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## CAPACITY BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

April 2020

SDGs:



Countries:

Georgia

Project Codes:

TCP/GEO/3603

FAO Contribution:

USD 485 000

Duration:

1 January 2017 – 31 December 2019

Contact Info:

FAO Representation in Georgia

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### Implementing Partners

Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia (MEPA).

### Beneficiaries

MEPA, National Wildlife Agency, National Forestry Agency (NFA) and local communities from rural areas, hunting/fishing groups and associations.

### Country Programming Framework

CPF Priority Area 4: Climate Change, Environment and Biodiversity, Output 4.1: Climate-smart agriculture and environmentally friendly agricultural practices are promoted, aimed at sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity.



### BACKGROUND

The sustainable management of wildlife resources requires adequate and reliable information on the extent and state of existing resources and changes over time. In Georgia, the network of hunting-farms in existence under the former Soviet Union was destroyed when the country gained independence in 1991. With the Wildlife Act of 1996, the Hunters' Union, which had been an important pillar of this network, lost control over hunting areas but was not replaced by an effective state administration system able to address issues concerning hunting and fishing. As a result, most hunting and fishing activities are uncontrolled and make no significant contribution to government revenues. However, both activities have the potential to substantially contribute to the country's local and tourism economies.

The Government of Georgia was fully committed to addressing the lack of institutional, technical and human capacities needed to establish a sustainable wildlife management and monitoring system at the national level. Thus, the project approach was tailored to cope with the country's specific constraints and information needs in the respective areas.

The aim of the project was to develop an up-to-date wildlife resources management system for Georgia that would improve transparency and consistency of information on wildlife resources and use for planning and reporting purposes.

### IMPACT

The establishment of the National Wildlife Agency and an elaboration of the draft law on wildlife and hunting management through project support will ensure the sustainability of the project's results. FAO transferred to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) its proven expertise in hunting management. The capacities developed and the data provided by the project will improve the current wildlife management system and help to establish and make use of a long-term programme for sustainable wildlife management in subsequent years. The results will also contribute to improving wildlife habitats and biodiversity in the country and will support the Government's efforts to strengthen livelihoods in rural areas.

### ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS

The envisaged outcome of the project "enabling informed and evidence-based decision-making on wildlife-related issues, using a landscape approach and focusing on livelihoods" was successfully achieved. The project had three specific outputs, as follows:

1. Report on the management of wildlife resources in Georgia was prepared. The project team collected information on policies, laws and regulations (in force and in draft form) that had direct or indirect impact on the use of wildlife resources and the related institutional setting, and developed a country profile of the wildlife sector.
2. The national capacities for implementing wildlife resources assessment, management and monitoring were strengthened through workshops, training and the establishment of a long-term monitoring programme for sustainable wildlife management.
3. Capacity of the rural population in wildlife resources monitoring and sustainable use was strengthened through the provision of training workshops.

In addition to these three outputs, the project supported the establishment of the National Wildlife Agency as a separate institution for sustainable wildlife management and strengthened its capacities by providing technical assistance to develop the draft Law on Hunting. Finally, a legal and policy analysis conducted by the project was followed by the elaboration of a draft Law on Wildlife and Hunting Management.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF WORK PLAN

The merger of the Ministry of Agriculture and MENRP into the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture (MEPA) in 2018 delayed implementation of some project activities. Based on the request from MEPA to provide support to the capacity building of the newly established National Wildlife Agency, a no-cost extension of the project was granted. Ultimately, the project results exceeded the initial expectations in terms of the implementation of the work plan and yielded tangible outcomes, as described above. All activities were implemented within the planned budget.

The Project Document envisaged the following risks: conflicting interests preventing the adoption of needed legislation, low technical capacity at national and local levels to implement a system for monitoring wildlife resources and use, and diminishing government commitment. These risks did not arise. The merger of ministries into MEPA in 2018 posed some unexpected risks. However, the ultimate results of the project proved that overall performance in managing these risks was successful.

## FOLLOW-UP FOR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION

As a follow-up action, it is recommended that MEPA uses the gap analysis diagnostic tools developed under the project to ensure that the wildlife resources management system for Georgia complies with good practices and is consistent with European standards.

