

Title Page

- 1. CLP project ID & Project title:**
04287616 Conservation of Raptors in Batumi Flyway, Ajara Region, Georgia.
- 2. Host country, site location and the dates in the field:**
Georgia, Ajara Region, Batumi Bottleneck (IBA GE014) and CHOROKHI Delta (IBA GE032).
01 June 2016 - 01 December 2016.
- 3. Names of any institutions involved in organising the project or participating:**
The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia.
The Department of Environmental Supervision.
Ilia State University.
- 4. The overall aim summarised in 10–15 words:**
Contribution to the decrease of bird killing facts and improve conservation status of migratory raptors.
- 5. Full names of author(s):**
Mr. Alexander Rukhaia, Project Manager and Awareness Component Coordinator
Mr. Aslan Bolkvadze, Illegal Killing Surveys and Fieldwork Coordinator
Ms. Nino Chkhaberidze, Educational Component Coordinator
Ms. Mariam Mamuchadze, Awareness and Fieldwork Component Assistant

Mr. Bachuki Alpenidze, Trainer/ Educational Component
Mr. Gizo Seskuria, Fieldwork Researcher
Mr. Nodo Beridze, Fieldwork Researcher

PhD. Zura Javakhishvili, Supporting Expert (Previous CLP Alumni)
PhD. Erwin Van Maanen, External Consultant
- 6. Permanent contact address, email and website:**
22 Pekini Avenue, Tbilisi 0160, Georgia (entrance 2, floor 2, apt. 20)
office@sabuko.org / www.sabuko.org / +995 595999696
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Project Partners & Collaborators

- The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia, which has stimulated its sub entity, the Department of Environmental Supervision to support SABUKO within the framework of 2016 activities in Batumi Bottleneck.

The Department of Environmental Supervision been actively helping the project and participating in public meetings and open discussions during awareness raising activities, as well as during trainings and summer camps for kids. Beside this, the Department has been supporting SABUKO in terms of enforcing the hunting law in all target areas.

It has to be emphasised, that 2016 is a first year, when such collaboration could happen between SABUKO and the Department. In previous years, due to a several reasons, it has been extremely difficult, while having the Department on board is highly crucial and valuable for the concept and planned outcomes.

We would evaluate this particular collaboration process, as one of achievements of this project and 2016 operational year.

- The Department of Tourism and Resorts of Ajara, which has supported the project in terms of eco-tourism component, in particular, the Department and SABUKO has organized International Batumi Birdwatching Festival, gathering foreigner and local stakeholders together for the same goal. This one week activity has stipulated wide spread of the information about current project and its activities, especially was effective in terms of addressing main threats on migratory birds to the broad society.
- Dr. Zura Javakhishvili, supporting expert, who has provided valuable backing to the project team and helped to overcome all difficulties and technical barriers, due to the unexpected departure of Mr. J. Jansen from the team. PhD. Javakhishvili has provided training for Hunting Monitoring Team, he has helped to revise and refine Monitoring Protocol and compile Monitoring Data and Report.
- Mr. Erwin Van Maanen, external advisor and collaborator to the project, who has arrived to Batumi from Netherlands especially for the project. He spent with a team a few days out in the field and provided them with conceptual recommendation, within the narrative and practical sides of works.

Section 1:

Summary:

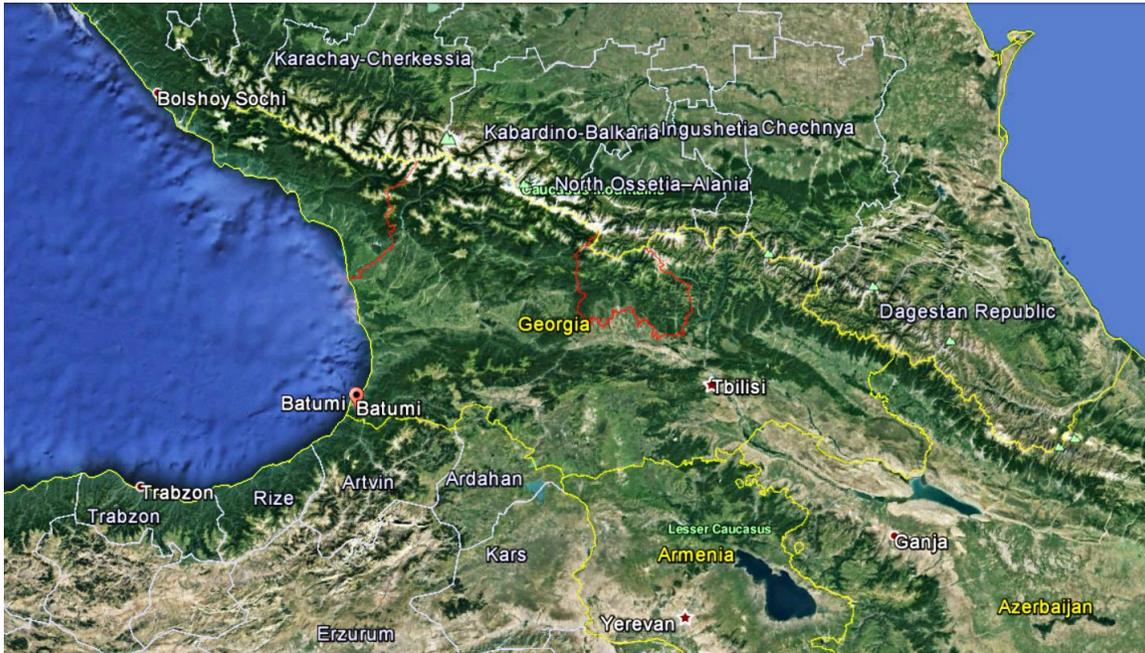
Particular project was initiated in order to contribute to the valuable decrease of bird killings in Batumi Flyway, as well as to continue previous years' work, addressed with diverse conceptual conservation. For this goal, we intended to provide (1) Systematic monitoring and field survey in 4 surrounding villages located in project target area, (2) Engagement of local communities, hunters, falconers and project stakeholders in conservation activities and (3) Increasing public awareness among local communities and broader civil society.

