



## **NATIONAL REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAMSAR CONVENTION ON WETLANDS**

**National Reports to be submitted to the 10<sup>th</sup> Meeting  
of the Conference of the Contracting Parties,  
Republic of Korea, 28 October – 4 November 2008**

Please submit the completed National Report, in electronic (Microsoft Word) format, and preferably by e-mail, to the Ramsar Secretariat by **31 March 2008**.

National Reports should be sent to: Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Secretariat ([dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org))

## Introduction & background

1. This Ramsar COP10 National Report Format (NRF) has been approved by the Standing Committee for the Ramsar Convention's Contracting Parties to complete as their national reporting to the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Conference of the Contracting Parties of the Convention (Republic of Korea, October/November 2008).
2. Following Standing Committee discussions at its 35<sup>th</sup> meeting in February 2007, and its Decisions SC35-22, -23 and -24, this COP10 National Report Format has been significantly revised and simplified in comparison with the National Report Formats provided to previous recent COPs.
3. In particular this National Report Format provides a much smaller number (66) of implementation "indicator" questions, compared with the much larger suite of questions on all aspects of national implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 included in previous NRFs.
4. The COP10 NRF indicators include, with the agreement of the Standing Committee (Decision SC35-24), certain indicators specifically requested to be included by the Convention's Scientific & Technical Review Panel (STRP) and CEPA Oversight Panel, in order to facilitate their information gathering and reporting on key aspects of scientific, technical and CEPA implementation under the Convention.
5. The 66 indicator questions are grouped under each of the implementation "Strategies" approved by the Parties at COP9 (Resolution IX.8) in the Convention's "A Framework for the implementation of the Convention's Strategic Plan 2003-2008 in the 2006 -2008 period" ([www.ramsar.org/res/key\\_res\\_ix\\_08\\_e.htm](http://www.ramsar.org/res/key_res_ix_08_e.htm)). The indicators have been selected so as to provide information on key aspects of the implementation of the Convention under each of its Strategies.
6. In addition, for each Strategy the option is provided for a Contracting Party, if it so wishes, to supply **additional information** concerning its implementation under each indicator and, more generally, on implementation of other aspects of each Strategy.

## The purposes and uses of national reporting to the Conference of the Contracting Parties

7. National Reports from Contracting Parties are official documents of the Convention, and are made publicly available through their posting on the Convention's Web site.
8. There are six main purposes for the Convention's National Reports. These are to:
  - i) provide data and information on how the Convention is being implemented;
  - ii) capture lessons/experience, so as to allow Parties to develop future action;
  - iii) identify emerging issues and implementation challenges faced by Parties that may require further attention through Convention processes;
  - iv) provide a means for Parties to be accountable against their obligations under the Convention;
  - v) provide each Party with a tool to help it assess and monitor its progress in implementation, and plan for its future implementation and priorities; and
  - vi) provide an opportunity for Parties to draw attention to their achievements during the triennium.
9. In addition, the data and information provided by Parties in their COP10 National Reports now have another important purpose, since a number of the indicators in the National Reports on Parties' implementation will provide key sources of information for the analysis and assessment of the "ecological outcome-oriented indicators of effectiveness of the implementation of the Convention" currently being further developed by the Scientific and Technical Review Panel for Standing Committee and COP10 consideration.

10. To facilitate the analysis and onward use of the data and information provided by Contracting Parties in their National Reports, once received and verified by the Ramsar Secretariat all information is entered and held by the Secretariat in a database, which then facilitates extraction and analysis of the information for a number of purposes.
11. The Convention's National Reports are used in a number of ways. These include:
- i) providing the basis for reporting by the Secretariat to each COP on the global and regional implementation, and progress in implementation, of the Convention. This is provided to Parties at COP as a series of Information Papers including:
    - the Report of the Secretary General on the implementation of the Convention at the global level (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 5);
    - the Report of the Secretary General pursuant to Article 8.2 (b), (c), and (d) concerning the List of Wetlands of International Importance (see, e.g., COP9 DOC 6); and
    - the reports providing regional overviews of the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan in each Ramsar region (see, e.g., COP9 DOCs 10-13);
  - ii) providing information on specific implementation issues in support of the provision of advice and decisions by Parties at COP. Examples at CO9 included:
    - Resolution IX.15, *The status of sites in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance*, and
    - Information Papers on *Issues and scenarios concerning Ramsar sites or parts of sites which cease to meet or never met the Ramsar Criteria* (COP9 DOC 15) and *Implementation of the Convention's CEPA Programme for the period 2003-2005* (COP9 DOC 25);
  - iii) providing the source of time-series assessments of progress on specific aspects in the implementation of the Convention, included in other Convention products. An example is the summary of progress since COP3 (Regina, 1997) in the development of National Wetland Policies, included as Table 1 in Ramsar Wise Use Handbook 2 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition, 2007); and
  - iv) providing information for reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) on the national-level implementation of the CBD/Ramsar Joint Work Plan and the Ramsar Convention's lead implementation role for the CBD for wetlands.

### **The structure of the COP10 National Report Format**

12. In line with Standing Committee Decisions SC35-21 and SC35-22, the COP10 National Report Format is in three sections.
13. **Section 1** provides the Institutional Information about the Administrative Authority and National Focal Points for the national implementation of the Convention.
14. **Section 2** is a "free-text" section in which to provide a summary of various aspects of national implementation progress and recommendations for the future.
15. **Section 3** provides the 66 implementation indicator questions, grouped under each Convention implementation strategy, and with a "free-text" section under each Strategy in which the Contracting Party may, if it wishes, add further information on national implementation of the Strategy and its indicators.

