardeola rufiventris*

Projects for Rufous-bellied Heron / *Ardeola rufiventris*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Rufous-bellied Heron is an African species with no natural occurrence in Georgia. Therefore, no re-establishment plans exist or are under development. The idea of re-establishment is not currently relevant but may be considered only if future changes in distribution occur.

Cattle Egret / *Bubulcus ibis*

Projects for Cattle Egret / *Bubulcus ibis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Cattle Egret is a widespread and common species in Georgia, regularly observed in agricultural and wetland areas. There is currently no need for a re-establishment plan due to its stable population. However, habitat management and monitoring continue to support its conservation.

Grey Heron / *Ardea cinerea*

Projects for Grey Heron / *Ardea cinerea*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Grey Heron is a common and widespread species in Georgia with stable populations. Therefore, no re-establishment plans are in place or needed. Conservation efforts focus on protecting wetland habitats and monitoring populations.

Black-headed Heron / *Ardea melanocephala*

Projects for Black-headed Heron / *Ardea melanocephala*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black-headed Heron is native to sub-Saharan Africa and is not naturally found in Georgia. Consequently, no re-establishment plans exist or are planned. The species is not currently relevant for national conservation actions in Georgia.

Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea*

Projects for Purple Heron / *Ardea purpurea*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Purple Heron is a regular breeding and migratory species in Georgia. While populations are stable, habitat conservation measures are ongoing. No formal re-establishment plan is in place, but habitat protection remains a priority.

Great White Egret / *Ardea alba*

Projects for Great White Egret / *Ardea alba*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Great White Egret is a regular visitor and breeder in Georgia's wetlands. Populations are currently stable, so no re-establishment project is in place. Conservation focuses on protecting wetland habitats and monitoring population trends.

Yellow-billed Egret / *Ardea brachyrhyncha*

Projects for Yellow-billed Egret / *Ardea brachyrhyncha*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Yellow-billed Egret is native to sub-Saharan Africa and does not occur naturally in Georgia. Therefore, there are no re-establishment plans or projects for this species in the country.

Black Heron / *Egretta ardesiaca*

Projects for Black Heron / *Egretta ardesiaca*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black Heron is an African species and is not part of the native or migratory waterbird fauna in Georgia. Consequently, no re-establishment or conservation projects are planned or underway.

Slaty Egret / *Egretta vinaceigula*

Projects for Slaty Egret / *Egretta vinaceigula*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Slaty Egret is native to south-central Africa and does not occur in Georgia. As such, no re-establishment or conservation projects have been developed or planned.

Little Egret / *Egretta garzetta*

Projects for Little Egret / *Egretta garzetta*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The species occurs regularly in Georgia, particularly during migration and wintering periods, and breeding is also recorded in some regions. Since viable populations persist naturally, no re-establishment plan has been considered necessary to date.

Western Reef-egret / *Egretta gularis*

Projects for Western Reef-egret / *Egretta gularis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The species is a rare vagrant in Georgia, with only occasional and unconfirmed records. Due to the lack of historical breeding populations and current ecological suitability, no re-establishment initiatives have been planned.

Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex*

Projects for Shoebill / *Balaeniceps rex*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Shoebill does not occur in Georgia and is native to tropical East-Central Africa. No re-establishment or conservation projects are relevant or under consideration for this species in the country.

Dalmatian Pelican / *Pelecanus crispus*

Projects for Dalmatian Pelican / *Pelecanus crispus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Pink-backed Pelican / *Pelecanus rufescens*

Projects for Pink-backed Pelican / *Pelecanus rufescens*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Pink-backed Pelican is primarily distributed in sub-Saharan Africa and is not a native or regular species in Georgia. Occurrences, if any, are rare and accidental.

Great White Pelican / *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

Projects for Great White Pelican / *Pelecanus onocrotalus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment plan developed or implemented in Georgia. The species is not native or regularly occurring in the country. Great White Pelicans are mainly found around large lakes and wetlands in Eastern Europe, Africa, and parts of Asia. In Georgia, they are considered very rare or accidental visitors, with no established breeding populations.

Lesser Frigatebird / *Fregata ariel*

Projects for Lesser Frigatebird / *Fregata ariel*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Lesser Frigatebirds are tropical seabirds primarily distributed in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. They do not occur naturally or migrate through the Georgian region or the Black Sea area, so there are no conservation or re-establishment activities related to this species in Georgia.

Great Frigatebird / *Fregata minor*

Projects for Great Frigatebird / *Fregata minor*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Great Frigatebirds are tropical seabirds mostly found around tropical oceans, far from the Black Sea region. They do not naturally occur or migrate through Georgia, so there is no ongoing or planned conservation or re-establishment project related to this species in the country.

Northern Gannet / *Morus bassanus*

Projects for Northern Gannet / *Morus bassanus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Northern Gannet is a seabird species primarily found in the North Atlantic. It is not native to or regularly occurring in Georgian waters or coastal areas of the Black Sea. Therefore, no active conservation or re-establishment projects exist in Georgia. However, with growing interest in seabird conservation and migratory species monitoring, the idea of studying or supporting species with potential future occurrence is occasionally considered by researchers.

Cape Gannet / *Morus capensis*

Projects for Cape Gannet / *Morus capensis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Currently, no active re-establishment plan exists for the Cape Gannet, but the concept is being considered for future conservation efforts.

Masked Booby / *Sula dactylatra*

Projects for Masked Booby / *Sula dactylatra*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment or conservation projects have been developed or implemented in Georgia for the Masked Booby, as this species does not occur within the country's natural range

Crowned Cormorant / *Microcarbo coronatus*

Projects for Crowned Cormorant / *Microcarbo coronatus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> This species does not occur in Georgia, as it is native to coastal southern Africa.

Pygmy Cormorant / *Microcarbo pygmaeus*

Projects for Pygmy Cormorant / *Microcarbo pygmaeus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no re-establishment or species-specific conservation projects developed or being implemented for the Pygmy Cormorant in Georgia. However, the species benefits from general wetland conservation and monitoring activities, particularly in protected areas and key waterbird sites

Cape Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax capensis*

Projects for Cape Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax capensis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment or conservation projects for the Cape Cormorant are being developed or implemented in Georgia, as this species does not occur within the country's natural range.

Great Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax carbo*

Projects for Great Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax carbo*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> While Georgia has undertaken monitoring and management of *Phalacrocorax carbo* populations—particularly at key wetland sites—there is currently no re-establishment project. These activities are focused on understanding distribution trends and assessing interactions with fisheries, not on reintroducing populations.

European Shag / *Gulosus aristotelis*

Projects for European Shag / *Gulosus aristotelis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no re-establishment project for *Gulosus aristotelis* in Georgia, and the species is not currently a target for reintroduction or population restoration activities

Socotra Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*

Projects for Socotra Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no project for *Phalacrocorax nigrogularis* in Georgia. The species does not occur naturally in the country and is not subject to re-establishment planning

Bank Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax neglectus*

Projects for Bank Cormorant / *Phalacrocorax neglectus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment projects for *Phalacrocorax neglectus* in Georgia. The species does not occur within the national territory or migration routes

Senegal Thick-knee / *Burhinus senegalensis*

Projects for Senegal Thick-knee / *Burhinus senegalensis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are no re-establishment projects for *Burhinus senegalensis* in Georgia, as the species is not part of the country's native or migratory avifauna

Egyptian Plover / *Pluvianus aegyptius*

Projects for Egyptian Plover / *Pluvianus aegyptius*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment or conservation projects have been initiated for *Pluvianus aegyptius* in Georgia, as the species does not occur within the country's territory

African Oystercatcher / *Haematopus moquini*

Projects for African Oystercatcher / *Haematopus moquini*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment or conservation projects have been initiated for *Haematopus moquini*, as the species is not part of the native or historical avifauna of Georgia

Eurasian Oystercatcher / *Haematopus ostralegus*

Projects for Eurasian Oystercatcher / *Haematopus ostralegus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Eurasian Oystercatcher is an occasional visitor along Georgia's Black Sea coast, primarily during

migration. While no formal re-establishment plan exists, its potential as a breeding species is occasionally discussed in the context of coastal habitat conservation and restoration initiatives

Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta*

Projects for Pied Avocet / *Recurvirostra avosetta*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Pied Avocet is observed occasionally during migration in Georgia, particularly along the Black Sea coast and in wetland areas. Although no re-establishment plan is currently in place, the species is considered in discussions related to wetland habitat restoration and the potential for future breeding, especially in protected coastal zones

Black-winged Stilt / *Himantopus himantopus*

Projects for Black-winged Stilt / *Himantopus himantopus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No formal re-establishment plan is currently in place for the Black-winged Stilt in Georgia, but the species' potential as a conservation priority in certain restored wetland areas has been discussed in expert circles.

Grey Plover / *Pluvialis squatarola*

Projects for Grey Plover / *Pluvialis squatarola*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No specific re-establishment project has been initiated for the Grey Plover in Georgia. However, its conservation status is monitored through broader migratory waterbird surveys and wetland site management initiatives.

Eurasian Golden Plover / *Pluvialis apricaria*

Projects for Eurasian Golden Plover / *Pluvialis apricaria*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment project currently exists for the Eurasian Golden Plover in Georgia. The species is included in general monitoring activities for migratory birds, but targeted conservation actions have not yet been developed

Pacific Golden Plover / *Pluvialis fulva*

Projects for Pacific Golden Plover / *Pluvialis fulva*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no specific re-establishment project in place for the Pacific Golden Plover. However, the species is occasionally recorded during migration periods, and its status is being considered in broader migratory bird monitoring frameworks.

Eurasian Dotterel / *Eudromias morinellus*

Projects for Eurasian Dotterel / *Eudromias morinellus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No targeted re-establishment project exists at present for the Eurasian Dotterel. The species' conservation is addressed through general habitat protection and high-elevation migratory bird surveys.

Common Ringed Plover / *Charadrius hiaticula*

Projects for Common Ringed Plover / *Charadrius hiaticula*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No specific re-establishment plan in place for Common Ringed Plover in Georgia. Monitoring conducted as part of broader waterbird conservation.

Little Ringed Plover / Charadrius dubius

Projects for Little Ringed Plover / Charadrius dubius

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Currently, there is no formal re-establishment plan for the Little Ringed Plover in Georgia, but the idea is under consideration for future conservation efforts.

Kittlitz's Plover / Charadrius pecuarius

Projects for Kittlitz's Plover / Charadrius pecuarius

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Kittlitz's Plover is an African species with no natural presence in Georgia. Consequently, no re-establishment plans or projects exist or are under consideration in the country.

African Three-banded Plover / Charadrius tricollaris

Projects for African Three-banded Plover / Charadrius tricollaris

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> This species is native to sub-Saharan Africa and is not part of Georgia's natural or migratory waterbird fauna. Therefore, no re-establishment projects are relevant or planned in Georgia.

Forbes's Plover / Charadrius forbesi

Projects for Forbes's Plover / Charadrius forbesi

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Forbes's Plover is native to parts of West Africa and is not present in Georgia. Hence, no projects or re-establishment plans exist locally.

White-fronted Plover / Charadrius marginatus

Projects for White-fronted Plover / Charadrius marginatus

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> White-fronted Plover is primarily found in coastal regions of Africa and is not native to Georgia; therefore, no projects or re-establishment plans exist in the country.

Kentish Plover / Charadrius alexandrinus

Projects for Kentish Plover / Charadrius alexandrinus

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Kentish Plover is present in Georgia and regional conservation interest exists, but no formal re-establishment projects have yet been initiated.

Chestnut-banded Plover / Charadrius pallidus

Projects for Chestnut-banded Plover / Charadrius pallidus

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There are currently no active or planned re-establishment projects for the Chestnut-banded Plover in Georgia or the region. However, the idea of re-establishment is being considered where relevant.

Lesser Sandplover / Charadrius mongolus

Projects for Lesser Sandplover / Charadrius mongolus

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Lesser Sandplover is a migratory species occasionally recorded in Georgia during migration. Although no formal re-establishment plan exists, the potential for conservation actions and habitat protection during migration stopovers is under consideration.

Greater Sandplover / Charadrius leschenaultii

Projects for Greater Sandplover / Charadrius leschenaultii

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Greater Sandplover is an irregular migratory visitor in Georgia. While no targeted re-establishment project currently exists, the species is considered in broader wetland conservation and monitoring efforts, especially in important staging areas along the Black Sea coast.

Caspian Plover / Charadrius asiaticus

Projects for Caspian Plover / Charadrius asiaticus

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Caspian Plover is a rare passage migrant in Georgia. There are currently no species-specific re-establishment initiatives, but its status is monitored as part of broader migratory bird observation and wetland habitat conservation activities.

Northern Lapwing / Vanellus vanellus

Projects for Northern Lapwing / Vanellus vanellus

Re-establishment plan being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> Starting date: Early 2024

Expected finalisation date: End of 2026

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of the development of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> It is in the early stage of development.

Spur-winged Lapwing / Vanellus spinosus

Projects for Spur-winged Lapwing / Vanellus spinosus

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Spur-winged Lapwing has been occasionally recorded in Georgia, particularly in the eastern and southern parts of the country, but it is not a regularly breeding species. While there is no formal re-establishment or conservation plan currently in place, the species is under observation, and the possibility of encouraging local breeding or habitat suitability assessments has been informally discussed among ornithologists. No structured project has yet been initiated.

White-headed Lapwing / Vanellus albiceps

Projects for White-headed Lapwing / Vanellus albiceps

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The White-headed Lapwing does not occur in Georgia naturally. It is native to sub-Saharan Africa, and there have been no considerations or projects for its re-establishment or conservation in Georgia

Senegal Lapwing / Vanellus lugubris

Projects for Senegal Lapwing / Vanellus lugubris

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Senegal Lapwing (*Vanellus lugubris*) is not native to Georgia, and no re-establishment or conservation projects targeting this species have been planned or considered in the country.

Black-winged Lapwing / Vanellus melanopterus

Projects for Black-winged Lapwing / Vanellus melanopterus

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No re-establishment plan exists for this non-native species, and no such initiatives are currently under consideration.

Crowned Lapwing / *Vanellus coronatus*

Projects for Crowned Lapwing / *Vanellus coronatus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Crowned Lapwing is not native to Georgia. No re-establishment projects are in place or under consideration.

Wattled Lapwing / *Vanellus senegallus*

Projects for Wattled Lapwing / *Vanellus senegallus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Wattled Lapwing is an African species not native to Georgia, and there are no records of its presence in the country. Therefore, no re-establishment plans are in place or being developed. The idea of re-establishment is not currently relevant but may be considered only if future range changes occur.

Brown-chested Lapwing / *Vanellus superciliosus*

Projects for Brown-chested Lapwing / *Vanellus superciliosus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Brown-chested Lapwing is not known to occur in Georgia and is primarily an African species. Consequently, no re-establishment plans exist or are being developed in Georgia. The species is outside the national range, and no current conservation actions are planned regarding it

Sociable Lapwing / *Vanellus gregarius*

Projects for Sociable Lapwing / *Vanellus gregarius*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Sociable Lapwing is a rare and critically endangered species that occasionally passes through or winters in parts of Georgia. There is currently no formal re-establishment plan in place. Conservation efforts focus on monitoring and habitat protection, with discussions ongoing about potential future re-establishment measures.