The draft Law on Wildlife and Hunting Management should be presented for the final consultations with the representatives of the respective ministries.



## SUSTAINABILITY

### 1. Capacity development

With project support, the National Wildlife Agency was established, a draft Law on Wildlife and Hunting Management was developed and national capacities were strengthened. These results will contribute to improved biodiversity in the country and will support the Government's efforts to strengthen livelihoods in rural areas.

### 2. Gender equality

A gender-sensitive hunting value chain analysis was conducted to assess the current situation and identify needs for women's economic empowerment measures within hunting, fisheries and wildlife management; on the basis of this analysis, recommendations on measures to achieve such empowerment were elaborated.

### 3. Environmental sustainability

As the main aim of the project was the sustainable management of wildlife resources through strengthened national capacities for implementing wildlife resources assessment, management and monitoring, the project made a significant contribution to mainstreaming environmental sustainability.

### 4. Human Rights-based Approach (HRBA) – in particular Right to Food and Decent Work

Human rights issues were not considered during the design of the project.

### 5. Technological sustainability

During the elaboration of the sustainable wildlife management plan in the pilot area camera traps and General Packet Radio Service systems were used for tracking and obtaining relevant data. These activities will be pursued by the National Wildlife Agency.

### 6. Economic sustainability

With project support, MEPA established the National Wildlife Agency, which has its own budget to pursue the respective activities. All the services developed by the project are fully affordable to beneficiaries and stakeholders.

## DOCUMENTS AND OUTREACH PRODUCTS

- ❑ Report on workshop on good practices for wildlife monitoring and use, sharing experiences from selected Eastern European countries on the transformation process towards a modern wildlife management system. 2 pp.
- ❑ Methodology for stakeholders' assessment and tourism value chain. Suzana Djordjevic-Milosevic. 14 pp.
- ❑ Review on hunting and fishing activities in Georgia. Revaz Bejashvili and George Metreveli. 12 pp.
- ❑ Report on existing hunting farms and fishing areas in Georgia and development of a new model for a pilot wildlife management unit. Merab Machavariani. 7 pp.
- ❑ Report on the selection of sustainable wildlife management pilot area. Merab Machavariani. 4 pp.
- ❑ Outcomes of the deliberations of the working group on the Discussion Policy Paper on Regulatory Options for Sustainable Hunting. Nino Gogsadze. 10 pp.
- ❑ Legal gap analysis diagnostic tool for sustainable hunting in Georgia. Nino Gogsadze. 139 pp.
- ❑ The sustainable wildlife management plan of the r. Lukhuni valley in Ambrolauri municipality. Ochopintre. October 2019. 52 pp.
- ❑ Needs for women's economic empowerment for their involvement in wildlife management, hunting and fresh-water fishing tourism. Nino Janashia.
- ❑ Policy/legal recommendations for involving the rural population in sustainable wildlife resources management. Suzana Dordevic. June 2019. 42 pp.
- ❑ Draft Law on Wildlife and Hunting Management, FAO and MEPA. 43 pp.
- ❑ Long-term monitoring programme for sustainable wildlife management. Miklos Heltai. November 2019. 31 pp.
- ❑ Hunting and Forest Management Customs in Ancient Georgia. Album. FAO and MEPA, in cooperation with Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts. Tbilisi, 2018. 102 pp.  
<http://www.fao.org/3/CA1769B/ca1769b.pdf>