## Guidance for filling in and submitting the COP10 National Report Format

### IMPORTANT – READ THIS SECTION OF GUIDANCE BEFORE STARTING TO FILL IN THE NATIONAL REPORT FORMAT

16. All three Sections of the COP10 National Report Format should be filled in, in one of the Convention's official languages (English, French, Spanish).
17. The deadline for submission of the completed National Report Format is **31 March 2008**. It will not be possible to include information from National Reports received from Parties after that date in the analysis and reporting on Convention implementation to COP10.
18. All fields with a pale yellow background  must be filled in.
19. Fields with a pale green background  are free-text fields in which to provide additional information, if the Contracting Party so wishes. Although providing information in these fields in the COP10 NRF is optional, Contracting Parties are encouraged to provide such additional information wherever possible and relevant, since it is the experience of the Secretariat that such explanatory information is very valuable in ensuring a full understanding of implementation progress and activity, notably in informing the preparation of global and regional implementation reports to COP.
20. In order to assist Contracting Parties in their provision of such additional information, for a number of indicator questions some particularly helpful types of such information are suggested. However, of course, Parties are free to add any other relevant information they wish in any of the "Additional implementation information" fields.
21. The Format is created as a "Form" in Microsoft Word. You are only able to move to, and between, each of the yellow or green boxes to give your replies and information. All other parts of the form are locked.
22. To go to a yellow or green field you wish to fill in, move the cursor over the relevant part of the form, and left-click the mouse. The cursor will automatically move to the next field available.
23. To move down the sequence of fields to fill in, you can also use the "Tab" key on the computer keyboard.
24. For a "free-text" field, you can type in whatever information you wish. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green or yellow "free-text" box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box. This is because within the "Form" format there is limited facility to make editorial changes within the "free-text" box once text has been entered.
25. For each of the "Indicator questions" in Section 3, a drop-down menu of answer options is provided. These vary between indicators, depending on the question asked in the indicator, but are in general of the form: "Yes", "No", "Partly", "In progress", etc.
26. For each indicator question you can choose only one answer. If you wish to provide further information or clarifications concerning your answer, you can provide this in the green additional information box below the relevant indicator question.
27. To select an answer to an indicator question, use the Tab key, or move the cursor over the relevant yellow box, and left-click the mouse. The drop-down menu of answer options will appear. Left-click the mouse on the answer option you choose, and this will appear in the centre of the yellow box.

28. The NRF is not intended normally to be filled in by one person alone – for many indicators it would seem best for the principal compiler to consult with colleagues in the same and other agencies within the government who might have fuller knowledge of the Party's overall implementation of the Convention. The principal compiler can save the work at any point in the process and return to it subsequently to continue or to amend answers previously given.
29. After each session working on the NRF, remember to save the file! A recommended filename structure is: COP10NRF [Country] [date].
30. After the NRF has been completed, please send the completed National Report to the Ramsar Secretariat, preferably by email, to Alexia Dufour, Regional Affairs Officer, Ramsar Convention Secretariat, email: [dufour@ramsar.org](mailto:dufour@ramsar.org). The Secretariat must receive your completed National Report in electronic (Microsoft Word) format.
31. When the completed National Report is submitted by the Party, **it must be accompanied by a letter or e-mail message in the name of the Administrative Authority, confirming that this is that Contracting Party's official submission of its COP10 National Report.**
32. If you have any questions or problems concerning filling in the COP10 NRF, please contact the Ramsar Secretariat for advice (e-mail as above).

**SECTION 1: INSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION**

<b>NAME OF CONTRACTING PARTY: GEORGIA</b>	
<b>DESIGNATED RAMSAR ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY</b>	
<b>Name of Administrative Authority:</b>	<b>Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia</b>
<b>Head of Administrative Authority - name and title:</b>	Irakli Gvaladze, Minister
<b>Mailing address:</b>	6 Gulua str. 0114, Tbilisi
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	(995 32) 72 72 00
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT (DAILY CONTACT IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY) FOR RAMSAR CONVENTION MATTERS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Anna Rukhadze, Main Specialist of Biodiversity Protection Division
<b>Mailing address:</b>	6 Gulua str. 0114, Tbilisi
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<b>DESIGNATED NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO STRP (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL REVIEW PANEL)</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	Dr Gia Sopadze
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, Department of Geography
<b>Mailing address:</b>	1, Ilia Chavchavadze Ave., 0115 Tbilisi, Georgia
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<b>Email:</b>	g.sopadze@ecovision.ge
<b>DESIGNATED GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title of focal point:</b>	
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	
<b>Mailing address:</b>	
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>	
<b>DESIGNATED NON-GOVERNMENT NATIONAL FOCAL POINT FOR MATTERS RELATING TO THE CEPA PROGRAMME ON COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS</b>	
<b>Name and title:</b>	Levan Butkhuzi
<b>Name of organisation:</b>	NACRES- Centre for Biodiversity Conservation and Research,
<b>Mailing address:</b>	PO Box 20; 0179 Tbilisi, Georgia
<b>Telephone/Fax:</b>	(995 32) 53 71 25
<b>Email:</b>	striped.hyena@nacres.org

## SECTION 2: GENERAL SUMMARY OF NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES

In your country, in the past triennium (i.e., since COP9 reporting):

### A. What new steps have been taken to implement the Convention?

Council on wetlands management issues was established in 2006 by the decree of Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural resources of Georgia. The council is acting as a National Wetlands Committee and prepares recommendation for the Ministry on National Wetlands Policy, Protection and Management of Ramsar Sites and wise use of their resources. Representatives of governmental and non-governmental bodies are involved in the council.

Georgia legislation has been analyzed from the point of view compliance with Ramsar Convention requirements and recommendations have been elaborated. (Above mentioned was foster by the project ``Creation of base for improvement / perfection of national legislation to ensure implementation and fully enforcement of CITES and RAMSAR Conventions``, Union for Sustainable Development - "ECO-VIEW", NGO, CEPF / WWF small grants program, 2006).