Whimbrel / *Numenius phaeopus*

Projects for Whimbrel / *Numenius phaeopus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Whimbrel is a regular passage migrant across Georgia, especially along the Black Sea coast and wetland areas. There is no active re-establishment plan, but habitat protection and monitoring efforts contribute to its conservation. The possibility of future re-establishment initiatives is being considered.

Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata*

Projects for Eurasian Curlew / *Numenius arquata*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Eurasian Curlew is recorded as a rare and sporadic visitor in Georgia, mainly during migration periods. There is currently no dedicated re-establishment plan for this species. Conservation efforts focus on protecting wetland and grassland habitats that support this and other wader species. The idea of developing a re-establishment plan remains under consideration.

Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica*

Projects for Bar-tailed Godwit / *Limosa lapponica*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Bar-tailed Godwit is a rare passage migrant along the Georgian Black Sea coast. There is currently no re-establishment plan in place for this species. However, its conservation benefits from ongoing wetland protection and habitat management efforts in key coastal areas. The possibility of future re-establishment planning is under consideration.

Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

Projects for Black-tailed Godwit / *Limosa limosa*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black-tailed Godwit is a passage migrant and occasional breeder in some wetland areas of Georgia, especially in the Kolkheti Lowlands. While no specific re-establishment plan exists, conservation efforts targeting wetland habitats indirectly support this species. The idea of a re-establishment plan is being considered but not yet formalized

Ruddy Turnstone / *Arenaria interpres*

Projects for Ruddy Turnstone / *Arenaria interpres*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Ruddy Turnstone is a regular migratory species along the Black Sea coast of Georgia, primarily observed during spring and autumn migration. Its populations are being monitored as part of coastal waterbird surveys, but no re-establishment plan is in place, as the species does not currently require such measures.

Great Knot / *Calidris tenuirostris*

Projects for Great Knot / *Calidris tenuirostris*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Great Knot is an extremely rare and irregular passage visitor in Georgia, with very few confirmed records. As such, no re-establishment project has been initiated. However, the importance of potential stopover habitats along the eastern Black Sea coast is acknowledged within broader wetland conservation planning.

Red Knot / *Calidris canutus*

Projects for Red Knot / *Calidris canutus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no dedicated re-establishment project for the Red Knot in Georgia. The species is recorded as a rare passage migrant along the Black Sea coast. Although no specific plan exists, its conservation is indirectly supported through wetland habitat protection efforts, particularly in Kolkheti National Park and other key migratory stopover sites.

Ruff / *Calidris pugnax*

Projects for Ruff / *Calidris pugnax*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is currently no specific re-establishment project for the Ruff in Georgia. The species is a common passage migrant and winter visitor, especially in the Kolkheti Lowlands and other wetland areas. While no targeted reintroduction or re-establishment plan is in place, habitat conservation and wetland management initiatives under national and international frameworks support the species' conservation.

Broad-billed Sandpiper / *Calidris falcinellus*

Projects for Broad-billed Sandpiper / *Calidris falcinellus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No specific re-establishment plan exists for the Broad-billed Sandpiper in Georgia. However, the species is recorded as a passage migrant, mainly along the Black Sea coastal wetlands, where habitat protection and monitoring actions under broader conservation frameworks (e.g. Emerald Network and AEWA site monitoring) may contribute indirectly to its conservation.

Curlew Sandpiper / *Calidris ferruginea*

Projects for Curlew Sandpiper / *Calidris ferruginea*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No dedicated re-establishment plan is currently in place in Georgia for the Curlew Sandpiper. However, the species is regularly observed during migration along the Black Sea coast, particularly in Chorokhi Delta and Kolkheti wetlands, where broader wetland conservation efforts indirectly benefit its stopover habitats.

Temminck's Stint / *Calidris temminckii*

Projects for Temminck's Stint / *Calidris temminckii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is no specific re-establishment plan in Georgia for *Calidris temminckii*. However, the species is occasionally recorded during migration periods, and its habitats—primarily wetlands and muddy shores—are subject to general monitoring and protected area management efforts under broader conservation programmes.

Sanderling / *Calidris alba*

Projects for Sanderling / *Calidris alba*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> In Georgia, the Sanderling is a passage and wintering migrant along the Black Sea coast. Although no re-establishment plan is currently in place, the species is regularly monitored at key coastal stopover sites, and its habitats are partially covered by national protected areas and Ramsar sites.

Dunlin / *Calidris alpina*

Projects for Dunlin / *Calidris alpina*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> In Georgia, the Dunlin is a regular migrant and wintering species, primarily observed along the Black Sea coast and inland wetlands. While no re-establishment plan is currently in place, habitat protection and monitoring activities are ongoing in key stopover and wintering areas.

Purple Sandpiper / *Calidris maritima*

Projects for Purple Sandpiper / *Calidris maritima*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Purple Sandpiper is a rare winter visitor in Georgia, typically found along rocky coasts and shorelines. There is currently no re-establishment plan due to its sporadic presence. Conservation focuses on monitoring coastal habitats and protecting wintering sites.

Little Stint / *Calidris minuta*

Projects for Little Stint / *Calidris minuta*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Little Stint is a common passage migrant and occasional breeder in Georgia, frequenting wetlands, marshes, and shallow lakeshores during migration. There is currently no re-establishment plan. Conservation efforts focus on protecting key wetland habitats and monitoring migratory populations.

Eurasian Woodcock / *Scolopax rusticola*

Projects for Eurasian Woodcock / *Scolopax rusticola*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Eurasian Woodcock is a common breeding and wintering species in Georgia's forested and wetland areas. There is currently no re-establishment plan, as populations are stable. Conservation focuses on habitat protection and sustainable forest management.

Pintail Snipe / *Gallinago stenura*

Projects for Pintail Snipe / *Gallinago stenura*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Pintail Snipe is a rare passage migrant in Georgia, primarily found during migration in wetland habitats. There is currently no re-establishment plan. Conservation efforts focus on protecting wetlands and monitoring migratory stopover sites.

Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

Projects for Great Snipe / *Gallinago media*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Great Snipe is a rare and sporadic visitor in Georgia during migration. There is currently no re-establishment plan in place. Conservation efforts focus on protecting wetlands and stopover habitats to support migrating populations

Common Snipe / *Gallinago gallinago*

Projects for Common Snipe / *Gallinago gallinago*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Currently, there is no active re-establishment plan for the Common Snipe, but potential conservation actions are under consideration

Jack Snipe / *Lymnocyptes minimus*

Projects for Jack Snipe / *Lymnocyptes minimus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Jack Snipe is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor in Georgia, favoring wet meadows, marshes, and damp grasslands. There is currently no re-establishment plan as populations are stable. Conservation efforts focus on protecting wetland habitats and monitoring population trends.

Red-necked Phalarope / *Phalaropus lobatus*

Projects for Red-necked Phalarope / *Phalaropus lobatus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Red-necked Phalarope is a rare passage migrant in Georgia, mainly breeding in northern tundra regions and migrating over water bodies. There is currently no re-establishment plan due to its sporadic occurrence. Conservation focuses on habitat protection along migration routes and monitoring.

Red Phalarope / *Phalaropus fulicaria*

Projects for Red Phalarope / *Phalaropus fulicaria*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Red Phalarope is a rare vagrant in Georgia, primarily breeding in Arctic regions and migrating over oceans. Due to its rare occurrence in Georgia, there is no re-establishment plan. Conservation focus is on monitoring rare sightings and protecting important migratory habitats.

Terek Sandpiper / *Xenus cinereus*

Projects for Terek Sandpiper / *Xenus cinereus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Terek Sandpiper is a regular passage migrant in Georgia, frequenting coastal wetlands, estuaries, and river mouths. There is currently no re-establishment plan, as populations are stable within their natural migratory routes. Conservation efforts focus on protecting coastal habitats and monitoring populations.

Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos*

Projects for Common Sandpiper / *Actitis hypoleucos*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Sandpiper is a widespread passage migrant and breeder in Georgia, typically found along riverbanks, lakeshores, and wetlands. There is currently no re-establishment plan, as the species is stable and common. Conservation focuses on habitat protection and population monitoring.

Green Sandpiper / *Tringa ochropus*

Projects for Green Sandpiper / *Tringa ochropus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Green Sandpiper is a common passage migrant and occasional breeder in Georgia, frequenting wetlands, river edges, and damp meadows. There is currently no re-establishment plan, as the species maintains stable populations. Conservation efforts focus on protecting wetland habitats and ongoing monitoring.

Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus*

Projects for Spotted Redshank / *Tringa erythropus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Spotted Redshank is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor in Georgia, mostly seen in wetlands, marshes, and shallow waters. Currently, there is no re-establishment plan as the species maintains stable natural populations. Conservation focuses on habitat preservation and monitoring.

Common Greenshank / *Tringa nebularia*

Projects for Common Greenshank / *Tringa nebularia*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Greenshank is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor in Georgia, found in wetlands, riverbanks, and coastal areas. There is currently no re-establishment plan since the species occurs naturally with stable populations. Conservation activities focus on habitat protection and monitoring.

Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus*

Projects for Common Redshank / *Tringa totanus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Redshank is a regular passage migrant and occasional breeder in Georgia, frequenting wetlands, coastal areas, and freshwater marshes. There is currently no re-establishment plan as the species maintains stable populations. Conservation efforts focus on habitat protection and population monitoring.

Wood Sandpiper / *Tringa glareola*

Projects for Wood Sandpiper / *Tringa glareola*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Wood Sandpiper is a common passage migrant and breeder in Georgia, found in wetlands, marshes, and flooded fields. There is currently no re-establishment plan as populations are stable and widespread. Conservation focuses on habitat protection and monitoring.

Marsh Sandpiper / *Tringa stagnatilis*

Projects for Marsh Sandpiper / *Tringa stagnatilis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Marsh Sandpiper is a regular passage migrant and occasional breeder in Georgia, frequenting wetlands, marshes, and shallow water bodies. There is currently no re-establishment plan, as the species maintains stable populations within its natural range. Conservation efforts focus on protecting wetland habitats and monitoring populations.

Crab-plover / *Dromas ardeola*

Projects for Crab-plover / *Dromas ardeola*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Crab-plover is native to coastal regions of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea and has not been recorded in Georgia. Therefore, there is no re-establishment plan nor is one under consideration, as the species is outside the natural range of Georgian waterbirds.

Collared Pratincole / *Glareola pratincola*

Projects for Collared Pratincole / *Glareola pratincola*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Collared Pratincole is a regular breeding and passage migrant species in Georgia, found mainly in wetlands and open lowlands. There is currently no re-establishment plan as the species has a stable presence. Conservation efforts emphasize habitat protection and population monitoring.

Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni*

Projects for Black-winged Pratincole / *Glareola nordmanni*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black-winged Pratincole is a regular passage migrant and occasional breeder in Georgia, especially in open steppe and wetland habitats. There is currently no re-establishment plan, as the species maintains stable populations locally. Conservation focuses on habitat protection and monitoring.

Madagascar Pratincole / *Glareola ocularis*

Projects for Madagascar Pratincole / *Glareola ocularis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Madagascar Pratincole is endemic to Madagascar and parts of southeastern Africa and has not been recorded in Georgia. Consequently, there is no re-establishment plan in place or under consideration, as the species is well outside the natural range of Georgian waterbirds.

Rock Pratincole / *Glareola nuchalis*

Projects for Rock Pratincole / *Glareola nuchalis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Rock Pratincole is native to African riverine habitats and is not present in Georgia. There are currently no re-establishment plans or projects for this species in the country.

Grey Pratincole / *Glareola cinerea*

Projects for Grey Pratincole / *Glareola cinerea*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Grey Pratincole is native to parts of Africa and is not found in Georgia. There is no re-establishment plan or active project concerning this species in Georgia.

Brown Noddy / *Anous stolidus*

Projects for Brown Noddy / *Anous stolidus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Brown Noddy is a tropical seabird species and is not found in Georgia. There are no re-establishment plans or introduction projects for this species in the country.

Lesser Noddy / *Anous tenuirostris*

Projects for Lesser Noddy / *Anous tenuirostris*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Lesser Noddy is a seabird species primarily found in tropical oceanic regions and does not occur in Georgia. There is no re-establishment plan or introduction efforts in place for this species within the country.

African Skimmer / *Rynchops flavirostris*

Projects for African Skimmer / *Rynchops flavirostris*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The African Skimmer is not found in Georgia and is native to sub-Saharan Africa. There is no re-establishment plan in place, and no current plans exist for introduction or re-establishment within Georgia.

Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus*

Projects for Little Gull / *Hydrocoloeus minutus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Little Gull is a regular migrant and occasional winter visitor in Georgia, especially along the Black Sea coast and inland wetlands. While no formal re-establishment plan exists, its conservation is indirectly supported through wetland protection, monitoring, and broader waterbird conservation initiatives. The idea of targeted action may be considered if significant population decline or habitat degradation is observed.

Sabine's Gull / *Xema sabini*

Projects for Sabine's Gull / *Xema sabini*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Sabine's Gull is a rare vagrant in Georgia, typically observed only occasionally during migration. There is no re-establishment plan in place, and no reintroduction or conservation actions are currently considered necessary due to its non-regular presence in the country.

Black-legged Kittiwake / *Rissa tridactyla*

Projects for Black-legged Kittiwake / *Rissa tridactyla*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black-legged Kittiwake is a rare migrant and winter visitor along the Georgian Black Sea coast. There is currently no re-establishment plan in place, and no targeted project has been initiated, although its conservation status is of international concern due to global population declines. Its occurrence in Georgia does not currently justify a dedicated re-establishment project.

Slender-billed Gull / *Larus genei*

Projects for Slender-billed Gull / *Larus genei*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Slender-billed Gull is an occasional migrant and rare breeder in some parts of Georgia, particularly along the Black Sea coast and in inland wetlands. Currently, there is no specific re-establishment plan for this species. However, its habitats benefit from general wetland conservation and monitoring efforts, and targeted actions may be considered if conservation concerns arise.

Hartlaub's Gull / *Larus hartlaubii*

Projects for Hartlaub's Gull / *Larus hartlaubii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Hartlaub's Gull is native to coastal southern Africa and has never been recorded in Georgia. There is no re-establishment plan, and no such project is under consideration, as the species is not part of Georgia's native or migratory avifauna.

Grey-headed Gull / *Larus cirrocephalus*

Projects for Grey-headed Gull / *Larus cirrocephalus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Grey-headed Gull is native to sub-Saharan Africa and parts of South America and is not recorded in Georgia. There is no re-establishment plan in place, nor is one currently under consideration, as the species is outside the natural range of Georgia's avifauna.

Pallas's Gull / *Larus ichthyaetus*

Projects for Pallas's Gull / *Larus ichthyaetus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Pallas's Gull is a regular wintering and migratory species in Georgia, particularly along the Black Sea coast and larger inland waterbodies. While no dedicated re-establishment plan is currently in place, the species benefits from ongoing wetland and waterbird monitoring, and its habitats are covered under national and international conservation frameworks. Targeted actions may be considered if population threats are identified in the future.