## ACHIEVEMENT OF RESULTS - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Expected Impact	Improved livelihoods of rural communities through sustainable management of wildlife resources, contributing significantly to sustainable rural development and biodiversity conservation	
Outcome	Informed and evidence-based decision-making on wildlife-related issues, using a landscape approach and focusing on livelihoods	
	Indicator	Knowhow on good practices for wildlife monitoring and use transferred to Georgian partners.
	Baseline	Limited knowledge of advanced, up-to-date wildlife resources management.
	End Target	Sound knowledge in MEPA and NFA for implementing an up-to-date system for sustainable wildlife management.
	Comments and follow-up action to be taken	<p>The project aimed to develop an up-to-date wildlife resources management system for Georgia that would improve transparency and consistency of information on wildlife resources and ensure the efficient use of this information for planning and reporting purposes.</p> <p>The outcome of the project was achieved through the following outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Report on the management of wildlife resources in Georgia prepared;</li> <li>2. National capacities for implementing wildlife resources assessment, management and monitoring strengthened;</li> <li>3. Capacity of the rural population in wildlife resources monitoring and sustainable use strengthened.</li> </ol> <p>FAO transferred to MEPA its expertise in game and hunting area management. The project approach was tailored to cope with the country's specific constraints and information needs in the respective areas.</p> <p>The Government was fully committed to addressing the lack of institutional, technical and human capacities to establish a sustainable wildlife management and monitoring system at national level. With technical assistance and support from the project, the National Wildlife Agency under MEPA was established, a draft Law on Wildlife and Hunting Management was developed and national capacities were strengthened. In addition, a Plan for Wildlife Monitoring and Management for the r. Lukhuni valley in Ambrolauri municipality was elaborated. Based on the experience gained in the pilot area, a proposal for the development of a national monitoring system was developed to support evidence-based decision-making on wildlife-related issues. As a follow-up action, the National Wildlife Agency will be enabled to establish a countrywide wildlife monitoring system at national level.</p> <p>After completion of the project, based on a request from MEPA and to ensure the sustainability of the project results, FAO continued to support the National Wildlife Agency by providing technical expertise to finalize the consultation stage of the draft Law on Wildlife Management and Hunting with the respective ministries.</p> <p>All these achievements will contribute to improved biodiversity in the country and will support the Government's efforts to strengthen livelihoods in rural areas.</p>

<b>Output 1</b>	Report on management of wildlife resources in Georgia		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Reports available on management of wildlife resources.	2	Yes
<b>Baseline</b>	0		
<b>Comments</b>	The project collected information on policies, laws and regulations (in force and in draft form) that had direct or indirect impact on the use of wildlife resources and the related institutional setting, and developed a country profile of the wildlife sector.		
<b>Activity 1.1</b>	Collect information on policies, laws and regulations (in force and in draft form) that have direct or indirect impact on the exploitation of wildlife resources (laws governing use of land, water and forest resources, tourism, nature protection, food safety including post-mortem inspection, animal welfare, civil weapons, etc.) and the related institutional setting, and develop a country profile of the wildlife sector (including an inception seminar)		
	<b>Achieved</b>	Yes	
	<b>Comments</b>	<p>A Policy Paper for Sustainable Hunting was submitted to MEPA along with the outcomes of the deliberations of the working group on the Discussion Policy Paper on Regulatory Options for Sustainable Hunting. The paper put forward a set of policy options for the regulation of a sustainable hunting management system, taking into account country-specific hunting-related issues and challenges identified during the inception mission, as well as Georgia's international commitments pertaining to hunting, in the light of common trends in hunting legislation in other countries. A series of meetings for stakeholders was organized to discuss suggested regulatory options to agree and select the best option for Georgia. In parallel, the review of legal and institutional issues related to fishing was drafted in view of legislative work on sustainable fisheries management in Georgia.</p> <p>Two study tours for the respective staff of MEPA and the National Wildlife Agency were held - in Croatia, Slovenia and Austria, and in Hungary - to see the different wildlife management systems, share best practices and incorporate recommendations into the policy paper. The sustainability of project results was ensured through the revision of the current draft law of forestry and the law on biodiversity, based on project recommendations for policy-makers on necessary changes in legislation, institutional arrangements and choice of policy instruments in relation to sustainable wildlife resources management in Georgia.</p>	
<b>Activity 1.2</b>	Develop diagnostic tools encompassing all sectors directly and indirectly related to wildlife management (see above), and use it to review and revise the relevant existing national legislation (in force and in draft form) in line with international obligations and standards to ensure consistency and compliance		
	<b>Achieved</b>	Yes	
	<b>Comments</b>	<p>The gap analysis diagnostic tool was drafted as a conceptual framework for comparing Georgian legislation on hunting to applicable international legal instruments (conventions, agreements, directives, etc.). International legal instruments were provided according to the degree of their relevance to hunting and their spatial scope (global, regional, European).</p> <p>The main aim of the gap analysis diagnostic tool was to identify how international obligations are translated into national policies and laws, as well as to detect and address any gaps for improving the country's overall sustainable hunting management system. The questionnaire of the diagnostic tool was completed by the working group members nominated by MEPA during a five-day workshop in Tbilisi.</p> <p>As a follow-up action, MEPA will use the diagnostic tools for further guidance to ensure that a wildlife resources management system for Georgia complies with good practices and is consistent with European standards.</p>	
<b>Activity 1.3</b>	Organize a workshop for presenting basic findings of the legal analysis and suggested amendments of relevant national legislation and related institutional arrangements		
	<b>Achieved</b>	Yes	
	<b>Comments</b>	<p>During project implementation, several workshops on presenting the findings of the legal analysis were organized. The Policy Paper on Regulatory Options for Sustainable Hunting was elaborated by the project along with a working group including government officials, law enforcement officials and other relevant stakeholders, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associations operating in this field.</p> <p>The outcomes of the deliberations of the working group on the Discussion Policy Paper on Regulatory Options for Sustainable Hunting provided a good foundation for the draft Law on Wildlife and Hunting Management that was elaborated within the framework of the project.</p>	