Management plans of Kolkheti National Park (IUCN category II, total area 54 447, 4 ha), Kobuleti State Nature Reserve (IUCN category I, total area 331, 25 ha) and Kobuleti Managed Reserve (IUCN category IV, total area 438, 75 ha) (Ramsar Sites in Georgia) was adopted by the Minister of Environment Protection and Natural Resources in 2006. Biodiversity monitoring programme for KNP and KSR was developed; Fisheries Management issues in the Management Plan for Lake Paliastomi of the KNP has been assessed; also fishery monitoring system on Paliastomi lake and Phichori river has been developed; Administrations of KNP and KSR have been properly equipped; Interpretation programme for KNP and were developed with co-operation of Wild and Fisheries Service of USA and KSR Interpretation Demonstration Project was implemented; KNP and KSR infrastructure has been developed.

Ispani and Imnati mires in Kobuleti State Nature Reserve and Kolkheti National Park were studied in detail by scientists from the Greifswald University Institute of Botany (hydrology, vegetation, anthropogenic impact (grazing, fire), peat stratigraphy). Mire School in Kobuleti (May, 2005) has been conducted.

Government of Georgia has received a grant from Japan Social Development Fund for implementation of project entitled Improving Livelihood Security in Kolkheti Lowland. 30 micro projects were implemented in the adjacent villages to minimize the load on National Park resources.

Several new protected areas are in the process of establishment on wetlands; these include Javakheti Protected areas and Ktsia-Tabatskuri Managed Reserve in the Southern Georgia.

According to the Georgian government mid-term action plan for the period of 2008-2011 one of the priority directions at the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources is establishment of water basin management system. For this purpose MoE is working of draft law on water basin management.

Due to the construction of the Kulevi oil terminal at the river Khobistskali the Government of Georgia intended to apply the Article 2.5 of the Convention and restrict the boundaries of the Kolkheti Ramsar Site. The studies have been conducted with the aim to identify of compensation areas and measures were done in compliance to the Terms of reference prepared by the Ministry of Environment Protection. According to the amendments made in May 23, 2007 to the Law of Georgia on Establishment and Management of the Kolkheti

Protected Areas, the Kolkheti National Park have been attached by the territory of 1282 ha, located to the east and north from Nabada district of KNP. Agreement was concluded between Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia and Ltd ``The Black Sea terminal``. According to this agreement `` The Black Sea Terminal`` is obliged to contribute seven million Euro to implementation of compensation measures.

B. What have been the most successful aspects of implementation of the Convention?

Establishment of new protected areas on Javakheti Plateau (including lakes Khanchali, Bugdasheni, Madatapha, Sagamo – potential Ramsar sites of Georgia ) is underway with financial support of German Economical Development and cooperation Federal ministry (BMZ) , German Reconstruction credit bank (KfW) (2,25 million euro-grant, 2006-2009). The project envisages integration of protected areas in the buffer zone and landplanning, implementation of the buffer zone programmes and encouragement to the trans boundary cooperation in the biodiversity conservation field as well.

Ktsia-Tabatskuri managed reserve was established in 2007 by the law of Georgia on protected areas. The managed reserve covers such important areas as Lake Tabatskuri and mountain wetlands.

Currently management plan of Ktsia-Tabatskuri managed reserve is under preparation, financing by BTC co and co financing by IUCN.

C. What have been the greatest difficulties in implementing the Convention?

No wetlands inventory has been accomplished until now in Georgia. More support is needed to ensure effective functioning of the Council on wetlands management issues. Georgia is not doing monitoring on inland waters biodiversity, and consequently there is no information available about their state.

D. What proposals and priorities are there for future implementation of the Convention?

E. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Ramsar Secretariat?

The Georgian Ministry of Environment asked the Ramsar Secretariat to provide advice to the experts who are preparing a compensation package (in accordance with Article 4.2 of the Convention) for the construction of Kulevi oil terminal. On this purpose Ramsar Secretariat representative visited Georgia in 2005 and provide the Ministry with detailed recommendations (Ramsar Advisory Mission No. 54, Wetlands of Central Kolkheti, Georgia, 14-19 August 2005).

F. Does the Contracting Party have any recommendations concerning implementation assistance from the Convention's International Organisation Partners (IOPs)?

G. How can national implementation of the Ramsar Convention be better linked with implementation of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), especially those in the "Biodiversity cluster" (Ramsar, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), CITES, and World Heritage Convention), and UNCCD and UNFCCC?

H. How can Ramsar Convention implementation be better linked with the implementation of water policy/strategy and other strategies in the country (e.g., sustainable development, energy, extractive industry, poverty reduction, sanitation, food security, biodiversity)?





I. Does the Contracting Party have any other general comments on the implementation of the Convention?



**SECTION 3: INDICATOR QUESTIONS & FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION**

**Guidance for filling in this section**

1. For each “indicator question”, please select one answer from the “drop-down” list in the yellow box.
2. If you wish to add any additional information on either one or more of the specific indicators for each strategy, and/or for other aspects of the national implementation of this strategy, please provide this information in the green “free-text” boxes below the indicator questions for each Strategy.
3. If you wish to amend any of the text you have put in a green “free-text” box, it is recommended that you cut-and-paste the existing text into a separate file, make the amendments, and then cut-and-paste the revised text back into the green box.
4. So as to assist Contracting Parties in referring to relevant information they provided in their National Report to COP9, for each indicator below (where appropriate) a cross-reference is provided to the equivalent indicator(s) in the COP9 NRF, shown thus: {x.x.x}

**GOAL 1. THE WISE USE OF WETLANDS**

**STRATEGY 1.1:** *Describe, assess and monitor the extent and condition of wetland resources at relevant scales, in order to inform and underpin implementation of the Convention, in particular in the application of the wise use principle.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.1.1 Does your country have a comprehensive National Wetland Inventory? {1.1.1}	B - No
1.1.2 Is the wetland inventory data and information maintained and made accessible to all stakeholders? {1.1.3; 1.1.6}	B - No
1.1.3 Does your country have information about the status and trends of the ecological character of wetlands (Ramsar sites and/or wetlands generally)? {1.2.2} [if “Yes”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below, from where or from whom this information can be accessed]	C - For some sites
1.1.4 If the answer is “Yes” in 1.1.3, does this information indicate that the need to address adverse change in the ecological character of wetlands is now greater, the same, or less than in the previous triennium, for: a) Ramsar sites b) wetlands generally	B - the same ---

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.1.1 – 1.1.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Georgia does not have national wetland inventory and assessment. Georgia is not doing monitoring on inland waters biodiversity, and consequently there is no information available about their state. By the centre of monitoring and forecasting (MoE) has been conducted water pollution monitoring on 25 rivers at 40 points, on 2 lakes and on 1 water reservoir, and from 2006 has been renewed monitoring across the Black Sea coastline. The data on state of water resources is available in “annual report of environmental state”, which is annually reported by the MoE.