Mediterranean Gull / *Larus melanocephalus*

Projects for Mediterranean Gull / *Larus melanocephalus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Mediterranean Gull is a regular winter visitor and passage migrant in Georgia, mainly along the Black Sea coast and wetlands. There is no dedicated re-establishment plan in place, as the species currently occurs naturally and its population is considered stable within the country. Conservation efforts focus on protecting its habitats rather than re-establishment.

Sooty Gull / *Larus hemprichii*

Projects for Sooty Gull / *Larus hemprichii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Sooty Gull is primarily found along the Red Sea, Arabian Peninsula, and parts of the Indian Ocean coasts. It is not recorded in Georgia. Thus, there is no re-establishment plan and no current consideration for such a project, as the species falls outside the natural range of Georgian waterbirds.

White-eyed Gull / *Larus leucophthalmus*

Projects for White-eyed Gull / *Larus leucophthalmus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The White-eyed Gull is a Red Sea endemic species and has not been recorded in Georgia. Therefore, no re-establishment plan is in place or under consideration, as the species is outside its natural geographic range and not relevant for re-establishment in the country

Audouin's Gull / *Larus audouinii*

Projects for Audouin's Gull / *Larus audouinii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Audouin's Gull is a rare and irregular visitor to Georgia, with occasional records mainly along the Black Sea coast. Currently, no re-establishment plan exists, as the species is not historically native as a breeder in Georgia. Its conservation is addressed indirectly through wetland and coastal habitat protection efforts.

Mew Gull / *Larus canus*

Projects for Mew Gull / *Larus canus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Mew Gull (*Larus canus*) is a regular wintering and migratory species in Georgia, primarily along the Black Sea coast and inland waterbodies. There is no re-establishment plan in place, as the species occurs naturally and consistently within its expected range in Georgia, and there is currently no identified need for re-establishment actions.

Kelp Gull / *Larus dominicanus*

Projects for Kelp Gull / *Larus dominicanus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Kelp Gull is a southern hemisphere species, native to South America, Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and has not been recorded in Georgia. Therefore, there is no re-establishment plan in place, nor is one under consideration, as the species is outside the natural range of Georgia's avifauna.

Lesser Black-backed Gull / *Larus fuscus*

Projects for Lesser Black-backed Gull / *Larus fuscus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Lesser Black-backed Gull is a regular migrant and winter visitor in Georgia, commonly observed along the Black Sea coast. Currently, there is no re-establishment plan in place, as the species occurs naturally and in stable numbers, and no conservation concern has been identified within the country.

European Herring Gull / *Larus argentatus*

Projects for European Herring Gull / *Larus argentatus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The European Herring Gull is a regular winter visitor and migrant in Georgia, especially along the Black Sea coast. There is no re-establishment plan in place, as the species occurs naturally and regularly in the country and does not currently face specific threats that would justify targeted re-establishment efforts.

Yellow-legged Gull / *Larus michahellis*

Projects for Yellow-legged Gull / *Larus michahellis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> No active re-establishment projects exist for the Yellow-legged Gull in Georgia, as the species is naturally present and not considered in need of re-establishment. Monitoring and general conservation measures are part of ongoing seabird management efforts

Caspian Gull / *Larus cachinnans*

Projects for Caspian Gull / *Larus cachinnans*

Re-establishment plan being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date

>>> Starting date: 2022

Expected finalisation date: 2027

Has your country informed the AEWA Secretariat in advance of the development of this re-establishment project? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.4)

Yes

Please specify when and how

>>> Yes, Georgia informed the AEWA Secretariat in early 2022 via official correspondence prior to starting the Caspian Gull re-establishment project.

Iceland Gull / *Larus glaucoides*

Projects for Iceland Gull / *Larus glaucoides*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Iceland Gull is a very rare and irregular visitor to Georgia's Black Sea coast, with only sporadic sightings. There is no formal re-establishment plan, and the species is not a specific conservation target in Georgia. It is occasionally recorded through coastal bird monitoring

Glaucous Gull / *Larus hyperboreus*

Projects for Glaucous Gull / *Larus hyperboreus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Glaucous Gull is an infrequent visitor to Georgia's Black Sea coast, mostly observed during migration or winter. No specific re-establishment plan exists, and the species is not currently a conservation focus, but it benefits indirectly from coastal habitat protection and bird monitoring programs

Great Black-backed Gull / *Larus marinus*

Projects for Great Black-backed Gull / *Larus marinus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Great Black-backed Gull is a rare visitor to Georgia's Black Sea coast with very few records. There is currently no re-establishment plan, and the species is not a conservation priority in the country. Monitoring of coastal gull populations may occasionally record its presence

Sooty Tern / *Onychoprion fuscatus*

Projects for Sooty Tern / *Onychoprion fuscatus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Sooty Tern is not known to occur in Georgia, as its range is mainly tropical oceans and islands. Therefore, there is no re-establishment plan or conservation project targeting this species in Georgia

Bridled Tern / *Onychoprion anaethetus*

Projects for Bridled Tern / *Onychoprion anaethetus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Bridled Tern is a rare and irregular visitor to Georgia's coastal waters. There is currently no re-establishment plan, and the species is not a focus of conservation projects in Georgia, though ongoing marine biodiversity monitoring may record occasional sightings

Little Tern / *Sternula albifrons*

Projects for Little Tern / *Sternula albifrons*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Little Tern is a regular breeding and migratory species along Georgia's Black Sea coast and inland wetlands. While no formal re-establishment plan exists, the species benefits from coastal habitat protection, nest site monitoring, and public awareness campaigns to reduce disturbance during breeding seasons

Saunders's Tern / *Sternula saundersi*

Projects for Saunders's Tern / *Sternula saundersi*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> Saunders's Tern is a very rare or unrecorded species in Georgia, mainly found in South and Southeast Asia. No re-establishment plans exist or are planned in Georgia. The species is not a conservation focus in the region.

Damara Tern / *Sternula balaenarum*

Projects for Damara Tern / *Sternula balaenarum*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Damara Tern is not known to occur in Georgia; it is a species native to southern Africa. Consequently, no re-establishment plan exists or is planned for Georgia

Common Gull-billed Tern / *Gelochelidon nilotica*

Projects for Common Gull-billed Tern / *Gelochelidon nilotica*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Gull-billed Tern is a regular migrant and occasional breeder in Georgia's coastal wetlands and inland water bodies. While no formal re-establishment plan exists, the species is monitored within broader wetland and coastal bird conservation initiatives.

Caspian Tern / *Hydroprogne caspia*

Projects for Caspian Tern / *Hydroprogne caspia*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Caspian Tern is a regular migrant and occasional breeder along the Georgian Black Sea coast and inland water bodies. There is currently no formal re-establishment plan, but the species benefits from ongoing habitat conservation and monitoring programs focused on wetland and coastal ecosystems

Whiskered Tern / *Chlidonias hybridus*

Projects for Whiskered Tern / *Chlidonias hybridus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Whiskered Tern is a regular migrant and occasional breeder in Georgia's wetlands and coastal lagoons. While no formal re-establishment plan exists, the species is included in wetland conservation and monitoring initiatives, benefiting from habitat protection under national and international frameworks

White-winged Tern / *Chlidonias leucopterus*

Projects for White-winged Tern / *Chlidonias leucopterus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The White-winged Tern is a common migratory species in Georgia, using wetlands and coastal areas during migration seasons. Although there is no specific re-establishment plan, the species benefits from wetland conservation efforts and is regularly monitored as part of national waterbird monitoring programmes

Black Tern / *Chlidonias niger*

Projects for Black Tern / *Chlidonias niger*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black Tern is a regular passage migrant in Georgia, observed primarily during spring and autumn migrations at inland wetlands and along the Black Sea coast. While no re-establishment plan is in place, the species is included in national waterbird monitoring schemes, and it benefits from the protection and management of key stopover habitats

Roseate Tern / *Sterna dougallii*

Projects for Roseate Tern / *Sterna dougallii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Roseate Tern is an extremely rare vagrant in Georgia, with no confirmed regular sightings. There is no re-establishment plan in place, and the species is not currently a target of national conservation projects. However, it may benefit indirectly from coastal and marine habitat protection measures

Common Tern / *Sterna hirundo*

Projects for Common Tern / *Sterna hirundo*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Tern is a regular breeding and migratory species in Georgia, particularly along the Black Sea coast and inland wetlands. While no formal re-establishment plan is in place, the species benefits from ongoing wetland conservation, breeding colony protection, and bird monitoring programmes under national and international frameworks

White-cheeked Tern / *Sterna repressa*

Projects for White-cheeked Tern / *Sterna repressa*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The White-cheeked Tern is not a regular species in Georgia and is considered an accidental vagrant in the region. No re-establishment plan exists, and the species is not a current conservation priority, though coastal monitoring and habitat protection may indirectly benefit any future occurrences

Arctic Tern / *Sterna paradisaea*

Projects for Arctic Tern / *Sterna paradisaea*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> There is currently no specific re-establishment plan for the Arctic Tern in Georgia. However, the species is monitored through regional migratory bird programs, and conservation considerations are ongoing within broader waterbird protection efforts.

Antarctic Tern / *Sterna vittata*

Projects for Antarctic Tern / *Sterna vittata*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Antarctic Tern is not native or regularly occurring in Georgia's region, so no active or developed re-establishment plans exist there. Any consideration would be hypothetical or part of broader international cooperation on migratory seabird conservation.

Lesser Crested Tern / *Thalasseus bengalensis*

Projects for Lesser Crested Tern / *Thalasseus bengalensis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Lesser Crested Tern is a rare and irregular visitor to Georgia's Black Sea coast. No re-establishment plan has been developed, but the species is occasionally recorded during seabird monitoring, and its potential habitats fall within coastal conservation zones and protected wetlands

Sandwich Tern / *Thalasseus sandvicensis*

Projects for Sandwich Tern / *Thalasseus sandvicensis*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Sandwich Tern is a regular passage migrant and occasional breeder along the Georgian Black Sea coast. While no formal re-establishment plan exists, the species is monitored through coastal bird surveys, and its habitats are included in protected area and wetland conservation efforts

Royal Tern / *Thalasseus maximus*

Projects for Royal Tern / *Thalasseus maximus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Royal Tern is an exceptionally rare vagrant in Georgia, with no regular sightings. No re-establishment plan is currently in place, and the species is not a focus of national conservation actions. However, it is noted during occasional seabird observations in the Black Sea region

Greater Crested Tern / *Thalasseus bergii*

Projects for Greater Crested Tern / *Thalasseus bergii*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Greater Crested Tern is a very rare and irregular visitor to the eastern Black Sea region, including Georgia. Currently, no re-establishment plan exists, but the species may benefit from ongoing coastal wetland conservation and bird monitoring programmes

Long-tailed Jaeger / *Stercorarius longicaudus*

Projects for Long-tailed Jaeger / *Stercorarius longicaudus*

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Long-tailed Jaeger is a very rare and irregular migrant over the Black Sea. Georgia has no re-establishment plan in place, but the species is included in opportunistic records from marine bird observations, and marine habitat protection indirectly benefits such rare visitors

Great Skua / *Catharacta skua*

Projects for Great Skua / Catharacta skua

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Great Skua is a rare passage migrant or vagrant in Georgian marine waters. No re-establishment plan exists, but the species is occasionally recorded during seabird migration and coastal monitoring surveys. Broader marine conservation initiatives indirectly support its conservation

Atlantic Puffin / Fratercula arctica

Projects for Atlantic Puffin / Fratercula arctica

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Atlantic Puffin is a very rare vagrant in Georgia with no established populations. There is currently no re-establishment plan, and conservation efforts focus on protecting marine ecosystems and monitoring seabird diversity along the Black Sea coast.

Black Guillemot / Cepphus grylle

Projects for Black Guillemot / Cepphus grylle

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Black Guillemot is a very rare and occasional visitor to the Georgian Black Sea coast. Currently, there is no re-establishment plan, but the species' coastal habitats are included in marine biodiversity monitoring and protected area management

Razorbill / Alca torda

Projects for Razorbill / Alca torda

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Razorbill is a rare and irregular visitor to the Black Sea coast of Georgia. There is no re-establishment plan in place, but the species benefits from general marine and coastal habitat protection efforts and is monitored as part of broader seabird surveys

Little Auk / Alle alle

Projects for Little Auk / Alle alle

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Little Auk is a very rare and irregular visitor to the Georgian Black Sea coast. There is currently no formal re-establishment plan, but the species is occasionally recorded during marine bird surveys, and its habitat is protected through broader coastal conservation measures

Thick-billed Murre / Uria lomvia

Projects for Thick-billed Murre / Uria lomvia

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Thick-billed Murre is an extremely rare vagrant species in Georgia with no regular presence. Consequently, there is no re-establishment plan, and conservation efforts focus on monitoring coastal and marine biodiversity more broadly.

Common Murre / Uria aalge

Projects for Common Murre / Uria aalge

No plan in place, but the idea of re-establishment is being considered

Please provide information

>>> The Common Murre is a rare and occasional visitor along the Black Sea coast of Georgia. There is currently no re-establishment plan in place, but the species' coastal habitats are monitored, and its conservation is supported through marine protected area management and regional cooperation

24. Has your country used the AEWA conservation Guidelines on the translocation of waterbirds for conservation purposes?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

>>> The need to take such action has not been identified at this stage

4.5 Introductions

25. Does your country have legislation in place, which prohibits the introduction into the environment of non-native species of animals and plants which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.1)

Yes, but not being enforced properly or at all

Please provide the following details: title of legislation, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it, including reasons for non-enforcement. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> This issue is regulated by the Law on Fauna (Article 23).

26. Does your country impose legislative requirements on zoos, private collections, etc. in order to avoid the accidental escape of captive animals belonging to non-native species which may be detrimental to migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.2)

Yes, but not being enforced properly or at all

Please provide the following details: title of the document, year of adoption, institution that adopted it, institution that enforces it, including reasons for non-enforcement. Please clarify whether legislation applies to/is consistent throughout the entire country or only to particular states/provinces.

>>> Taking into account that introduction of non-native species is prohibited by legislation of Georgia, the zoos should be comply with these provisions, otherwise they will be fined. So, the additional regulatory provisions do not seem to be necessary at this stage.

27. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate non-native species of waterbird so as to prevent negative impacts on indigenous species? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 2.5.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> No programmes has been developed yet. Relevant scientific research is planned to have scientifically validated conclusions and recommendations.

28. Has your country considered, developed or implemented programmes to control or eradicate other non-native species (in particular aquatic weeds and terrestrial predators) so as to prevent negative impacts on migratory waterbirds? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 2.5.3 and 4.3.10 and Resolution 5.15)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of human and financial resources. A relevant scientific investigation should be conducted first to have the scientifically proved conclusions and recommendations.

29. Has your country used the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What was used instead as a basis for dealing with the issue?

>>> Georgia has not yet formally applied the AEWA Guidelines on avoidance of introductions of non-native waterbird species, primarily due to limited national capacity and the absence of a dedicated regulatory framework focused specifically on this issue

4.6 Seabirds

The country has maritime territories and the AEWA seabird conservation priorities are relevant for the country:

Yes

30. Does your country have comprehensive data on seabird by-catch? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Georgia currently lacks comprehensive data on seabird by-catch. While some incidental observations or localized studies may exist, there is no systematic monitoring or data collection program specifically addressing seabird by-catch in the Black Sea fisheries.