Activity 1.4	Organize legal training to government officials as well as law enforcement officials and other relevant stakeholders on the new legal framework for sustainable wildlife management		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The new draft Law on Wildlife and Hunting Management was presented to the stakeholders, including government officials, law enforcement officials and other relevant stakeholders, as well as NGOs and associations operating in this field. As a follow-up action, the proposed recommendations will be discussed during the final consultations with the representatives of the respective Ministries.	
Activity 1.5	Organize a final national seminar to present, in particular to policy-makers, the findings and recommendations for necessary changes in legislation, institutional arrangements and choice of policy instruments in relation to a long-term programme for sustainable wildlife resources management in Georgia		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	The results of Output 1 exceeded expectations, as FAO supported MEPA to elaborate the new draft Law on Wildlife And Hunting Management. Furthermore, with FAO support, the National Wildlife Agency under MEPA was established. Thus, FAO's recommendations on institutional arrangements produced tangible results before the end of the project. The final closing seminar of the project presented these achievements and the respective findings to stakeholders.	
Output 2	National capacities for implementing wildlife resources assessment, management and monitoring strengthened		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Strengthened capacities for implementing wildlife resources assessment, management and monitoring.		Yes
Baseline	0		
Comments	With the technical assistance and support of FAO, the National Wildlife Agency under MEPA was established, a draft Law on Hunting was developed and national capacities were strengthened. These results will contribute to improving wildlife habitats and biodiversity in the country and will support Government efforts to strengthen livelihoods in rural areas. In addition, the Sustainable Wildlife Management Plan of the r. Lukhuni valley in Ambrolauri municipality, elaborated within the framework of the project, contributes to the enhancement of national capacities for implementing wildlife resources' assessment, monitoring and management, and supports evidence-based decision-making on wildlife-related issues.		
Activity 2.1	Review systems currently in place for wildlife monitoring, planning and allocation of game and fish quotas, registering and granting hunting and fishing licenses, and collection of annual statistics		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	During the first phase of implementation, a review of the systems of wildlife monitoring, planning and allocation of game and fish quotas, as well as registering and granting hunting and fishing licences of Georgia, was prepared by the national consultants. The document outlined the problems and needs of the existing systems and made recommendations for solutions. As a follow-up action, FAO incorporated the recommendations on the establishment of a separate entity for wildlife management into the policy paper on the basis of which MEPA established the National Wildlife Agency.	
Activity 2.2	Workshop to assess the information needs in relation to a future wildlife monitoring system		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	A workshop was held to assess information needs in relation to the future wildlife monitoring system. The workshop findings were reflected in the work plan for the elaboration of the sustainable wildlife management plan. The workshop was attended by representatives of MEPA, hunting clubs, hunting licence holders and project consultants.	