Monitoring program is implemented for Ramsar sites of Georgia. This creates possibilities to be informed on changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.1 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.2:** *Develop, review, amend when necessary, and implement national or supranational policies, legislation, institutions and practices, including impact assessment and valuation, in all Contracting Parties, to ensure that the wise use principle of the Convention is being effectively applied, where possible specifying the appropriate policy instrument(s) in each Contracting Party which ensures wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.2.1 Is a National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) in place? {2.1.1} [If “Yes”, please give the title and date of the policy in Additional implementation information]	A - Yes
1.2.2 Does the National Wetland Policy (or equivalent instrument) incorporate any World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets and actions? {2.1.2}	B - No
1.2.3 Have wetland issues been incorporated into national strategies for sustainable development (including National Poverty Reduction Plans called for by the WSSD and water resources management and water efficiency plans)? {2.1.2}	B - No
1.2.4 Has the quantity and quality of water available to, and required by, wetlands been assessed?	B - No
1.2.5 Are Strategic Environmental Assessment practices applied when reviewing policies, programmes and plans that may impact upon wetlands? {2.2.2}	C - Partly

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.2.1 – 1.2.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.2.3: [.. additional information ...]”

1.2.1

Actions for ensuring wetlands conservation and wise use measures are incorporated in National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Georgia (adopted by the decree of Government of Georgia on February 2, 2005 (Resolution #27).

1.2.5

The list of projects which require EIA is determined by the law on Environmental Impact Permit. In other cases EIA is not required by the legislation.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.2 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.3:** *Increase recognition of the significance of wetlands for reasons of water supply, coastal protection, flood defence, climate change mitigation, food security, poverty reduction, cultural heritage, and scientific research, with a focus on under-represented ecosystem types, through developing and disseminating methodology to achieve wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.3.1 Has an assessment been conducted of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by Ramsar sites? {3.3.1} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in the Additional implementation information below, the year of assessment and from where or from whom this information can be obtained]	A - Yes
1.3.2 Have wise use wetland programmes and/or projects that contribute to poverty alleviation objectives and/or food and water security plans been implemented? {3.3.4}	B - No
1.3.3 Has national action been taken to implement the Guidelines for Global Action on Peatlands (Resolution VIII.17)? {3.2.1}	C - Partly
1.3.4 Has national action been taken to apply the guiding principles on cultural values of wetlands (Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21)? {3.3.3}	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.3.1 – 1.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

### 1.3.1

Social-economical values of Kolkheti wetlands were assessed while preparation of management plans of KNP and KNR. In frame of "Georgia Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project" (GICMP) the NGO "Black sea eco-academy" conducted research on use of Kolkheti national park resources such as: grazing, wood cut, fishing and hunting in 2004. The aim of this research was to reveal dependent of local community of KNP resources.

### 1.3.3

Kolkheti national park (IUCN category II, total area 54 447, 4 ha), Kobuleti State Nature Reserve (IUCN category I, total area 331, 25 ha) and Kobuleti Managed Reserve (IUCN category IV, total area 438, 75 ha) were established in 1999, for the protection/preservation of the unique peatlands in Kolkheti.

Imnati mire and Ispani peat bogs were studied in detail (hydrology, vegetation, anthropogenic impact (grazing, fire), peat stratigraphy, analyses of the different degradation and succession stages of the peatlands, evaluation of the perspectives of Sphagnum farming at the buffer zones, vegetation history of the region by a peat core taken from the Ispani 2 peatland, Invasive plant species of the Ispani mires, Main habitats and it suitable flora of Ispani I peatlands)) by scientists from the Botanical Institute of the Greifswald University, NGO "Tchaobi", Kolkheti and Kobuleti Protected Areas, Batumi Botanical garden.

Information/Public awareness materials on Kolkheti and Kobuleti peatlands have been prepared.

International Mire Conservation Group (IMCG) Field Symposium and Congress is planned to be held in Georgia in 2008.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.3 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.4:** *Integrate policies on the conservation and wise use of wetlands in the planning activities in all Contracting Parties and in decision-making processes at national, regional, provincial and local levels, particularly concerning territorial management, groundwater management, catchment/river basin management, coastal and marine zone planning, and responses to climate change, all in the context of implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).*

#### Indicator questions:

1.4.1 Has the Convention's water-related guidance (see Resolution IX.1. Annex C) been used/applied in decision-making related to water resource planning and management? {3.4.2 – r3.4.xiv}	C - Partly
1.4.2 Have CEPA expertise and tools been incorporated into catchment/river basin planning and management?	B - No
1.4.3 Has the Convention's guidance on wetlands and coastal zone management (Annex to Resolution VIII.4) been used/applied in Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) planning and decision-making? {3.4.5}	C - Partly
1.4.4 Have the implications for wetland conservation and wise use of national implementation of the Kyoto Protocol been assessed? {3.4.9}	B - No

#### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 1.4.1 – 1.4.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

1.4.1

According to the Georgian government mid-term action plan for the period of 2008-2011 one of the priority directions at the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources is establishment of water basin management system. For this purpose MoE is working of draft law on water basin management.