Efforts to gather such data would require enhanced monitoring, reporting mechanisms, and collaboration with regional initiatives focused on seabird conservation and sustainable fisheries management.

When and how do you plan to fill these data gaps?

>>> Collaboration with Regional Partners (2024-2025):

Engage with organizations like the Black Sea Environmental Program and other regional bodies focused on marine conservation to initiate collaborative efforts in monitoring seabird by-catch.

Join regional research programs that monitor by-catch in the Black Sea.

Capacity Building (2025-2026):

Conduct training workshops for fisheries workers, conservationists, and researchers to better understand and identify seabird by-catch and reporting mechanisms.

Develop guidelines for fisheries operators to collect and report by-catch data.

These steps would require financial investment, technical expertise, and political commitment to prioritize seabird conservation in marine ecosystems. For more concrete actions, consultation with Georgia's Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture or National Environmental Agency would provide insight into any current or future plans.

31. Have you assessed the impact of by-catch by artisanal fisheries to AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> The assessment has not been conducted due to a lack of specific data on seabird by-catch, absence of targeted monitoring programmes for artisanal fisheries, and limited technical and financial capacity

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Georgia plans to explore the possibility of assessing seabird by-catch impacts during future updates of national seabird monitoring or fisheries-related projects. This may involve collaboration with research institutions and regional initiatives, depending on available funding and technical support. No specific timeline has been set yet

32. Have you assessed the impact of artisanal/recreational fisheries on seabirds' prey? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Because of lack finance

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> There has been no dedicated assessment of the impact of artisanal or recreational fisheries on the prey availability of AEWA-listed seabirds. This is mainly due to limited data, absence of targeted studies, and capacity constraints. However, such impacts may be considered in the context of broader fish stock and ecosystem assessments in the future, if resources allow.

33. Has your country undertaken steps towards the adoption/application of measures to reduce the incidental catch of seabirds and combat Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing practices in the Agreement Area? (Resolution 3.8)

Yes

Please provide short description of all actions

>>> - Strengthened legal framework to combat IUU fishing, including alignment with EU regulations.

- Enhanced fisheries monitoring, control, and inspection measures.

- Participation in international cooperation efforts (e.g. Black Sea region initiatives).

- Ongoing reforms under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Development Strategy.

- No specific measures yet adopted to reduce seabird by-catch.

34. Does your country have data on illegal killing and egg harvesting of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> The lack of data on illegal killing and egg harvesting of AEWA-listed seabirds is due to limited monitoring of seabird populations outside of protected areas, insufficient reporting mechanisms for illegal activities, and a general lack of targeted enforcement in this area. Additionally, there may be low levels of awareness or underreporting of such incidents, which makes it challenging to collect reliable data. Future monitoring programs could address these gaps.

When and how do you plan to fill these data gaps?

>>> Georgia plans to enhance seabird monitoring and collaborate with local stakeholders to improve data collection on illegal activities. This will be integrated into broader biodiversity monitoring efforts, with actions expected to start in the near future.

35. Have you assessed the extent and impact of hunting, egg harvesting, and any illegal taking (of birds and/or eggs) on AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

- Extent of egg harvesting
- Extent of illegal taking of birds
- Extent of illegal taking of eggs
- Impact of hunting
- Impact of egg harvesting
- Impact of illegal taking of birds
- Impact of illegal taking of eggs

Extent of egg harvesting:

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There has been no assessment due to a lack of targeted monitoring, data collection, and limited financial resources to address egg harvesting of AEWA-listed seabirds in Georgia.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Georgia plans to address this gap by integrating egg harvesting monitoring into broader seabird conservation efforts. This will involve collaboration with local stakeholders and NGOs. Funding and resources will be sought through international projects or partnerships, with actions expected to begin within the next few years.

Extent of illegal taking of birds:

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> due to a lack of targeted monitoring, data collection, and financial resources.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Georgia plans to address this by incorporating monitoring of illegal bird taking into future seabird conservation efforts. This will involve collaboration with local stakeholders and securing funding, with actions expected to start within the next few years

Extent of illegal taking of eggs:

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There has been no assessment due to a lack of targeted monitoring, data collection, and limited financial resources to address illegal egg taking of AEWA-listed seabirds in Georgia.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Georgia plans to address this by incorporating illegal egg-taking monitoring into future seabird conservation efforts, with actions expected to begin in the next few years through local collaboration and securing funding.

Impact of hunting:

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> due to a lack of targeted monitoring and limited resources for such assessments.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Georgia plans to assess the impact of hunting through future seabird monitoring programs, with actions expected to begin in the next few years, depending on available funding and collaboration with local stakeholders.

Impact of egg harvesting:

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> due to a lack of targeted monitoring and resources.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Georgia plans to assess the impact of egg harvesting through future seabird monitoring efforts, with actions expected to begin in the next few years, depending on funding and collaboration with local stakeholders.

Impact of illegal taking of birds:

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> due to a lack of targeted monitoring and resources.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Georgia plans to assess the impact of illegal taking of birds through future seabird monitoring programs, with actions expected to start in the next few years, depending on funding and collaboration with local stakeholders.

Impact of illegal taking of eggs:

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> due to a lack of targeted monitoring and resources.

When and how do you plan to do that?

>>> Georgia plans to assess the impact of illegal egg taking through future seabird monitoring efforts, with actions expected to start in the next few years, depending on funding and collaboration with local stakeholders

36. Have you identified those seabird colonies at risk from invasive non-native species? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> There is no seabird colonies

37. Have you identified the key coastal and at-sea areas where responses to oil spills would be most urgently required in relation to the presence of AEWA-listed seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> The discovery of key coastal and at-sea areas has begun, and appropriate mapping is planned in the near future.

38. (Applicable only to countries bordering the North or Baltic Sea) Has your country undertaken a program of data-collection to validate models of population level impacts of offshore windfarms in the North and Baltic Seas on AEWA seabirds? (Resolution 7.6)

Not Applicable

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Georgia does not border the North or Baltic Seas and thus is not involved in any data-collection programs related to offshore wind farms in these area

39. Have you identified priority sites by filling gaps in the Critical Site Network for seabirds (breeding, non-breeding, pelagic and coastal areas)? (Resolution 7.6)

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Due to lack of finances

When and how do you plan to fill these data gaps?

>>> Georgia plans to fill these data gaps by conducting targeted seabird monitoring and research, focusing on critical sites for breeding, non-breeding, and pelagic seabirds. This will involve collaboration with local stakeholders and international partners, with actions expected to start within the next few years, depending on funding and resources.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 4.6 Seabirds

>>> Georgia is working towards strengthening seabird conservation efforts through improved monitoring and research. Future actions will focus on identifying priority sites, addressing data gaps, and exploring the impact of human activities such as fisheries and coastal development on seabird populations. These efforts will depend on securing funding and collaboration with local and international partners.

Pressures and Responses

5. Habitat Conservation

5.1 Habitat Inventories

40. Has your country identified the network of all sites of international and national importance for the migratory waterbird species/populations listed on Table 1? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.1.2)

Partially

Please describe the progress

>>> Georgia has made some progress in identifying and protecting key sites for migratory waterbirds, but it is still in the process of fully aligning with the AEWA Action Plan's goals, particularly regarding the network of sites of international and national importance for migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1.

Georgia has recognized and designated important wetlands as protected areas, such as Kolkheti National Park and Paliastomi Lake, which are critical habitats for migratory waterbirds.

These sites are part of the Ramsar Convention list of Wetlands of International Importance, which aligns with AEWA's goals

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Georgia has engaged in collaborative projects with regional conservation organizations and international bodies. Information about such initiatives, particularly concerning habitat protection, species monitoring, and by-catch reduction, can be valuable for understanding the country's overall conservation strategy.

41. If your country has identified or is currently identifying the networks of sites of international and national importance, were the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the preparation of site inventories for migratory waterbirds used?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The sites important for birds used to identify by assigning a status of Ramsar sites. During 1998-2020 4 sites had obtained a status of sites of international importance

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ramsar_map.pdf](#)

42. Has your country reviewed and confirmed to the AEWA Secretariat its inventory of the known nationally and internationally important sites through the process developed by the Technical Committee and launched by the Secretariat in August 2020? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.1(a))

NO, but the review of the inventory is being undertaken

Please indicate when it is expected to be submitted to the Secretariat

>>> We are actively reviewing the inventory and working to ensure its accuracy. While the exact timeline for submission to the AEWA Secretariat is not yet determined, we are committed to completing the process as efficiently as possible and will provide an update once a clearer timeframe is established

5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

43. Has your country assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and other sites important for waterbirds (i.e. resilience of sites to climate change)? (Resolution 5.13)

For one or more single sites

Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

>>> Georgia has partially assessed the future implications of climate change for protected areas and key sites important for migratory waterbirds. Climate vulnerability and impact assessments have been conducted for several critical wetlands and protected areas—such as Kolkheti National Park and the Javakheti Protected Areas—as part of national climate planning and biodiversity conservation projects. These assessments

consider the resilience of habitats to changing hydrological regimes and temperature patterns. However, a comprehensive, site-specific assessment covering all key AEWA sites is still lacking and would require further targeted research and investment.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<https://www.matsne.gov.ge/document/view/2190165?publication=0>

For the national protected area network

Yes

Please give details as to where relevant information about these assessments have been published (either as publications or web-link).

>>> Georgia has partially assessed the future implications of climate change for its national protected area network, including sites important for migratory waterbirds. Climate change considerations have been integrated into several management plans and environmental assessments, especially in vulnerable regions such as the Kolkheti Lowlands and the Javakheti Plateau, where changes in hydrology and habitat conditions could significantly affect waterbird populations.

NBSAP 2014-2020 contains the objective on assessment of the impact of climate change on biodiversity in vulnerable areas and protected areas.

44. Which sites that were identified as important, either internationally or nationally, for Table 1 migratory waterbird species/populations have been designated as protected areas under the national legislation and have management plans that are being implemented, including with the aim to increase resilience to the effects of climate change? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 3.2.1, AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.3)

Please report separately on internationally important sites, nationally important sites and buffer zones.

Reporting on designation and management of internationally important sites

All sites of international importance

(sites recognized as having international importance for migratory waterbirds following criteria of, for instance, the AEWA Critical Site Network, the Ramsar Convention, the EU Birds Directive (SPAs), the Bern Convention Emerald Network, the BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas)

Total number

>>> 130

Total area (ha)

>>> 3318893

Number of internationally important sites under national protection designation

>>> 130

Area of international importance under national protection designation (ha)

>>> 3318893

Please rate the effectiveness of the national protection designation

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> According to the Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia, any impact on these sites requires prior agreement with the Ministry of Environmental protection and Agriculture of Georgia.

Internationally important protected sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented

Number of sites

>>> 87

Area (in ha)

>>>

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[manag. plans - PA MP emerald ramsar BR unesco.xlsx](#)

Please rate the effectiveness of the management measures

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> Some national protected areas, which are cover international sites too, do not have a management plan, although they are in preparation.

Internationally important sites with a management plan in place which is being implemented and includes management objectives related to maintaining or increasing the resilience of existing ecological networks, including resilience to climate change

Number of sites

>>> 4

Area (in ha)

>>> 79130

Please rate the effectiveness of the climate resilience measures

High

Please provide details and reasons for the high level of effectiveness.

>>> The high effectiveness of climate resilience measures in Kolkheti National Park and Mtirala National Park can be attributed to:

Diverse Ecosystems: Both parks feature varied ecosystems (wetlands, forests, peatlands) that naturally support climate resilience by providing essential ecological services such as carbon storage and flood regulation.

Strong Management Plans: The parks have well-developed management frameworks aligned with international conservation standards (Ramsar, Emerald Network) that focus on climate adaptation and mitigation.

Monitoring and Adaptation: Ongoing monitoring helps identify climate threats, enabling adaptive management practices to ensure ecosystem health and resilience.

Natural Buffers: Particularly in Mtirala, mountainous terrain and forests act as natural barriers against extreme weather and climate change impacts.

Examples of best practice (optional)

If any site, in your opinion, represents an outstanding process of management planning or implementation, please highlight it as an example of best practice (alternatively provide a web link or attach a file)

>>> Kolkheti National Park stands out as an example of best practice in management planning and implementation. It is a prime example of effective management due to:

Comprehensive Ecosystem Management: The park includes wetlands, peatlands, and forests, which are managed to enhance climate resilience, protect biodiversity, and ensure sustainable use of natural resources.

International Frameworks: As a Ramsar Site and part of the Emerald Network, its management aligns with international conservation standards, facilitating broader support and knowledge sharing.

Ongoing Monitoring: The park's ecological monitoring, especially for migratory species, ensures adaptive management that responds to emerging environmental and climate challenges.

Community Engagement: Local communities are involved in conservation efforts, making the park's management more sustainable and inclusive.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[kolkheti management plan](#)

DESIGNATION GAP FILLING

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Financial and Human Resources: The implementation of a comprehensive strategy for site designation and management requires substantial financial investment and skilled personnel. Georgia faces budgetary constraints, which may limit the resources available for large-scale planning and site management.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Georgia has not fully developed a dedicated national strategy or action plan specifically for filling gaps in the designation and management of internationally and nationally important sites for migratory waterbirds. While the country has recognized several key sites for waterbirds, including wetlands and protected areas, the development of a comprehensive, targeted strategy or action plan for addressing gaps in site designation and management appears to be in progress rather than completed.

MANAGEMENT GAP FILING

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected date of finalisation

>>> Work on a new Strategy action plan is planned

46. Is the network of nationally and internationally important sites for migratory waterbirds integrated into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.4)

Yes, partially

Please provide details and reasons for partial integration

>>> Provided for in the EIA process

If available, please provide best practice examples of integration of the flyway site network into your country's water- and land-use policies and planning and decision-making processes

>>> A best practice example is the management of Kolkheti National Park. The park integrates flyway site conservation into Georgia's water- and land-use policies by aligning its management plan with national environmental strategies. This includes coordination with local water management practices, land-use assessments to minimize development impacts on migratory species, and collaboration with international conservation networks like Ramsar and the Emerald Network.

47. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on the management of key sites for migratory waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

>>> Birdlife International identified with national partners IBA network using Birdlife International guidelines

48. Has the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the AEWA area been accessed and used in your country? (Resolution 7.9)

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Georgia has not used the CSN Tool likely due to reliance on other tools (like Ramsar and Emerald Network), lack of awareness or training, and potential resource constraints

While Georgia has not utilized the CSN Tool, the country has identified key sites important for the conservation of bird species, including those covered by AEWA. These sites are categorized as Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and Special Protected Areas (SPAs), with 66 Emerald sites and 4 Ramsar sites recognized as habitats for migratory waterbirds.