Activity 2.3	Workshop on good practices for wildlife monitoring and use, sharing experiences from selected Eastern European countries on the transformation process towards a modern wildlife management system	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>The activity was preceded by the study tour of respective ministry staff in three European countries: Croatia, Austria and Slovenia. The countries were selected because of their similarities to Georgia in terms of natural conditions, as well as the fact that they had the best European practices and a similar history in terms of ownership development. The results of the tour were used as a basis for the workshop conducted under Activity 2.3.</p> <p>Following topics were presented and discussed during the workshop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European models for wildlife management.</li> <li>• Priorities for the development of hunting sector.</li> <li>• Hunters' status – requirements and procedures.</li> <li>• Organization and functioning of hunting sector in Hungary and Germany.</li> <li>• Role of hunting organizations in wildlife management and monitoring.</li> <li>• Roles of central and local government.</li> <li>• Role of hunting in economic development.</li> </ul> <p>The workshop was attended by representatives of MEPA , hunting clubs, hunting licence holders and project consultants.</p>
Activity 2.4	Improve the current system of monitoring wildlife resources and use for Activity 3.2 and develop a long-term monitoring programme for sustainable wildlife management	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>The Sustainable Wildlife Management Plan of the r. Lakhuni valley in Ambrolauri municipality was elaborated within the framework of the project. For the purpose of wildlife monitoring, a renewed map of the pilot territory was developed, where the coordinates of camera-traps, salt shakers, fur traps, river crossings, etc. are indicated by the corresponding signs. Including the experience gained in the pilot area, a proposal for the development of a national monitoring system was developed to support evidence-based decision-making on wildlife related issues. As a follow-up action, the National Wildlife Agency will be enabled to implement the envisaged countrywide, improved wildlife management system and to establish the related wildlife monitoring system at the national level.</p>
Activity 2.5	Training for staff from national and local authorities, as well as wildlife managers, to implement the improved monitoring system for hunting and fishing (including data collection and analysis, animal health and hygiene issues)	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>On 6 June 2019, training was conducted by international consultants, with the contribution of national consultants. Specific monitoring techniques were introduced to participants on mammal (roe deer, European hare, brown bear, wild cat) and fish populations. A special session of the training was focused on veterinary issues of game and the hygiene of game meat.</p>
Activity 2.6	Prepare a public relations campaign on the improved monitoring system for hunting and fishing (including crowdsourcing methodology)	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>After establishment of the National Wildlife Agency, one of the main objectives of Output 2 was the capacity development of the entity and the elaboration of the draft Law on Hunting, which would ensure the sustainability of all achievements of the project.</p> <p>The Sustainable Wildlife Management Plan prepared under the project was delivered to the National Wildlife Agency, which, as a follow-up action, will conduct a public relations campaign on the improved monitoring system for hunting and fishing, along with the adoption of the new Law on Hunting.</p>

<b>Output 3</b>	Capacity of the rural population in wildlife resources monitoring and sustainable use strengthened		
	Indicators	Target	Achieved
	Strengthened capacity of the rural population in wildlife resources monitoring and sustainable use.	Rural development training.	Yes
<b>Baseline</b>	0		
<b>Comments</b>	Through this project FAO applied its in-house experience to assess and quantify the socio-economic importance of wildlife as a renewable resource for the living conditions of local populations and reinforced and promoted its sustainable use. The project aimed to raise awareness of wildlife potential for local economic development, employment opportunities and income generation from wildlife-related economic activities in Ambrolauri, the pilot area.		
<b>Activity 3.1</b>	Review operations of existing hunting farms and fishing areas in Georgia and develop a model for a pilot wildlife management unit (farm)		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p>Operations of existing hunting farms and fishing areas in Georgia were reviewed and a model for a pilot wildlife management unit (farm) was developed. Based on the comprehensive review, the technical, legal, institutional and policy factors were identified, the implementation of which would serve as a basis for future pilot wildlife management units (farms).</p> <p>FAO assistance to ensure the contribution of the wildlife sector to the country's sustainable development was built around four main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing a coordinated national strategy for sustainable wildlife management, including hunting and fishing</li> <li>2. Developing a legislative framework for sustainable game management, including fisheries, in Georgia</li> <li>3. Strengthening capacities for wildlife management</li> <li>4. Increasing public participation and interest in sustainable wildlife management</li> </ol> <p>As the follow-up action of this activity, the aforementioned objectives were achieved through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. participatory development of the policy options paper, based on a preliminary analysis of social, economic and environmental issues related to wildlife management, hunting and fishing;</li> <li>b. participatory legislative development, starting from a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the weaknesses of the existing legal framework, and ending with the elaboration of the new draft Law on Hunting.</li> </ol>	
<b>Activity 3.2</b>	Identify, in close cooperation with local authorities and stakeholders, a suitable area and set up a pilot wildlife management unit to test and introduce to game/fishery managers advanced wildlife monitoring and hunting/fishing methods		
	Achieved	Yes	
	Comments	<p>The project elaborated selection criteria for the wildlife monitoring and management pilot site. At the initial stage, three areas were identified for further research: East (Lagodekhi) and West Georgia (Sachkhere) and Central Caucasus region (Ambrolauri). Through field assessment of each proposed site and scoring of the site, using assessment matrix, the project selected a pilot site in the region of Central Caucasus, district Ambrolauri.</p> <p>Monitoring techniques were introduced and used in the area during summer and autumn of 2018. As a result the following information was systematized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data on abundance for each type of animal and fish studied;</li> <li>• A complete map of the area where monitoring activities are marked and results displayed;</li> <li>• Recommendations for the implementation of short-term (1-3 years) and long-term (up to 10 years) activities for sustainable game management.</li> </ul> <p>As the follow-up action a Plan for Wildlife Monitoring and Management was prepared, based on the respective activities in Lakhuni valley in Ambrolauri municipality.</p>	