1.4.3

One of the components of Georgian Integrated Coastal Management Project (GICMP, 1998-2006) was establishment of coastal zone integrated management principles and development of adequate legislative and institutional frameworks. In frame of this project depending of various researches and analysis has been prepared the following document: Policy note on the Development of an Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Concept for Georgia” and draft law on integrated coastal zone management, which is not adopted yet.

EU funded regional Project on Environmental Collaboration for the Black Sea launched in the four EECCA countries – Georgia, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine started in 2007. A Pilot Project under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) component of this project is scheduled. The ICZM Pilot Project will apply “Methodology for Spatial Planning for the Coastal Zone” and will have the following objectives:

- evaluate resources availability, adjusted for present and future needs
- identify and resolve conflicts between competing types of nature management: between the needs of individuals and societies, and between the demands of contemporary and future generations
- identify optimum development alternatives and selection of the most acceptable
- plan for the realization of desired and coordinated changes
- apply continuous experience analysis, and its adjustment to the current situation
- facilitate public participation.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.4 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.5:** *Identify priority wetlands where restoration or rehabilitation would be beneficial and yield long-term environmental, social or economic benefits, and implement the necessary measures to recover these sites.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>1.5.1 Have wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects been implemented? {4.1.2} [If “Yes”, please identify any major programmes or projects in Additional implementation information]</p>	C - Planned
<p>1.5.2 Has the Convention’s guidance on wetland restoration (Annex to Resolution VIII.16; Wise Use Handbook 15, 3rd edition) been used/applied in designing and implementing wetland restoration/rehabilitation programmes or projects? {4.1.2}</p>	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.5.1 – 1.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.5.2: [.. additional information ...]”

1.5.1

Caucasus Ecoregion Conservation Plan elaborated by WWF Caucasus prioritizes freshwater habitats for restoration in Caucasus Ecoregion. According to ECP the restoration programme and

restoration measures should be elaborated and carried out for Khanchali Lake in Georgia. Management Plan of Kobuleti Protected areas plan includes programme on development of project on Ispani peatland restoration.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.5 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 1.6:** *Develop guidance and promote protocols and actions to prevent, control or eradicate invasive alien species in wetland systems.*

**Indicator questions:**

1.6.1 Have national policies, strategies and management responses to threats from invasive species, particularly in wetlands, been developed and implemented? {r5.1.ii}	C - Partly
1.6.2 Have such policies, strategies and management responses been carried out in cooperation with the focal points of other conventions and international organisations/processes? {r5.1.ii}	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 1.6.1 – 1.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “1.6.2: [.. additional information ...]”

At present there is no reliable scientific account containing quantitative analysis of invasive species and their populations, nor of the habitat types most sensitive to plant invasions; therefore, no legal instruments have been developed to prevent their further distribution.

Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Georgia envisage the assessment of the impact of invasive species and development of the management strategies for these species.

Invasive species constitute one of the most serious threats for biodiversity of KNP and KNR. They often suppress the local species, which leads to the destruction of original cenoses and qualitative and quantitative impoverishment of biodiversity. So far, the influence of alien species on the local species community in the Kolkheti Protected Areas has not yet been properly studied. That is the reasons MPs include inventory and monitoring of invasive species.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 1.6 national implementation:

## GOAL 2. WETLANDS OF INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

**STRATEGY 2.1** *Apply the Strategic Framework and guidelines for the future development of the List of Wetlands of International Importance (Handbook 7, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition; Handbook 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition).*

### Indicator questions:

2.1.1 Have a strategy and priorities been established for any further designation of Ramsar sites, using the Strategic Framework for the Ramsar List? {10.1.1}

[If further Ramsar site designations are planned, please indicate in Additional implementation information, the number of sites and anticipated year of designation]

D - Planned

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicator 2.1.1

Javakheti Plateau lakes - Khanchali, Madatapa and Bugdasheni are identified as potential Ramsar sites. (For their study and evaluation the NGO "NACRES" implemented the project in 2000, with support of Ramsar Small Grant Fund). Decision on designate this new Ramsar-sites is still not take. It is planned establishment of new protected area on Javakheti Plateau (including on mentioned lakes) by financial support of Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ and KfW (2006-2009).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.1 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.2** *Maintain the Ramsar Sites Information Service and constantly update it with the best available information, and use the Ramsar Sites Database as a tool for guiding the further designation of wetlands for the List of Wetlands of International Importance.*

### Indicator questions:

2.2.1 Have all required updates of the Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands been submitted to the Ramsar Secretariat? {10.2.3}

B - No

2.2.2 Are the Ramsar Sites Information Service and its database used in national implementation of the Convention concerning Ramsar site issues?

A - Yes

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 2.2.1 – 2.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "2.2.1: [.. additional information ...]"

The renewed map and RIS of Ispani peatlands (Ramsar site N894) has been submitted to the Ramsar secretariat on 2007 of July.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.2 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.3** *Maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites.*



**Indicator questions:**

2.3.1 Have the measures required to maintain the ecological character of all Ramsar sites been defined and applied? {11.1.1}	A - Yes
2.3.2 Have management plans/strategies been developed and implemented at all Ramsar sites? {11.1.2} [ If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate, in Additional implementation information below, for how many sites have plans/strategies been developed but not implemented; for how many are plans/strategies in preparation; and for how many are plans/strategies being reviewed or revised]	A - Yes
2.3.3 Have cross-sectoral site management committees been established at Ramsar sites? {11.1.5} [If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please name the sites in Additional implementation information]	B - No
2.3.4 Has any assessment of Ramsar site management effectiveness been carried out? [if “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the year of assessment and from whom, or from where, the information is available]	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.3.1 – 2.3.4 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.3.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Appropriate measures to maintain the ecological character of wetlands are included in Management Plans of KNP and KNR, such as establishment of monitoring systems, inventory of main habitats and species, monitoring of threats/human activities, development of strategy and project on recuperation of forest ecosystems, development of project on mire restoration, law enforcement measures such as patrol of the territory and control of resources use.