49. Has your country identified priority measures required to maintain or increase the extent and quality of waterbird habitats in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.3(a))

Yes

Please provide details, alternatively attach a file or a link to a resource presenting the outcomes of the prioritisation

>>> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): This plan outlines national targets and strategic goals for biodiversity conservation, including habitat restoration and species protection. Georgia is updating its NBSAP to align with the Global Biodiversity Framework, aiming to incorporate climate adaptation measures that benefit migratory waterbirds

Emerald Network: Georgia has designated 66 Emerald sites, covering 18.7% of the country's area, many of which are crucial for migratory waterbirds.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[pa19e_2024_Adopted_List_Emerald_Network.1.pdf](#) - Emerald Network

[ge-nbsap-v2-en.pdf](#) - NBSAP 2014-2020

50. Following MOP7, has your country been involved in the establishment of innovative, international, multi-stakeholder partnerships to guide the development and implementation of habitat management, creation and restoration projects in the wider environment? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 4.4(a))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Georgia has not yet established such partnerships primarily due to limited financial and technical capacity, though collaboration opportunities are being explored.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 5.2. Conservation of Areas and Habitats

>>> Georgia is actively expanding its Emerald Network and strengthening management plans to enhance the conservation of key habitats for migratory waterbirds.

Pressures and Responses

6. Management of Human Activities

6.1. Hunting

51. Does the legislation of your country implement the principle of sustainable use of waterbirds, as envisaged in the AEWA Action Plan, taking into account the full geographical range of the waterbird populations concerned and their life history characteristics? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Yes

Please provide details on how this is achieved and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> According to Georgian legislation, quotas and special hunting areas, as well as hunting period are defined for those AEWA waterbird species, which at the same time are designated as hunting species.

52. Has your country phased out the use of lead shot for hunting in wetlands? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.4; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(d))

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> This is a complex issue, which demands legislative and administrative changes in all related fields, such as hunting guns, education, etc.

53. Are there measures in your country to reduce/eliminate illegal taking? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.6; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.2(e))

Yes

How would you rate the effectiveness of the measures?

Moderate

Please provide details and reasons for the lower level of effectiveness.

>>> Poaching is still a problem in the country. Department of Environmental Supervision takes measures to enhance enforcement.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Some measures to increase capacity of controlling bodies have been undertaken, such as trainings, technical equipment.

54. Is legally binding proficiency testing for hunters, including amongst other things bird identification, in place in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.8; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.2)

Partially

Please provide details and reference to the relevant legislation

>>> At the request of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Georgia, the citizen is obliged to pass a test for the right to carry a hunting weapon

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<https://www.sa.gov.ge/p/weapon/test>

55. Are best practice codes and standards for hunting in place in your country in support of enforcement of hunting laws and regulations? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.1.7; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> A draft law on hunting is being drafted, This draft aims to modernize and strengthen the legal framework for hunting in Georgia, with particular attention to the sustainable use of wildlife resources and alignment with international obligations under AEWA and other multilateral environmental agreements

56. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on sustainable harvest of migratory birds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to

open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> Sustainable harvest principles have already foreseen in the Georgian legislation in the "Law on Fauna". According to the law, the ministry issues an order on "start and end dates for hunting and fishing." (Article 47)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Law_on_Fauna.pdf](#)

Optionally, you can provide additional information on section 6.1. Hunting

>>> A draft law on hunting is being drafted, This draft aims to modernize and strengthen the legal framework for hunting in Georgia, with particular attention to the sustainable use of wildlife resources and alignment with international obligations under AEWA and other multilateral environmental agreements.

6.2. Ecotourism

57. Is wetland- and waterbird-related ecotourism integrated into your country's national tourism development strategies or other relevant national strategies? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.2.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 2.5(c))

Yes

Please describe and provide details

>>> This issue is taken into account in Georgia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[NBSAP_Georgia.pdf](#)

58. Are there existing ecotourism initiatives in your country specifically based on migratory waterbirds and their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.5)

Yes

Please describe how many initiatives are in place and provide details for each of them (add links to relevant online resources or attach other available materials)

>>> 1. Chachuna Managed Reserve (Kakheti Region)

Chachuna has emerged as a community-led ecotourism hub, thanks to collaboration between UNDP, the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP), Georgia's Agency of Protected Areas, the Society for Nature Conservation "Sabuko", Dedoplistskaro Municipality, and local communities. The reserve hosts over 250 bird species, including more than 100 migratory species such as the Egyptian vulture and Eastern imperial eagle. New facilities like birdwatching towers and a vulture feeding station support both conservation and tourism.

2. Batumi Raptor Migration Corridor (Adjara Region)

The Batumi area is globally significant for raptor migration, with over one million raptors passing through annually. The Batumi Raptor Count (BRC) and the annual Birdwatching Festival (organized by SABUKO) promote ecotourism and conservation. Birdwatching platforms in villages like Sakhalvasho and Chaisubani, along with local guesthouses, support sustainable tourism.

3. Kolkheti National Park (Western Georgia)

A Ramsar and UNESCO World Heritage site, Kolkheti National Park is a critical wetland habitat for migratory waterbirds. The park offers birdwatching towers and boat tours on Lake Paliastomi, attracting species like the great white egret and Eurasian spoonbill.

4. Javakheti National Park (Southern Georgia)

This park encompasses several large lakes and marshes, serving as vital habitats for migratory birds such as pelicans, sandpipers, and terns. Ecotourism activities include birdwatching and community-based tourism initiatives.

5. Ecotours Georgia

Established by wildlife conservationists, Ecotours Georgia offers birdwatching tours focusing on migratory species. Their programs aim to involve local communities and support conservation efforts.

Ecotours Georgia

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[Ecotours Georgia \(Private Ecotourism Operator\)](#) - (Private Ecotourism Operator)

[Javakheti National Park \(Samtskhe-Javakheti Region\)](#)

[Kolkheti National Park \(Samegrelo Region, West Georgia\)](#) - Coastal wetlands and floodplains important for waterbirds.

[Batumi Raptor Migration Corridor](#) - Batumi Raptor Count (BRC)

[Chachuna Managed Reserve](#) - Georgia's New Birdwatching Haven Becomes a Thriving Hub for Ecotourism

Were any of the initiatives described above launched after 2018?

Yes

Please indicate which are those initiatives

- >>> 1. Chachuna Managed Reserve Ecotourism Development (Launched 2023)
2. Kolkheti National Park Ecotourism Enhancements (Initiated 2019–2022)

Please rank the degree to which these initiatives are designed to deliver both conservation and community benefits:

Medium

Please provide details

- >>> 1. Chachuna Managed Reserve – High
2. Javakheti Protected Areas – High
3. Adjara Region (Batumi raptor migration corridor) – Medium to High
4. Kolkheti National Park – Medium

Please rank the degree to which these dual benefits are being delivered in practice:

Medium

Please provide details and the reasons for successful delivery and barriers to fuller delivery

- >>> 1. Chachuna Managed Reserve (Kakheti Region) – Very High

Conservation: Focuses on raptor and steppe species conservation, with infrastructure like vulture feeding stations.

Community Benefit: Strong local engagement; developed with community input, providing jobs, guiding opportunities, and homestay development.

2. Batumi Raptor Migration Corridor (Adjara Region) – High

Conservation: Globally significant raptor migration monitoring and awareness.

Community Benefit: Local guides, guesthouse owners, and volunteers benefit during peak migration periods.

3. Javakheti National Park – Moderate to High

Conservation: Protects critical wetland and lake habitats (Ramsar sites).

Community Benefit: Includes work with local farmers and tourism development, though limited by remoteness and lesser visibility.

4. Kolkheti National Park – Moderate

Conservation: UNESCO World Heritage and Ramsar wetland protection.

Community Benefit: Tourism infrastructure exists, but local integration is more limited; more state-managed than community-driven.

5. Ecotours Georgia (Private Tour Operator) – Low to Moderate

Conservation: Promotes awareness and bird-friendly tourism.

Community Benefit: Offers some local employment (guides), but primarily profit-driven and not embedded in protected area governance.

Do you consider that any of these initiatives can serve as a strong model or an example for developing future ecotourism initiatives that beneficial for both waterbirds and local communities?

Yes

Please clarify which initiative(s) and why do you consider them as strong model(s)/example(s)

>>> the Chachuna Managed Reserve initiative stands out as a strong model for future ecotourism development that benefits both migratory waterbirds and local communities.

Combines habitat protection (raptors, steppe birds, and wetlands) with direct benefits to local people through ecotourism, guiding, and accommodation services. Includes infrastructure (e.g., birdwatching towers, vulture feeding station) that supports both species conservation and visitor engagement.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.2. Ecotourism

>>> Georgia's unique geographic location along the African-Eurasian Flyway makes it an important stopover and breeding ground for numerous migratory waterbird species. Recognizing this ecological importance, the country has been gradually integrating bird-focused ecotourism into conservation and sustainable development strategies, particularly in protected areas and Ramsar sites.

6.3. Other human activities

59. Have restrictions on use of lead fishing weights been introduced in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 80 in chapter 7 - Research and monitoring.

No

If appropriate, please provide further details.

>>> As of 2025, Georgia has not introduced a formal nationwide restriction on the use of lead fishing weights, and there are no specific legal or regulatory measures currently in place to ban or phase them out under paragraph 4.3.12 of the AEWA Action Plan.

There are no specific prohibitions or restrictions on lead-based fishing tackle (sinkers, weights, jigs) under Georgian fishing or environmental legislation.

The Law on Wildlife, Law on Water, and fisheries regulations do not currently include provisions addressing the toxicity of fishing gear.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Limited Monitoring or Research (Chapter 7, Question 80)

There is no dedicated research or monitoring programme targeting the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in Georgia.

Incidental findings (e.g., post-mortem analyses of birds in wetland areas) do not systematically assess lead poisoning.

National or academic institutions have not yet prioritized this issue within waterbird monitoring schemes or environmental health assessments.

60. Does your country have legislation in place, which provides for Strategic Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Assessment (SEA/EIA) of activities potentially negatively affecting natural habitats or wildlife? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes and being implemented

Does this legislation apply to the entire country or only to particular states/provinces thereof?

Entire country

Please provide details

>>> The Law of Georgia "Environmental Assessment Code" entered into force on 01 January 2018.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Environmental_Assessment_Code.pdf](#)

Do the SEA/EIA processes consider waterbirds and habitats on which they depend?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Law of Georgia "Environmental Assessment Code" (Article 10)

Do the SEA/EIA processes include cumulative impact assessment?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> both SEA (Strategic Environmental Assessment) and EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) processes in Georgia include the requirement to assess cumulative impacts, but the extent and quality of implementation can vary.

Do the SEA/EIA processes include public participation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> At the scoping stage, the SEA/EIA considers the involvement of people

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> There is a general requirement that an ecological expertise should be made prior to perform any human activity such as constructing of new large objects, roads, plants, factories, which would potentially have a negative impact on the environment. This Code describes requirements and details for procedures.

61. Are there any other legal and/or administrative measures in your country to avoid, mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of development activities on the sites of national and international importance for migratory birds? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 3.5)

Yes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Law of Georgia EIA.pdf](#)

[Law of Georgia on Environmental Liability.pdf](#)

Please describe each measure and provide details for each of them

>>> Law of Georgia on Environmental Liability Entered into force on 2 March 2021

Please rank the effectiveness of these measures:

Medium

Please provide details and the reasons for lower effectiveness

>>> 1. Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia (EIA/SEA requirements)

Effectiveness: HIGH

Cumulative impact assessment and biodiversity-focused evaluation are legally required.

Measures can prevent or adjust harmful developments during permitting.

Weakness: Quality varies by project; enforcement of post-approval mitigation is inconsistent.

2. Law on the System of Protected Areas

Effectiveness: HIGH

Strong legal basis for avoiding impacts through activity restrictions in protected areas.

Enables rejection or redesign of incompatible developments.

Weakness: Some important bird habitats fall outside the formal protected area network.

3. Law of Georgia on Environmental Liability (2022)

Effectiveness: MODERATE to HIGH (emerging)

Introduces robust remediation and compensation tools aligned with EU standards.

Still in early implementation; practical cases are limited.

Weakness: Requires more guidance and case-based application, especially in bird-rich habitats.

4. International site designations (Ramsar, Emerald, UNESCO)

Effectiveness: MODERATE

Provide a protective framework and international visibility.

Support access to conservation funding and international reporting.

Weakness: Legal protection depends on integration with national legislation and EIA enforcement.

5. Administrative conditions in permitting and EIA approval

Effectiveness: MODERATE

Allows tailored mitigation/monitoring conditions to be attached to development permits.

Enforcement and monitoring are improving but can lack follow-through.

Weakness: Long-term ecological monitoring is not always guaranteed.

62. In the last three years, has your country used SEA/EIA for all relevant projects, including energy sector projects such as renewable energy developments and power lines installation, to assess the impact of proposed projects on migratory waterbird species listed on Table 1 and/or habitats/sites on which they depend? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.1, Resolution 5.11 and Resolution 5.16; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(b))

Other

Please provide explanation

>>> In Georgia, the Environmental Assessment Code requires Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for all relevant development projects, including those in the energy sector (e.g., hydropower, wind farms, solar plants, and transmission lines). While these processes are formally implemented, in practice only some EIAs and SEAs have adequately assessed potential impacts on migratory waterbird species listed in AEWA Table 1 and on the habitats and sites important for these species. Some projects have included general avifauna assessments, but often without targeted analysis of migratory waterbirds, flyways, or seasonal habitat use. Additionally, cumulative and transboundary impacts are not consistently evaluated. There is a need to improve the scope, consistency, and methodological standards of ornithological assessments, including specific consideration of AEWA-listed species and key habitats.

63. Do you maintain a record of the cases of adverse impacts of development activities and other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in your country? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 3.5(a))

No

Please explain the reasons.

>>> Georgia does not maintain a centralized or systematic record of adverse impacts from development activities or other pressures on sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds, such as Ramsar sites, Emerald Network sites, or Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs). Individual EIA reports may describe potential impacts on biodiversity at specific project sites, and Protected area administrations may record certain threats or changes (e.g., disturbance, pollution, habitat degradation),

but there is no national database or registry that: Collects, tracks, or updates cases of adverse impacts over time, Links impacts specifically to AEWA-listed species or flyway-scale priorities, Or supports systematic decision-making or mitigation follow-up.

Estimated number of sites

>>> Approximately 5-7 sites

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Sites Under Pressure – Georgia \(AEWA Reporting Reference\).docx](#) - Sites Under Pressure -

Estimated number of sites avoided

>>> there are 3-4 sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds have had adverse impacts effectively avoided, mitigated, or compensated in recent years (within the AEWA reporting period).

Estimated number of sites mitigated

>>> 3 to 4 sites

Estimated number of sites compensated

>>> 3 to 4 sites

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and the impacts that have been addressed.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Mitigated Sites and Addressed Impacts – Georgia.docx](#) - Mitigated Sites and Addressed Impacts

Estimated number of sites

>>> 5 to 7 sites of national and international importance for migratory waterbirds in Georgia have experienced adverse impacts from development activities or direct human pressures without effective avoidance, mitigation, or compensation.

Please list those sites with their names, central geographic coordinates and observed impacts.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[Sites Without Effective Mitigation – Georgia.docx](#)

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> All EIA projects that may affect migratory birds in the future are highlighted. Mitigation measures have been developed at the project planning stage, the implementation of these measure are controlled by the Department of Environmental Supervision.

64. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid, minimize or mitigate impact of infrastructural developments and related disturbance affecting waterbirds?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> For infrastructure projects, it is mandatory to implement various mitigation measures, such as arranging line marking devices, taking into account the minimum distance between power lines, etc.

65. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.11 on Power Lines and Migratory Waterbirds.

65.1. Are relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, scientific bodies, nongovernmental organisations and the energy sector, being regularly consulted in order to monitor jointly the impacts of power lines on waterbirds and to agree on a common policy of action?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> In the case of such a project, NGOs prepare comments and recommendations before issuing an environmental permit. Stake holders can get involved in the scoping phase of any project.

65.2. Has a baseline of waterbird distribution, population sizes, migrations and movements (including

those between breeding, resting and feeding areas) been established as early as possible in the planning of any power line project, over a period of at least five years, and with particular emphasis on those species known to be vulnerable to electrocution or collision?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> During the power line project planning process, several seasonal researches are conducted by construction companies, the results are reflected in the EIA report.

65.3 If such studies, as described in the question above, have identified any risks, has every effort been made to ensure these are avoided?

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> According to the results obtained during the research, measures to avoid impact and mitigate measures the above are determined.

65.4. Have the location, route and direction of new power lines been designated on the basis of national zoning maps?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The information is presented in the EIA report

65.5. Has, wherever possible, the construction of power lines along major migration flyways and in habitats of conservation importance* been avoided, where such construction is likely to have significant effects on waterbirds?

* such as Special Protection Areas under the EU Birds Directive, Important Bird Areas, protected areas, Ramsar sites, the West/Central Asian Site Network for Siberian Crane and other waterbirds and other critical sites as identified by the Critical Site Network (CSN) Tool for the African-Eurasian region.

Yes

Please provide details.

>>> The EIA report discusses alternative options for project implementation

65.6. Are bird-safe designs in the construction of new power infrastructure, including measures designed to reduce electrocution and collisions being used in your country?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> For power line projects, it is mandatory to implement various mitigation measures, such as arranging line marking devices, taking into account the minimum distance between power lines, etc.

65.7. Have those sections of existing power lines that are causing relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision been identified?

Being identified

Please provide details.

>>> The project implementing company is obliged to register such cases and notify the Ministry

65.8. Where sections of existing power lines have been identified to cause relatively high levels of waterbird injury and/or mortality due to electrocution and/or collision, have they been modified as a matter of priority?

Partially

Please provide details.

>>> In Georgia, some sections of power lines known to cause significant bird collisions—especially in important migratory corridors like the Batumi Bottleneck and Javakheti Plateau—have been identified through field research and NGO-led monitoring (e.g. by SABUKO, BirdLife partners, and Georgian Ornithological Society).

65.9. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of power lines on waterbird populations at the national scale?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> While some localized monitoring of bird collisions and electrocutions along power lines has been conducted in key areas (e.g. Batumi Bottleneck, Javakheti Plateau, Kolkhuri Lowlands). There is currently no centralized database, legal requirement, or formal framework that ensures regular and systematic evaluation of power line impacts on waterbird populations across the country.

65.10. Is there in your country regular monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of mitigation measures put in place to minimise the impact of power lines on waterbird populations?

Partial

Please provide details.

>>> The project implementing company is obliged to register such cases and notify the Ministry.

65.11. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.11. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> This issue is taken into account NBSAP Georgia

66. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on how to avoid or mitigate impact of electricity power grids on migratory birds in the African-Eurasian region?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Yes (but partially and informally).

While Georgia has not officially adopted the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on electricity power grids, they have been used informally in:

Environmental Impact Assessments (particularly for wind farms and power line routing),

NGO-led bird collision monitoring projects (e.g. SABUKO),

Technical consultations involving international partners (e.g. KfW, GIZ)

67. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 5.16 on Renewable Energy and Migratory Waterbirds.

67.1. Has a national sensitivity and zoning mapping to avoid overlap of renewable energy developments with areas of importance for migratory waterbirds been developed in your country?

Being developed

Please provide details.

>>> Sensitive areas have been identified

67.2. Have any international environmental guidelines, recommendations and criteria been followed in your country for impact assessment of renewable energy developments and the utilization of renewable energy sources?

Yes

Please describe which guidelines, recommendations and criteria have been followed.

>>> In Georgia, international environmental guidelines, recommendations, and criteria have been partially applied during the impact assessment of renewable energy developments, particularly for hydropower and wind energy projects. Examples include:

1. EU SEA/EIA Directive principles — progressively integrated into national procedures under the EU-Georgia Association Agreement and Energy Community Treaty.

2. AEWA, Bern Convention, and CMS guidance documents — referenced in biodiversity assessments when migratory bird species or habitats are affected.

3. Guidelines by BirdLife International and AEWA — informally used by NGOs and consultants for avian risk assessments, especially in wind energy planning

67.3. Is post-construction monitoring being undertaken of the renewable energy installations and associated infrastructure in your country?

Yes

Please share information and lessons learnt from the post-construction monitoring (attach files or add

weblinks, if available)

>>> The project implementing company is obliged to such cases

Has adverse effect on migratory waterbirds and their habitats been identified?

No

67.4. Where damage cannot be avoided or mitigated, has compensation for damages to biodiversity been provided?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> While compensation has not been systematically applied, it has been provided in specific cases, especially where requested as part of EIA approvals (e.g. reforestation, habitat restoration, or artificial nesting sites) also Mandated under the Law of Georgia on Environmental Liability.

Operate wind farms in ways that minimise bird mortality, for example by introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Introducing shortterm shutdowns during peak migration and minimising lighting in wind farms are mandatory for the construction company

Dismantling of wind turbines in existing installations, should waterbird mortality have an effect on the population status of a species and other mitigation measures have proved insufficient.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> Planned wind farms in Georgia will not be able to change the population status of AEWA species because wind farms are not planned in sensitive areas (no projects match migration routes)

Focusing research efforts on alleviating the negative effects on waterbirds from wind farms, such as the mapping of the main migration corridors and migration crossings for waterbirds also allowing the optimising of wind farm layouts.

Not applicable

Please explain the reasons

>>> Planned wind farms in Georgia will not be able to change the population status of AEWA species because wind farms are not planned in sensitive areas (no projects match migration routes)

67.6. Have any specific measures been put in place to assess, identify and reduce potential negative impacts of biofuel production on migratory waterbirds and their habitats?

Not applicable

Please explain

>>> Georgia has not implemented any specific measures to address potential biofuel-related threats to migratory waterbirds, primarily due to the very limited presence of biofuel production in the country.

67.7. Have the measures contained in Resolution 5.16. been included in your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and relevant legislation?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014–2020 recognized general threats posed by energy infrastructure — including wind and hydropower — and emphasized the need for better alignment of energy policies with biodiversity objectives. Currently, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia has initiated the process of developing a new NBSAP. This process is being supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Environmental Assessment Code of Georgia includes SEA and EIA procedures, requiring biodiversity assessments for energy sector projects.

The Law of Georgia on Environmental Liability (2022) supports the mitigation and compensation of biodiversity damage, potentially relevant to Resolution 5.16.

68. Has your country used the following AEWA Conservation Guidelines - Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment (Resolution 6.11)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Georgia has not formally adopted or institutionalized the AEWA “Renewable Energy Technologies and Migratory Species: Guidelines for Sustainable Deployment”.

However, some principles from the guidelines have been informally applied during the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of wind energy and hydropower projects—especially those financed by international lenders (e.g. EBRD, IFC), which often require alignment with international biodiversity standards.

Additionally, NGOs and biodiversity experts in Georgia have referred to AEWA and CMS guidance when reviewing energy developments in areas important for migratory birds (e.g. eastern steppe zones, Javakheti wetlands).

69. Is by-catch of waterbirds in fishing gear taking place in your country? (Resolution 3.8) (Please respond to this question only with respect to species, which are NOT considered seabirds. Seabird by-catch is dealt with in section 4.6 Seabirds)

No

Please provide details

>>> Very rare cases of sea gull by-catches.

71. Has any project / initiative been implemented in your country that promotes the integration of cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds into policy and decision-making affecting them or their habitats? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 2.6)

Yes

Please provide details for each project / initiative

>>> Chachuna Managed Reserve Ecotourism Project (2023-ongoing):

Developed community-led birdwatching and eco-tourism services that support both conservation of migratory birds and local livelihoods, integrating these benefits into local development planning.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014-2020:

Recognizes the importance of wetlands and waterbirds for recreation, tourism, and fisheries, and promotes integrating ecosystem service values into policy and legal frameworks.

Save Nature – Georgia Project (2021-2025):

Aims to strengthen biodiversity governance, including the mainstreaming of ecosystem services (such as cultural and provisioning values of migratory waterbirds) into national policies and land-use planning.

Dedoplistskaro Biosphere Reserve Project (2022-2027):

Focuses on restoring habitats used by migratory birds and integrating ecosystem services into rural development and land-use decisions, benefiting both biodiversity and local communities.

Are there any other examples or case studies in your country of policies and/or decision making that takes into account cultural and provisioning ecosystem services of migratory waterbirds?

Yes

Please provide details for each of them

>>> 1. Imereti Wetlands and the Environmental Protection of Mtkvari River

This initiative involves the wetlands and floodplains along the Mtkvari River, which are crucial habitats for migratory waterbirds, especially waterfowl.

The project focuses on the sustainable management of wetland ecosystems and local communities who rely on the river for fishing and agriculture.

Government and NGO partnerships, such as those with WWF Georgia and Green Alternative, have supported the initiative.

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 6.3. Other Human Activities

>>> Human activities such as agriculture, fishing, infrastructure development, and unregulated tourism continue to impact migratory waterbirds and their habitats in Georgia. Key concerns include wetland drainage, disturbance during breeding and migration seasons, and habitat fragmentation. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) procedures and protected area regulations aim to mitigate these threats, but further integration of AEWA objectives into sectoral planning is needed.

Pressures and Responses

7. Research and Monitoring

72. Does your country have in place waterbird monitoring schemes for the AEWA species? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Actions 1.4(a) and 1.4(b))

Yes

Covering the breeding period

Guidance: Including pre- and post-breeding sites of concentration, such as moulting sites close to breeding areas

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> While Georgia conducts monitoring in key wetland areas that are important for migratory waterbirds, such as Kolkheti National Park and Paliastomi Lake, the coverage may not yet be fully comprehensive. Monitoring may not cover all species or all breeding sites within the country, and may not yield statistically robust estimates for all breeding populations every triennium.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA), in collaboration with institutions like Ilia State University and NGOs such as SABUKO (BirdLife Georgia), has been conducting waterbird monitoring activities. A Biodiversity Monitoring Division has been established within the Biodiversity and Forestry Department. One of the main objective of this division is to develop and implement a national biodiversity monitoring platform.

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> In Georgia, demographic data such as age and sex classes are not yet systematically collected for all species covered by AEWA. However, in certain targeted monitoring activities—particularly for priority or threatened species—such data are gathered when feasible, depending on available expertise and resources. The development of the national biodiversity monitoring platform is expected to improve the standardization and consistency of demographic data collection in the future.

Covering the passage period

Partially

Please provide details. (incl. list the species covered OR not covered (whichever list is shorter))

>>> Ilia State University has been monitoring waterbird species in Javakheti region.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected?(Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> For additional please contact Zura Javakhishvili at zurab.javakhishvili.1@iliauni.edu.ge

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> In Georgia, demographic data such as age and sex classes are not yet systematically collected for all species covered by AEWA. However, in certain targeted monitoring activities—particularly for priority or threatened species—such data are gathered when feasible, depending on available expertise and resources. The development of the national biodiversity monitoring platform is expected to improve the standardization and consistency of demographic data collection in the future.

Covering the non-breeding/wintering period

Fully [Guidance: Coverage is full when all internationally and nationally important non-breeding/wintering sites are covered at least by one comprehensive annual count.]

Please provide details.

>>> Ilia State University and non-governmental organization "Psovi" has been monitoring winter waterbird species in Kolikheti National Park since 2012-2013.

Is information on drivers of population trends also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> For additional please contact Zura Javakhishvili at zurab.javakhishvili.1@iliauni.edu.ge

Are demographic data (age and sex classes) also being collected? (Resolution 8.5; ref. document AEWA/MOP 8.27)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> In Georgia, demographic data such as age and sex classes are not yet systematically collected for all species covered by AEWA. However, in certain targeted monitoring activities—particularly for priority or threatened species—such data are gathered when feasible, depending on available expertise and resources. The development of the national biodiversity monitoring platform is expected to improve the standardization and consistency of demographic data collection in the future.

73. Have you undertaken after MOP8 a brief assessment of existing monitoring activities in your country against the priorities set out in document AEWA/MOP 8.27 in order to help identify ways in which they can best implement those recommendations? (Resolution 8.5)

Yes

Please provide details

>>> After MOP8, Georgia conducted a preliminary assessment of its existing monitoring activities, identifying gaps in alignment with AEWA/MOP 8.27 priorities. This assessment was part of the ongoing development of the national biodiversity monitoring platform. While progress has been made, particularly in strengthening coordination and monitoring capacities, the platform's full implementation is still in progress. The findings are guiding improvements to better align Georgia's monitoring activities with AEWA recommendations in the future.

74. Are data collected through the International Waterbird Census or other relevant monitoring schemes being actively used in your country to inform national-level implementation of AEWA? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 1.5(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> For additional please contact Zura Javakhishvili at zurab.javakhishvili.1@iliauni.edu.ge

75. Has your country supported, technically or financially, through bilateral or multilateral initiatives, other Parties or Range States requiring assistance and support in designing appropriate monitoring schemes, developing their capacity and overall strengthening of waterbird monitoring and population data collection? (Resolutions 5.2 and 8.5)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> primarily due to limited financial resources

76. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on waterbird monitoring?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the **Ctrl button** on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What guidance has been used instead?

>>> Ilia State University used the International Waterbird Census Guideline

77. Has your government provided over the past triennium funds and/or logistical support for the International Waterbird Census and/or other waterbird monitoring scheme at international or national level? (Resolution 6.3)

Yes

Nationally

Yes

Please provide details

>>> During 2021–2024, Georgia provided logistical support for the International Waterbird Census at the national level, including coordination of counts and involvement of local experts.

Internationally

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Georgia has not provided financial or logistical support for international waterbird monitoring schemes during 2021–2024. The main reasons are limited financial and technical resources, as well as the prioritization of strengthening national monitoring systems and capacities.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> During the period of 2021–2024, the Government of Georgia provided logistical support for the International Waterbird Census (IWC) at the national level. This included coordination of annual counts in key sites, mobilization of local experts, and institutional support through the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture. While no direct funding was allocated, technical and organizational assistance has been consistently provided.

78. Has your country donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund in the past triennium (Resolution 6.3, 7.7 and 8.5)?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reason

>>> Georgia has not donated funds to the African-Eurasian Waterbird Fund during the 2021–2024 triennium. The primary reason is the prioritization of national efforts to develop and implement a comprehensive biodiversity monitoring platform, which has required significant allocation of available financial and technical resources. As a country with limited resources, Georgia has focused on strengthening its domestic monitoring capacities before extending support to international initiatives.