Activity 3.3	Raise awareness of stakeholders in the pilot area on sustainable wildlife management and its potential for rural economies by involving the local population, through training workshops and public consultations	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>The long-term objective is to build a participatory wildlife management system in Georgia to provide fair benefit-sharing and support the livelihoods of local communities while securing biodiversity. Stakeholder meetings and training in the pilot area contributed to this objective. The goal of the meetings was to raise awareness in the pilot area (Uravi, Ambrolauri) of the need to create a new wildlife management system in Georgia, and present the project and its results. Furthermore, based on FAO's gender-sensitive value chain framework, a gender-sensitive hunting, freshwater inland fishing value-chain analysis was conducted in pilot communities - Uravi, Abari and Likheta Villages (hereinafter - target villages), Ambrolauri Municipality in order to assess the current situation and identify needs for women's economic empowerment measures targeting women's skills' development for their involvement in wildlife management and hunting and fresh-water fishing tourism. The recommendations on measures for women's economic empowerment within hunting, fisheries and wildlife management were elaborated. For this purposes, the project established two main objectives for the field visit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify the needs for women's economic empowerment in the target villages</li> <li>2. Analyse local government's and organizations' approaches to women's needs.</li> </ol>
Activity 3.4	Develop policy/legal recommendations for involving the rural population in sustainable wildlife resources management	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>Policy/legal recommendations for involving the rural population in sustainable wildlife resources management covered the list of economic activities related to wildlife management, and incentives for national rural development schemes supporting investments in rural economy and employment. The main policy recommendations envisaged: the establishment of the national inter-sectoral coordination committee to support the National Wildlife Agency in establishing the new wildlife management system and launching integrated capacity building for the purpose of its introduction; introducing criteria for selecting future hunting areas/game farms managers priority for local community initiatives; introducing a licensing system for hunters; informing local communities about the wildlife status in Georgia and in the pilot area, threats, challenges in conservation, problems in management; and raising awareness on wildlife potentials for local economic development, employment creation and income generation related to wildlife utilization</p>
Activity 3.5	Prepare public relations measures at national level for the promotion of sustainable wildlife management and hunting/fishing methods and involvement of the rural population	
	Achieved	Yes
	Comments	<p>The Album "Hunting and Forest Management Customs in Ancient Georgia" was published within the framework of the project in cooperation with Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts. The scientific album is based on the unique collections preserved at the National Centre of Manuscripts. The study of manuscripts showed that Georgia followed the principles of sustainable forest management before this was developed at an international level. The album is intended for both history and forest or hunting specialists as well as the broader community. The publication represents the part of the public relations measures and serves for the promotion of sustainable wildlife management and hunting. Furthermore, drafting the Law on Wildlife and Hunting Management should be considered a measures for the promotion of sustainable wildlife management and hunting as its outreach to the respective stakeholders and the larger audience during discussions will ensure the communication of its broader impacts.</p>

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