Management Plan (for five years) for the Kobuleti Protected areas and KNP was approved by decree of the Minister of environment Protection and Natural Resources in 2006.

According to the law of Georgia on PAs System (Article 21) Scientific Advisory Boards should be established for each PAs. Under the Presidential decree the Scientific Advisory Board for KNP was created in order to ensure public participation in the decision-making process for Kolkheti wetlands. Currently board does not functioning and is planned to be created again.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.3 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.4** Monitor the condition of Ramsar sites, notify the Ramsar Secretariat without delay of changes affecting Ramsar sites as required by Article 3.2, and apply the Montreux Record and Ramsar Advisory Mission as tools to address problems.

**Indicator questions:**

<p>2.4.1 Are arrangements in place for the Administrative Authority to be informed of changes or likely changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites, pursuant to Article 3.2? {r11.2.iv}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please summarise the mechanism(s) established in Additional implementation information]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>2.4.2 Have all cases of change or likely change in the ecological character of Ramsar sites been reported to the Ramsar Secretariat, pursuant to Article 3.2,? {11.2.4}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Some sites”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which Ramsar sites Article 3.2 reports have been made by the Administrative Authority to the Secretariat, and for which sites such reports of change or likely change have not yet been made]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>2.4.3 If applicable, have actions been taken to address the issues for which Ramsar sites have been listed on the Montreux Record? {r11.2.viii}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please provide in Additional implementation information information about the actions taken]</p>	<p>D - Not applicable</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.4.1 – 2.4.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Biodiversity monitoring programmes for Kolkheti National Park and Kobuleti Protected areas, also fishery monitoring system on Paliastomi Lake and Phichori River are developed and implemented since 2007. This create possibilities to be informed on changes in the ecological character of Ramsar sites.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.4 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.5** *Promote inventory and integrated management of shared wetlands and hydrological basins, including cooperative monitoring and management of shared wetland-dependent species.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>2.5.1 Have all transboundary/shared wetland systems been identified? {12.1.1}</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>
<p>2.5.2 Is effective cooperative management in place for shared wetland systems (including regional site and waterbird flyway networks)? {12.1.2; 12.2.2}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below for which wetland systems such management is in place]</p>	<p>D - Planned</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 2.5.1 – 2.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “2.5.1: [.. additional information ...]”

Several projects have been implemented and some of them are underway for ensuring of integrated management of trans-boundary Rivers.

1. South Caucasus Water Program, Sept. 2005 – May. 2008, USAID.
2. Reducing Trans-boundary Degradation of the Kura-Aras River Basin (GEF PDF-B), GEF/UNDP, and 2005-2007.
3. Reducing Trans-boundary Degradation of the Kura-Aras River Basin, SIDA/UNDP, 2004-2005
3. “Kura-Aras river basin monitoring” NATO-OECD, 2003-2007.
4. “Increasing transboundary cooperation for reducing emergency satiations on Kura river basin” (2003-2006, the German Federal ministry of environment, nature conservation and nuclear safety).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.5 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 2.6** *Support existing regional arrangements under the Convention and promote additional arrangements.*

**Indicator questions:**

2.6.1 Has the Contracting Party been involved in the development of a regional initiative under the framework of the Convention? {12.3.2}

[If “Yes” or “Planned”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the name(s) and collaborating countries of each regional initiative]

A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicator 2.6.1

Georgia supports establishment Black Sea wetlands Initiative under the framework of the Ramsar Convention. Georgia was involved in the development of this regional initiative under the Dutch funded Black Sea Wet Project, implemented by Wetlands International.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 2.6 national implementation:

## GOAL 3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

**STRATEGY 3.1** *Collaboration with other institutions: Work as partners with international and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) and other agencies.*

### Indicator questions:

3.1.1 Are mechanisms in place at the national level for collaboration between the Ramsar Administrative Authority and the focal points of other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)? {13.1.1}	A - Yes
3.1.2 Are the national focal points of other MEAs invited to participate in the National Ramsar/Wetland Committee? {r13.1.iii}	---
3.1.3 [For African Contracting Parties only] Has the Contracting Party participated in the implementation of the wetland programme under NEPAD? {13.1.6}	---

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.1.1 – 3.1.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “3.1.3: [.. additional information ...]”

Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources is responsible for implementation of Multilateral Agreements in the field of Environment. Consequently, Focal Points of different MEAs regularly exchange information and deliver consultations.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.1 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 3.2** *Sharing of expertise and information: Promote the sharing of expertise and information.*

### Indicator questions:

3.2.1 Have networks, including twinning arrangements, been established, nationally or internationally, for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features? {14.1.3} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the networks and wetlands involved]	B - No
3.2.2 Has information about the country’s wetlands and/or Ramsar sites and their status been made publicly available (e.g., through publications or a Web site)? {14.1.1}	A - Yes

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 3.2.1-3.2.2

Several leaflets, brochures and posters on Kolkheti and Ispani wetlands were produced and distributed.

Websites for Kolkheti National Park ([www.knp.ge](http://www.knp.ge)).and Kobuleti Reserve ([www.knr.ge](http://www.knr.ge)) are regularly updated. Few video clips and documentaries about KNP were prepared; “Field Guide to the Birds of Kolkheti Wetlands” was printed;

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 3.2 national implementation:

## GOAL 4. IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

**STRATEGY 4.1** *Local communities, indigenous people, and cultural values: Encourage active and informed participation of local communities and indigenous people, including women and youth, in the conservation and wise use of wetlands, including in relation to understanding the dynamics of cultural values.*

### Indicator questions:

4.1.1 Has resource information been compiled on local communities' and indigenous people's participation in wetland management? {6.1.5}	B - No
4.1.2 Have traditional knowledge and management practices in relation to wetlands been documented and their application encouraged? {6.1.2}	B - No
4.1.3 Does the Contracting Party promote public participation in decision-making (with respect to wetlands), especially with local stakeholder involvement in the selection of new Ramsar sites and in Ramsar site management? {6.1.4}	C - Partly
4.1.4 Have educational and training activities been developed concerning cultural aspects of wetlands? {r6.1.vii}	B - No
4.1.5 Have cultural values of wetlands been included in the management planning of Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r.6.1.vi}  [if "Yes" or "Partly", please indicate, if known, how many Ramsar sites and their names in Additional implementation information below]	B - No

### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.1.1 – 4.1.5 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.1.3: [.. additional information ...]"