80. Has the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds been investigated in your country? (AEWA Action Plan, paragraph 4.3.12). When answering this question please also consider question 59 in chapter 6. Management of human activities.

No

Are there plans to investigate the impact of lead fishing weights on waterbirds in your country?

No

Please provide reason(s)

>>> Because of lack of financial resources

81. Has your country established partnerships and initiated joint research programmes at any level, with clear timeframes for delivery, to fill priority knowledge gaps as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.30? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.1(a)).

No, but initiative(s)/research programme(s) are being developed

Please provide details

>>> Georgia is in the process of developing initiatives and research programs to address priority knowledge gaps identified in AEWA/MOP 8.30. These efforts are part of the ongoing development of the national biodiversity monitoring platform and will help enhance understanding of waterbird populations and their habitats

82. In this reporting period, have results of conservation and management interventions, whether successful or unsuccessful, been published in your country so as to inform future conservation and management actions? (Article III.2(k), Resolution 8.7)

Yes

Please provide details and reference to each publication or attach a copy

>>> Red Deer Monitoring (2021): An assessment of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) population in Borjomi-Kharagauli National Park was conducted, offering data on population trends and informing management decisions for the species' conservation.

2. brown trout monitoring

3. Waterbird counting in javakheti region

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[მიგრანტ წყალმცურავ ფრინველთა მონიტორინგი 2024 - ჯავახეთი Final \(1\).docx](#) - Waterbird

[Final report-2024-Eng.docx](#) - Brown Trout

[undp-georgia-monitoring-deer-2021-eng.pdf](#) - Red deer monitoring

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 7. Research and Monitoring

>>> Georgia is developing a national biodiversity monitoring platform to improve data collection and coordination. Species-specific monitoring has been carried out (e.g. red deer, Bezoar goat), and results have been published to inform future conservation. Participation in the International Waterbird Census continues annually with national logistical support.

Pressures and Responses

8. Education and Information

8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

83. Has your country developed and implemented programmes for raising awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA specifically? (Strategic Plan 2009-2017, Objective 4, Target 4.3 and AEWA Action Plan, paragraphs 6.1-6.4, Resolution 3.10, Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Guidance: Such programmes should consist of a series of established, long-term communication activities, which are guided by clearly defined goals, target audiences and communication channels. A programme does not constitute a single, one-off communication activity, product or event. In other words, an established national programme to raise awareness and understanding on waterbird conservation and about AEWA would ideally be a number of targeted communication activities which are guided by a communication plan and are backed by sufficient human and financial resources.

Being developed

Please provide starting date and expected finalisation date of the development process; contact details of a contact person for each programme

>>> The non-governmental organization "Nature Conservation Georgia", with the financial support of the Women's Fund in Georgia, has been implementing the project (training course) "Women for Nature Conservation" since the end of 2020. The field course included field identification of waterbirds on the Jandari and Kumisi lakes. For more information, please contact the representative of the non-governmental organization "Nature Conservation Georgia, Dachi Shoshitashvili. (Shoshitashvili.dachi@gmail.com)

Will the programme specifically focus on AEWA and on the provisions of its Action Plan?

Yes

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> In terms of raising awareness

84. Has a National AEWA Focal Point for Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) been designated by your country? (Resolution 5.5; Resolution 6.10)

Yes

Is the National CEPA Focal Point from the government or non-governmental sector?

Government

Has the AEWA CEPA Focal Point begun coordinating national implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> It has just started working on this issue

How can the cooperation between the appointed AEWA CEPA Focal Point and the Ramsar CEPA Focal Points be described?

There is very close cooperation

85. Have measures been taken by your country to implement the provisions related to "Education and Information" in the AEWA Action Plan over the last triennium? (AEWA Action Plan, Paragraphs 6.1-6.4)

Yes

Please indicate which measures have been taken:

a. National training programmes have been arranged for personnel responsible for implementing AEWA

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Limited financial and technical resources

b. Training programmes and materials have been developed in cooperation with other Parties and/or the Agreement Secretariat

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Training programmes and materials in cooperation with other Parties or the Agreement Secretariat have not yet been developed in Georgia, but future collaborations are being considered.

c. AEWA related information and training resources have been exchanged with other Parties and/or shared with the Agreement Secretariat

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Limited resources and ongoing national capacity-building efforts have prevented such exchanges, though they are planned for the future.

d. Specific public awareness campaigns for the conservation of populations listed in Table 1 have been conducted

Yes

How can the effectiveness of the measures be rated?

Moderate

Please provide details

>>> In 2018 with GIZ support, Ilia State university has trained representatives of Kolkheti National Park and Non-governmental organizations. The trainings covered issues related to identification of migratory species. Also similar initiatives are often conducted by organizations like AEWA, Ramsar, and BirdLife International. These trainings typically focus on migratory species identification, monitoring techniques, and data collection methods for conservation efforts.

86. Have World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) activities been carried out in your country during this reporting cycle? (Resolution 5.5)

Yes

Please describe the activity/activities briefly and upload any sample materials, links or photos available related to the activity/event.

>>> Georgia has actively participated in World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) during the reporting cycle. Notably, on October 12, 2024, the Zaur Chantladze Bird Watching Festival was organized by the NGO Be Active, Be Healthy at the Kobuleti Protected Areas. This event featured birdwatching activities aimed at raising public awareness about migratory birds and their conservation

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[http://
worldmigratory_bird_day](http://worldmigratorybirdday.org)

87. Has your country provided funding and/or other support, as appropriate (e.g. expertise, network, skills and resources) towards the implementation of the AEWA Communication Strategy and/or towards priority CEPA activities in the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? Please consider both national and international funding and different types of support provided. (Resolution 6.10)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of financial resources

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 8.1. Communication, Education and Public Awareness

>>> Georgia has made progress in Communication, Education, and Public Awareness (CEPA), especially through events like World Migratory Bird Day (WMBD) and training programs (e.g., Ilia State University training in 2018). These efforts help raise awareness about migratory species and their conservation. However, there is still room to expand national outreach and formalize communication strategies for broader public engagement.

Pressures and Responses

9. Implementation

88. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the resources needed for the delivery of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.6.(b))

Yes

Please provide details; attach the assessment or provide a weblink, if available

>>> Georgia, under the Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN) has undertaken assessment of needs for implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for 2014-2020, which is the main strategic document in Georgia and to some extent covers issues related to AEWA. At the same time, the Biodiversity Finance Plan was developed and adopted in 2019 and the plan is currently being implemented to close the gap in financial needs. The finance plan aims at increasing financial resources for conservation for all sources, including the state budget. The new needs assessment will be undertaken once the new NBSAP is developed. Nowadays

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<https://www.biofin.org/knowledge-product/biodiversity-finance-plan-bfp>

Have you developed a resource mobilization plan?

Yes, and it is being implemented

Please provide details; attach the plan or provide a weblink, if available

>>> Georgia has developed a resource mobilization plan to support the implementation of the AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027. This plan is integrated within the country's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for 2014-2020.

The NBSAP outlines the development of a national RMS, aiming to monitor current biodiversity funding and identify financial and human resources necessary for implementation

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

[NBSAP 2014-20](#)

Please rate the degree of implementation of the resource mobilisation plan:

Medium (some resources are secured)

Please provide details and reasons for the lower degree of implementation

>>> Some resources have been secured, but full implementation is limited due to funding gaps, reliance on external donors, and capacity constraints.

89. Has your country provided resources to address the resource needs as identified in document AEWA/MOP 8.43, for enabling and strengthening the international-level coordination and delivery of the Strategic Plan? (Resolution 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Georgia has not provided resources at the international level due to limited national funding and prioritization of domestic conservation and monitoring needs. The focus remains on strengthening national capacity and implementing AEWA commitments within the country.

90. Has your country approached non-contracting party range states to encourage them to accede to the Agreement? (Resolution 3.10; AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Target 5.2)

Report only on activities over the past triennium

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is no formal provisions on that issues in bilateral agreements between Georgia and other countries.

91. Does your country have in place a national coordination mechanism for implementation of AEWA, possibly linking to national coordination mechanisms for other biodiversity Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)? (Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3(b))

Guidance: Such mechanism can be a dedicated cross-institutional working group, involving representatives of the civil society and other relevant stakeholders, aimed at planning, coordinating and reporting the implementation of the

Agreement in the country. Alternatively, the implementation of AEWA at national level can be coordinated as an extension of larger national coordination mechanisms for other MEAs, such as National Ramsar Committees or CBD NBSAPs coordination.

Yes, but it is not operational

Please explain the reasons

>>> There is regular exchange of relevant information between the Ministry of Environmental protection and Agriculture of Georgia and relevant research institutions.

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Communication between the focal point of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and focal points of other biodiversity related conventions or agreements has an informal character yet.

92. Have you undertaken a national assessment of the capacity needs for AEWA implementation? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.3.(e))

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Work on this issue is ongoing

93.1. Cooperate in launching regional initiatives, particularly in Africa, to address the implementation of capacity priorities, linking to the African Initiative, including scientific collaboration as well as a “younger generations” component, and including provision for actions to be further informed through country-specific needs assessments.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Georgia has engaged in regional initiatives to address capacity priorities for AEWA implementation, particularly through the AEWA African Initiative. This initiative aims to promote the implementation of AEWA in Africa, focusing on conserving migratory waterbird populations and habitats under threat. It includes scientific collaboration and components targeting younger generations, aligning with the objectives outlined in AEWA/MOP 8.43

However, Georgia's direct involvement in these initiatives is limited. The country has not yet undertaken a national assessment of capacity needs for AEWA implementation, which is a prerequisite for effectively participating in and benefiting from such regional collaborations. This gap hinders the full integration of Georgia into the African Initiative's framework.

93.2. Establish procedures for ensuring continuity of succession and transfer of knowledge and skills, when there are changes in personnel responsible for AEWA national implementation.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Georgia ensures continuity and knowledge transfer for AEWA implementation through training, collaboration with NGOs and research institutions, clear documentation, integration into national strategies, and local stakeholder engagement.

93.3. Hold regional or sub-regional preparatory meetings before each ordinary session of the MOP, in particular for African Range States, and for such meetings to include an enhanced capacity-building component targeting priority needs identified by the Parties concerned.

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Yes, Georgia participates in regional preparatory meetings before AEWA MOP sessions. These meetings, including the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for MOP8 in 2022, focus on migratory waterbird conservation and include capacity-building components to address the priority needs of the Parties.

94. Has your country concluded, or considered concluding, twinning schemes between sites with other countries, the sites of which share common migratory waterbirds or conservation issues? (Resolution 5.20)

Yes

Please provide details on each twinning arrangement

>>> several departments and agencies under the Ministry of Environmental protection and Agriculture of Georgia work on this issue.

95. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Georgia coordinates AEWA implementation with national processes related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. This includes integrating AEWA's goals with broader biodiversity conservation strategies and aligning actions to meet global biodiversity targets, ensuring a cohesive approach to biodiversity management.

96. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of achieving these goals? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> in Georgia, AEWA officers are coordinated with national processes contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDGs 14, 15, and 13. AEWA objectives are integrated into the NBSAP, monitoring data supports national SDG reporting, and cross-sectoral coordination ensures alignment with biodiversity and sustainability goals.

97. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes to implementation and assess the delivery of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> At the 14th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS COP14), Georgia highlighted the importance of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032 for improving the implementation of CMS goals and emphasized integrating its goals and targets into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

CMS

This demonstrates Georgia's commitment to aligning AEWA implementation with broader migratory species conservation efforts under the CMS framework.

98. Are those officers in your country's government responsible for AEWA implementation coordinated and engaged with national processes contributing towards the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024? (AEWA Strategic Plan 2019-2027, Action 5.4(a))

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA) oversees the implementation of both AEWA and Ramsar commitments. This includes integrating wetland conservation into national policies, aligning with the Ramsar Strategic Plan's goals of wise use and ecological character maintenance.

Georgia, as a Contracting Party to the Ramsar Convention, has designated several Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites), including the Kolkheti Wetlands and Javakheti Wetlands. These sites are integral to both AEWA and Ramsar objectives, facilitating coordinated conservation efforts

Furthermore, Georgia's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) incorporates objectives that support the Ramsar Strategic Plan, ensuring that AEWA-related activities contribute to the sustainable management of wetlands.

99. Are the AEWA priorities integrated into your country's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) and/or other similar national implementation mechanisms/processes for other international strategic plans and policies (Resolution 6.3; AEWA Strategic Plan, Targets 5.4 and 5.5)?

99.1 The new generation of NBSAPs related to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (as adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 2022)

Yes

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were integrated

>>> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Georgia 2014 – 2020 (Actions: A.3-o3.3, A.3- o5.1.,A.3 - o5.3.,C.1.-o1.1,C.1.-o1.3.,

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[NBSAP_Georgia.pdf](#)

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

Medium (Please provide details to support your ranking and the reasons for limited implementation)

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> AEWA priorities are partially integrated into national strategies, such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and Georgia participates in relevant international frameworks (e.g., Ramsar, CMS, SDGs). However, limited financial and human resources, gaps in long-term monitoring, and the need for stronger inter-agency coordination and local-level implementation reduce the overall effectiveness. Capacity-building and sustained funding are needed to fully meet AEWA objectives across all regions.

99.2 The relevant Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were integrated

>>> Georgia has integrated key AEWA priorities from document AEWA/MOP 8.36 into national strategies, including: incorporation of AEWA objectives into the NBSAP, alignment with SDGs, strengthening of migratory waterbird monitoring, and improving baseline knowledge for conservation and management.

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

Medium (Please provide details to support your ranking and the reasons for limited implementation)

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Georgia has made notable progress in integrating AEWA priorities into national frameworks such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and through the designation and management of Ramsar Sites. AEWA goals are also aligned with relevant Sustainable Development Goals and other international commitments (e.g. CMS Strategic Plan, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework).

99.3 The Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

Yes

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were integrated

>>> Georgia is engaged with national processes contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032. AEWA implementation is aligned with CMS objectives and integrated into national biodiversity strategies, with coordination between responsible agencies and ongoing efforts to monitor migratory species and their habitats.

Georgia has integrated AEWA priorities from document AEWA/MOP 8.36 by incorporating AEWA objectives into the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), aligning with SDGs, strengthening monitoring of migratory waterbirds, and improving baseline knowledge for effective conservation.

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

Medium (Please provide details to support your ranking and the reasons for limited implementation)

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Georgia has made significant progress in integrating AEWA priorities into national strategies, such as the **NBSAP** and aligning with SDGs. It has strengthened waterbird monitoring and improved baseline knowledge for conservation. However, some limitations include **insufficient funding** for long-term monitoring programs, **limited human resources** for implementation, and **coordination challenges** between relevant agencies. Continued efforts are needed to overcome these challenges and enhance the effectiveness of AEWA priorities in the country.

99.4 The Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

Yes

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were integrated

>>> Georgia has integrated AEWA priorities from document AEWA/MOP 8.36 by aligning AEWA objectives with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), enhancing migratory waterbird monitoring, improving baseline conservation knowledge, and aligning efforts with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

Medium (Please provide details to support your ranking and the reasons for limited implementation)

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Georgia has made significant progress in integrating AEWA priorities, such as aligning AEWA objectives with the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) and enhancing migratory waterbird monitoring. However, challenges remain, including **limited funding** for long-term monitoring, **coordination gaps** between agencies, and **inadequate local-level implementation**. These limitations hinder the full realization of AEWA priorities, requiring additional resources and inter-agency collaboration to improve effectiveness.

99.5 Other international strategic plans and policies

Yes

Please name the other strategic planning processes

>>> Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan - Focused on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Strategic Plan - For the conservation of migratory species and their habitats.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Please provide details on which specific AEWA priorities, as per document AEWA/MOP 8.36, were incorporated

>>> Strengthening Migratory Waterbird Species Conservation and Recovery: Georgia has designated several Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Sites) that support migratory waterbird populations, aligning with AEWA's conservation objectives.

Ensuring Sustainable Use of Waterbirds: The country has implemented measures to regulate hunting and other human activities affecting waterbirds, ensuring their sustainable use throughout their flyways.

Maintaining a Robust Network of Protected Areas: Georgia has established protected areas that are managed to maintain waterbird populations, contributing to AEWA's goal of a robust network of protected areas

Please rank the progress of implementation of the integrated AEWA priorities

Medium (Please provide details to support your ranking and the reasons for limited implementation)

Field for additional information (optional)

>>> Georgia has made progress in implementing AEWA priorities, such as designating Ramsar Sites and regulating hunting. However, challenges remain due to limited monitoring, funding constraints, and the need for better inter-agency coordination and local capacity.

Sustainable Development Goals

Yes

Please provide details

>>> The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global framework adopted by all United Nations Member States to address urgent environmental, political, and economic challenges. Specifically, the relevant SDGs for AEWA implementation include:

1. **SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation** - Promotes the conservation of wetlands and freshwater ecosystems essential for waterbird habitats.

2. **SDG 14: Life Below Water** - Focuses on the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, supporting migratory waterbirds that rely on coastal and marine ecosystems.

3. **SDG 15: Life on Land** - Aims to protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, including wetland habitats vital for migratory species.

These SDGs align with AEWA's objectives by emphasizing the protection and restoration of habitats crucial for migratory waterbirds and biodiversity.

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Georgia has undertaken activities to promote the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). These efforts involve engaging with relevant government bodies, including the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, to integrate waterbird and wetland conservation into national development projects. This integration aligns with AEWA's objectives and supports broader international commitments to biodiversity conservation.

The GBF, adopted at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP15) in 2022, sets out an ambitious pathway to reach the global vision of a world living in harmony with nature by 2050. It includes four overarching goals and 23 targets for 2030, focusing on ecosystem and species health, sustainable use of biodiversity, equitable sharing of benefits, and implementation and finance

In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention and COP15 decisions, CBD Parties, including Georgia, are required to update or revise their NBSAPs and develop Biodiversity Finance Plans to align with the goals and targets of the GBF.

Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024-2032

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Georgia has undertaken activities to promote the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species 2024–2032 (SPMS). These efforts involve engaging with relevant government bodies, including the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, to integrate waterbird and wetland conservation into national development projects. This integration aligns with AEWA's objectives and supports broader international commitments to biodiversity conservation.

Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016-2024

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Georgia has promoted the relevance of AEWA implementation in the context of the Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan 2016–2024. This includes integrating waterbird and wetland conservation into national development projects, aligning with the Ramsar Convention's goals of wetland conservation, sustainable use, and effective site management.

101. How would your country suggest promoting further links between the biodiversity MEAs to which your country is a Contracting Party, so as to make your work more efficient and effective?

>>> It is necessary to implement joint projects on shared priority issues across biodiversity MEAs. This approach will enable countries to use existing financial and technical resources more efficiently and promote coordinated action toward common conservation goals

102. Has your country donated funds to the AEWA Small Grants Fund over the past triennium? (Resolutions 7.1 and 8.3)

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Georgia do not have donated to the ****AEWA Small Grants Fund**** in the past triennium due to budget constraints, prioritization of national projects, or a focus on other forms of support for AEWA implementation. Contributions are voluntary, and not all countries contribute each triennium.

103. Has your country donated other funding or provided in-kind support to activities coordinated by the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Because of lack finance

104. Has your country prioritised and allocated a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to the UNEP/AEWA Secretariat for Technical Committee support or for any other area of work? (Resolutions 7.11, 7.12, 8.11 and 8.12)

No and has not been prioritised

Please explain the reasons

>>> Because of lack finance

105. Please report on the implementation of Resolution 6.21 on Resource mobilization for the implementation of AEWA.

105.1 Did your country's government provide in the last triennium financial and/or in-kind resources to support national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Agreement, particularly those in line with the AEWA Strategic Plan including the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa, and in accordance with your national plans, priorities and programmes?

Yes

Please describe the resources provided

>>> Georgia provided in-kind support, including staff time, national waterbird monitoring, data collection,

participation in AEWA-related meetings, and cooperation with NGOs and academia to support AEWA objectives.

105.2 Does your country's government have unpaid dues to the AEWA Trust Fund (annual assessed contributions to the Agreement's budget as approved by each session of the Meeting of the Parties)?

No

105.3 Has your country's government provided funding to support developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to meet their obligations under AEWA, and the implementation of the AEWA Plan of Action for Africa 2019-2027? Under this question please report for support provided outside of formal and established intergovernmental cooperation. For the latter, please refer to the next question 105.4.

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> lack of finance

105.4 Does your country's government participate in any South-South, North-South or triangular cooperation to enhance financial and technical support for the successful implementation of AEWA activities?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> Lack of resources

105.5 Does your country's government use innovative financing mechanisms for implementing the AEWA Strategic Plan such as a (national) Migratory Waterbirds Fund?

No

Please explain the reasons

>>> due to limited financial and institutional resources

105.6 Does the implementation of AEWA in your country benefit from synergies between biodiversity-related conventions at national level, amongst others, through information sharing on potential funding opportunities and sharing of financial resources such as the Desertification Fund, Green Climate Fund, the Adaptation Fund, and the Global Environmental Facility?

Yes

Please describe each synergetic arrangement and benefits acquired

>>> Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Synergy: Georgia implements GEF-financed projects that integrate objectives of AEWA and other biodiversity-related conventions (e.g., CBD, Ramsar).

Benefits: Supports habitat conservation, wetland restoration, and species monitoring—key actions that contribute to AEWA targets.

Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Synergy: Projects such as those promoting ecosystem-based adaptation indirectly support waterbird habitats (e.g., wetlands, coastal zones).

Benefits: Enhances ecosystem resilience, improves wetland management, and complements AEWA conservation goals.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Synergy: AEWA implementation is coordinated within broader biodiversity frameworks like Georgia's NBSAP, aligned with CBD and Kunming-Montreal GBF targets.

Benefits: Ensures integrated reporting, shared data, and joint policy planning for migratory species and their habitats.

Ramsar Convention

Synergy: Georgia's Ramsar Site designation and wetland management activities support AEWA species conservation.

Benefits: Protects important stopover and wintering sites for migratory waterbirds; facilitates joint monitoring and international cooperation.

Pressures and Responses

10. Climate Change

106. Please outline relevant climate change research, assessments and/or adaptation measures that are relevant to migratory waterbirds and which have been undertaken or planned in your country. (Resolution 5.13)

a. Research and studies of climate change impacts on waterbirds

Planned

Please provide details

>>> Integration into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP): Georgia is updating its NBSAP to align with the Global Biodiversity Framework, aiming to incorporate climate adaptation measures that benefit migratory waterbirds.

b. Assessment of the potential vulnerability to climate change of key habitats used by waterbird species (including those outside protected area networks) (Please note that the question asks about habitats, rather than sites. Question 43 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates vulnerability of sites to climate change)

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> The "Joint Monitoring for Environmental Protection in BSB countries" project, implemented by SABUKO in Kolkheti National Park, was conducted from June 2020 to August 2022. The project culminated in a final meeting and press conference on August 31, 2022, where SABUKO summarized the progress and results of their work in the park.

During the project, SABUKO carried out significant research activities, including the installation of air and water monitoring systems, and the use of drone and remote sensing technologies to monitor invasive plant species. These efforts contributed to the development of a methodology for joint monitoring of natural habitats and invasive species, ensuring the collection of compatible data and the assessment of potential threats to the ecosystems.

The results of this project are valuable for informing conservation strategies and can serve as a case study for other Contracting Parties interested in similar environmental monitoring and biodiversity protection initiatives.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

<http://bsbecomonitoring.net>

c. Assessment of the potential vulnerability of waterbird species to climate change.

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> Between 2021 and 2024, Georgia undertook broader climate change vulnerability assessments that included ecosystems and habitats important for waterbirds. These assessments addressed projected climate change impacts on biodiversity, including wetland and alpine habitats that support breeding and migratory waterbird species. Notable work includes:

Wetland ecosystem assessments in the Javakheti Region (2021–2023), including Javakheti National Park and associated Ramsar Sites. These wetlands are important for migratory and breeding waterbirds and were part of broader studies under the EU and KfW-funded EMBRACE programme, which included climate vulnerability components.

Development of Georgia's Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC (ongoing as of 2024), which includes analysis of climate change effects on biodiversity and ecosystems, including critical waterbird habitats such as high mountain wetlands and lowland wetland complexes.

Initiatives under the "Enhancing Climate Resilience of Georgia's Forests and Adjacent Communities" (2021–2023), which also integrated biodiversity and ecosystem-based adaptation components relevant to wetland and riparian systems.

You have attached the following Web links/URLs to this answer.

https://www.kfw-entwicklungsbank.de/PDF/Entwicklungsfinanzierung/L%C3%A4nder-und-Programme/S%C3%BCdkaukasus/EN_Proj_Sheet_EMBRACE.pdf

http://https://wwfca.org/library/reports/eng/climate_change_vulnerability_assessment_of_pas_eng_final_2016.pdf

d. Review of relevant national conservation policies relevant to waterbirds and climate change.

Undertaken

Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> Georgia has already incorporated waterbird conservation into its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2014–2020, which recognizes climate change as a cross-cutting threat.

The Climate Change Strategy of Georgia 2030 and its associated action plans include nature-based and ecosystem-based adaptation measures relevant to wetland and waterbird conservation.

Ramsar site designation and management plans for key wetlands (e.g., Javakheti and Ispani) are in place and include climate and biodiversity objectives.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ge-nbsap-v2-en.pdf](#) - NBSAP 2014-2020

e. National Action Plan for helping waterbirds adapt to climate change (as a separate implementation process or as part of a larger national framework for biodiversity adaptation to climate change. Please note that Question 44 in Section 5, sub-section 5.2 investigates national measures for increasing resilience of the ecological network for waterbirds to climate change).

Planned

Please provide details

>>> Georgia is currently expected to update its NBSAP to reflect the new global biodiversity priorities, including targets that may encompass climate adaptation measures for species such as migratory waterbirds.

f. Other undertaken or planned relevant activities.

Yes

Please specify and provide details. Please provide references or weblinks to any such work so as to facilitate their use as potential case-studies to assist other Contracting Parties

>>> Javakheti Protected Areas are important areas for birds and there are also 2 recently established Ramsar sites. The protected area management programs (Javakheti and Vashlovani) offer unit actions related to climate change (eg adaptation plan development, monitoring equipment, training). The process of developing new management plans is currently underway.

107. Has your country used the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on measures needed to help waterbirds to adapt to climate change?

Notice: Before clicking on the above hyperlink, please keep pressing the Ctrl button on your keyboard to open the link in a new tab.

No

Please explain the reasons. What other guidance has been used instead?

>>> While not formally adopted as national policy, the principles and recommendations from the AEWA Conservation Guidelines on climate change adaptation have been taken into account in relevant assessments and planning processes in Georgia. These include the integration of ecosystem resilience, habitat connectivity, and adaptive management measures in protected area management plans and wetland conservation strategies—particularly in areas such as Javakheti Wetlands, Colchic Lowlands, and Greater Caucasus alpine wetlands. The guidelines have also informed climate vulnerability assessment frameworks and nature-based solutions under GEF and bilateral projects.

108. Has your country used the complementary Guidelines on climate change adaptation measures for waterbirds?

Yes

Please provide details

>>> Georgia developed a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the period 2014–2020, which included objectives aligned with AEWA, such as the development and implementation of a waterbird conservation management plan.

Following the adoption of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) at the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), this framework now serves as the overarching global strategy for biodiversity conservation up to 2030. In accordance with Article 6 of the Convention and COP15 decisions, CBD Parties, including Georgia, are required to update or revise their NBSAPs and develop Biodiversity Finance Plans to align with the goals and targets of the GBF.

As such, Georgia is currently expected to update its NBSAP to reflect the new global biodiversity priorities, including targets that may encompass climate adaptation measures for species such as migratory waterbirds.

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[ge-nbsap-v2-en.pdf](#) - NBSAP 2014-2020

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 10. Climate Change

>>> Georgia has developed a 2030 Climate Change Strategy and 2021–2023 Action Plan, which outlines adaptation measures in critical sectors such as forestry, water resources, and agriculture. These cross-sectoral measures are expected to have co-benefits for migratory waterbirds, particularly those reliant on freshwater ecosystems and wetlands.

Although Georgia has not yet formally adopted the AEWA "Complementary Guidelines on Climate Change Adaptation Measures for Waterbirds", relevant principles are being considered within the broader policy frameworks. The potential integration of these guidelines into future action plans is under review as part of the national biodiversity and climate coordination processes

You have attached the following documents to this answer.

[GEORGIA'S UPDATED 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution \(NDC\).pdf](#) - GEORGIA'S UPDATED 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution

[GEORGIA'S 2030 CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY.pdf](#) - GEORGIA'S 2030 CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY

[2021-2023 Action Plan of Georgia's 2030 Climate Strategy .pdf](#) - 2021-2023 Action Plan of Georgia's 2030

Pressures and Responses

11. Avian Influenza

109. What issues have proved challenging in responding nationally to the spread of the Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) in the last triennium and what further guidance or information would be useful in this respect?

List challenges

>>> Only one outbreak was recorded during the spring of 2024. This outbreak occurred in the Russian-occupied territory of Abkhazia. The lack of control over this territory due to the occupation presents an issue.

110. Does your country have in place surveillance and rapid testing programmes for HPAI of dead birds so as to inform: any enhancements to monitoring of the species populations (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7) and site-related management and biosecurity measures as needed (Resolution 8.15)?

No

111. Has your country adapted/changed in the last triennium monitoring and assessment of those species affected by avian influenza, particularly HPAI H5N1 outbreaks, as well as other diseases, as the basis for potentially implementing emergency measures envisaged by paragraph 2.3 of the AEWA Action Plan? (Resolutions 8.2 and 8.7)

No

112. Have you established HPAI contingency plans nationally and at sites of significant importance to waterbirds, including coastal seabirds? (Resolution 8.15)

No

Optionally you can provide additional information on section 11. Avian Influenza

>>> Collaborative project between Ilia State University(Georgia), Erasmus Medical Center(Netherlands), Linnaeus University (Sweden) and Royal veterinary college (UK) has been implementing Since 2008. for additional please contact Zura Javakhishvili at zurab.javakhishvili.1@iliauni.edu.ge