4.1.3

Representatives of non-governmental bodies are involved in the council on wetlands management issues.

According to the Law of Georgia on the System of Protected Territories, the public and public associations shall have the right to take part:

- a) In the process of establishing, development, reduction and abolishment of protected territories; developing and amending management plans, regulations and other documents;
- b) In the process of caring and management of the protected territories; (Article 22).

For the purpose of cooperating with local governments, the Protected Territory Service shall establish an Advisory/Scientific Board.

The KNP administrations organized a few seminars for local residents, resource users, and school teachers to introduce them to the concept of wetland nature conservation.

"Local Capacity and Regional Confidence Building and Networking for Promotion of Integrated Water Management in the South Caucasus Countries", supported by the South Caucasus Program of the Eurasia Foundation was conducted by Caucasus Environmental NGO Network (CENN) in 2006.

In 2007 CENN and its regional partners from Armenia (ESU) and Azerbaijan (Ruzgar) conducted a new project - "Strengthening Transboundary Cooperation and Community Involvement for

Sustainable Water Resources Management". The project has been implemented within the framework of the South Caucasus Water Program run by PA consulting Group and funded by USAID.

CENN also organized the Kura-Aras NGO Forum and facilitated the NGO forum Inaugural Meeting – “Reducing Cross-border Degradation of the Kura-Aras River Basin through Public Involvement and Stakeholder Inclusion in Governance”, 2006, UNOPS.

#### 4.1.5

Cultural aspects are included in interpretation programmes of KNP and KNR.

Interpretation desks about cultural peatlands values (as an archaeologist site) of Ispani have been placed in KNR. An archaeological museum was created on the Kulevi oil terminal vicinity.

Archaeological findings of particular valuable were given to the Georgian Government.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.1 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.2** *Promote the involvement of the private sector in the conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

#### Indicator questions:

4.2.1 Is the private sector encouraged to apply the wise use principle in activities and investments concerning wetlands? {7.1.1}	B - No
4.2.2 Have private-sector “Friends of Wetlands” fora or similar mechanisms been established? {7.1.4} [If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information below the private sector companies involved]	B - No

#### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.2.1 – 4.2.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.2.2: [.. additional information ...]”

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.2 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.3** *Promote measures which encourage the application of the wise use principle.*

#### Indicator questions:

4.3.1 Have actions been taken to promote incentive measures which encourage the conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	B - No
4.3.2 Have actions been taken to remove perverse incentive measures which discourage conservation and wise use of wetlands? {8.1.1}	B - No

#### Additional implementation information:

A): on Indicators 4.3.1 – 4.3.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.3.2: [.. additional information ...]”

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.3 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.4** *Support, and assist in implementing at all levels, the Convention’s Communication, Education, and Public Awareness Programme (Resolution VIII.31) for promoting the conservation and wise use of wetlands through public participation and communication, education, and public awareness (CEPA).*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.4.1 Has a mechanism for planning and implementing wetland CEPA (National Ramsar/Wetland Committee or other mechanism) been established with both CEPA Government and NGO National Focal Point (NFP) involvement? {r9.iii.ii}</p> <p>[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please describe in Additional implementation information below the mechanism]</p>	B - No
<p>4.4.2 Has a National Action Plan (or plans at the subnational, catchment or local level) for wetland CEPA been developed? {r.9.iii.iii}</p> <p>[Even if a National Action Plan has not yet been developed, if broad CEPA objectives for national CEPA actions have been established please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4]</p>	B - No
<p>4.4.3 Have actions been taken to communicate and share information cross-sectorally on wetland issues amongst relevant ministries, departments and agencies? {r9.iii.v}</p>	---
<p>4.4.4 Have national campaigns, programmes, and projects been carried out to raise community awareness of the ecosystem benefits/services provided by wetlands? {r9.vi.i}</p> <p>[If:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) support has been provided for the delivery of these and other CEPA activities by other organisations; and/or</li> <li>b) these have included awareness-raising for social, economic and/or cultural values,</li> </ul> <p>please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	A - Yes
<p>4.4.5 Have World Wetlands Day activities in the country, either government and NGO-led or both, been carried out? {r9.vi.ii}</p>	A - Yes
<p>4.4.6 Have education centres been established at Ramsar sites and other wetlands? {r9.viii.i}</p> <p>[If any such centres are part of the Wetland Link International (WLI) Programme of the Wildfowl &amp; Wetland Trust, UK, please indicate this in the Additional implementation information section for Strategy 4.4 below]</p>	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.4.1 – 4.4.6 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.4.3: [.. additional information ...]”



Administration of KNP developed partnerships with local NGOs, especially in the educational field. In the Visitor's Centre of KNP seminars and lectures are regularly held emphasizing the value of the wetlands. Rather comprehensive information on wetlands is also available in the library of KNP.

In 2007 the field guide of KNP, brochures on the peatlands of Imnati and Ispani, the handbook of the KNP inhabitant birds and tourist map of the site have been published.

Several leaflets, brochures and posters on Kolkheti and Ispani wetlands were produced and distributed.

Several promotional activities (TV interviews, local seminars, TV advertisements and video clips, posters and stickers) was arranged;

Tourist guide to Kolkheti National Park was printed;

"Field Guide to the Birds of Kolkheti Wetlands" was printed;

Interpretation desks about mire values have been placed in KNP and KNR.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.4 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.5** *Promote international assistance to support the conservation and wise use of wetlands, while ensuring that environmental safeguards and assessments are an integral component of all development projects that affect wetlands, including foreign and domestic investments.*

**Indicator questions:**

<p>4.5.1 [For Contracting Parties with development assistance agencies only] Has funding support been provided from the development assistance agency for wetland conservation and management in other countries? {15.1.1} [If "Yes" or "Some countries", please indicate in Additional implementation the countries supported since COP9]</p>	<p>---</p>
<p>4.5.2 [For Contracting Parties in receipt of development assistance only] Has funding support been mobilized from development assistance agencies specifically for in-country wetland conservation and management? {15.1.8} [If "Yes" or "Some countries", please indicate in Additional implementation the agencies from which support has been received since COP9]</p>	<p>A - Yes</p>

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.5.1 – 4.5.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.5.2: [.. additional information ...]"

The Government of Georgia, represented by the Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Georgia, has received a credit from the International Development Association (IDA) and a grant from the Global Environmental

Facility (GEF) (2.5 mln US\$) for establishment of the Kolkheti Protected areas under the Georgia Integrated Coastal Management Project (GICMP) (1999-2005).

The Government of Georgia has received a grant from Japan Social Development Fund for implementation of project entitled Improving Livelihood Security in Kolkheti Lowland (2004-2006). 30 micro project have been implemented in the adjacent villages to minimize the load on National Park resources.

It is planned establishment of new protected area on Javakheti Plateau (including on mentioned lakes) by financial support of Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ and KfW (2006-2009).

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.5 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.6** *Provide the financial resources required for the Convention's governance, mechanisms and programmes to achieve the expectations of the Conference of the Contracting Parties.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.6.1 {16.1.1}	A - Yes
a) For the last triennium have Ramsar contributions been paid in full and in a timely manner (by 31 March of calendar year)?	
b) If "No" in 4.6.1 a), please clarify what plan is in place to ensure future prompt payment:	

4.6.2 {16.1.2}	B - No
a) Has any additional financial support been provided through voluntary contributions to the Ramsar Small Grants Fund or other non-core funded Convention activity?	
b) If yes, please state the amounts:	

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.6.1 – 4.6.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. "4.6.2: [.. additional information ...]"

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.6 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.7** *Ensure that the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Standing Committee, Scientific and Technical Review Panel, and Ramsar Secretariat are operating at a high level of efficiency and effectiveness to support implementation of this Framework.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.7.1 Has the Contracting Party used its previous Ramsar National Reports in monitoring its implementation of the Convention?

[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information how the Reports have been used for monitoring]

A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicator 4.7.1

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.7 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.8** *Develop the capacity within, and promote cooperation among, institutions in Contracting Parties to achieve conservation and wise use of wetlands.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.8.1 Has a review of national institutions responsible for the conservation and wise use of wetlands been completed? {18.1.1}

[If “Yes” or “Partly”, please indicate in Additional implementation information if this has led to proposals for, or implementation of, any changes in institutional responsibilities]

C - Partly

4.8.2 Is a National Ramsar/Wetlands cross-sectoral Committee (or equivalent body) in place and operational? {18.1.2}

[If “Yes”, please summarise in Additional implementation information its membership and frequency of meetings]

A - Yes

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.8.1 – 4.8.2 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.8.2: [.. additional information ...]”

Council on wetlands management issues was established in 2006 by the decree of Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural resources of Georgia. The council is acting as a National Wetlands Committee and prepares recommendation for the Ministry on National Wetlands Policy, Protection and Management of Ramsar Sites and wise use of their resources. Representatives of governmental and non-governmental bodies are involved in the council.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.8 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.9** *Maximize the benefits of working with the Convention's International Organization Partners (IOPs\*) and others.*

**Indicator question:**

4.9.1 Has your country received assistance from one or more of the Convention's IOPs* in its implementation of the Convention? [If "Yes", please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]	A - Yes
4.9.2 Has your country provided assistance to one or more of the Convention's IOPs*? [If "Yes", please provide in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the IOP(s) and the type of assistance provided]	B - No

\* The IOPs are: BirdLife International, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Wetlands International, The World Conservation Union (IUCN), and WWF International.

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.9.1-4.9.2

The IUCN Programme Office for the Southern Caucasus initiates development of National Wetland Policy in Georgia. IUCN POSC is implementing the Action Programme Halting the Loss of Biodiversity in the Southern Caucasus. One of the objectives of the programme is the improved and coherent national implementation of biodiversity related conventions based on issue-based modules.

Ktsia-Tabatskuri Management Plan is preparing with Co-financing and participation of IUCN. Georgian Centre for the Conservation of Wildlife (GCCW) was involved in several projects of Birdlife International.

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.9 national implementation:

**STRATEGY 4.10** *Identify the training needs of institutions and individuals concerned with the conservation and wise use of wetlands, particularly in developing countries and countries in transition, and implement appropriate responses.*

**Indicator questions:**

4.10.1 Has your country provided support to, or participated in, the development of regional (i.e., covering more than one country) wetland training and research centres? [If "Yes", please indicate in Additional implementation information the name(s) of the centre(s)]	---
4.10.2 Has an assessment of national and local training needs for the implementation of the Convention, including in the use of the Wise Use Handbooks, been made? {20.1.2}	B - No
4.10.3 Have opportunities for wetland site manager training in the country been provided? {20.1.6}	B - No

**Additional implementation information:**

A): on Indicators 4.10.1 – 4.10.3 For each piece of additional information text, please clearly identify to which indicator number it refers – e.g. “4.10.3: [.. additional information ...]”

B): on any other aspects of Strategy 4.10 national implementation:

By initiative of NGO “Chaobi” in 2005 has been organised “Mire school program”, in which participated KNP administration, NGOs and scientific sector representatives.

2008 is planned International Mire Conservation Group (IMCG) Field Symposium and Congress in Georgia.