Instead of 4 target hot-spots, we have been able to conduct monitoring activities in 9 hot-spots in total. We have been able to engage valuable number of locals (kids, adults, teachers, parents, poachers and falconers, etc.), as well as crucial stakeholders, such as the Ministry of Environment, the Department of Environmental Supervision and the Department of Tourism and Resorts of Batumi. Such mobilization on local stakeholders played an important role to the effective delivery and implementation value, as in terms of the partnership and working together, as well as in terms of educational and awareness raising components.

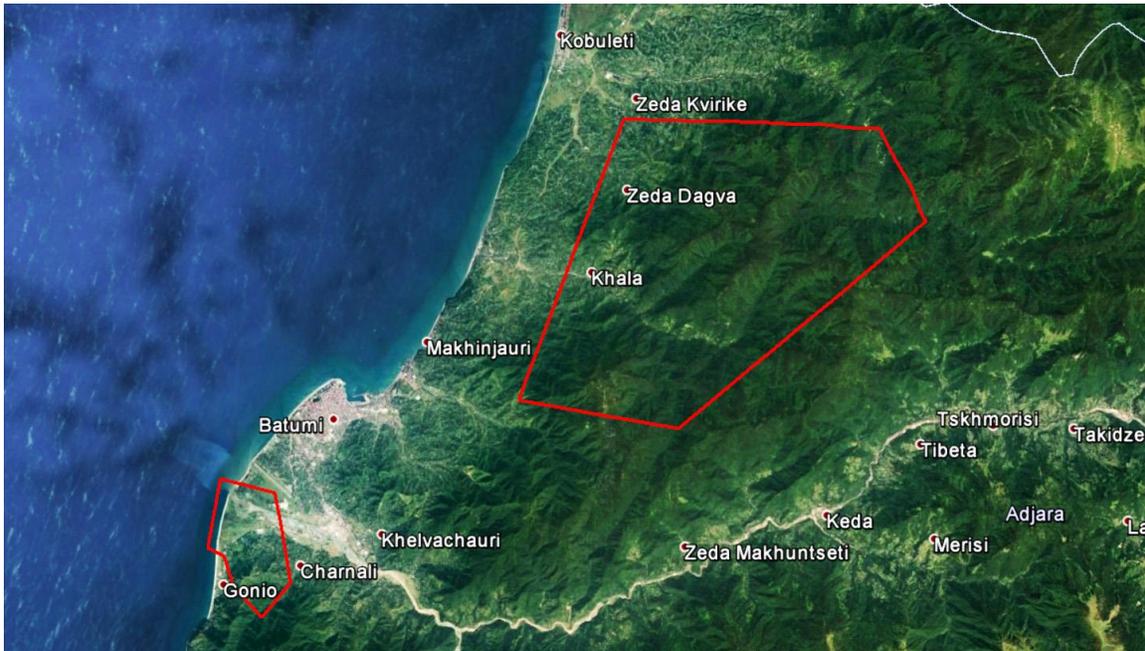
Introduction:

- ***The conservation value of the project work:*** Natural phenomenon of massive bird migration over the Batumi Flyway, concentrated in to one narrow bottleneck. Over a million birds of prey pass this area every year in Autumn and flight is very diverse - at least 35 different species of birds of prey can be observed here. One of the main idea of the project is to show to the locals of all ages, all beauties of this phenomenon and stipulate to their behaviour change and nature appreciation and respect. Another idea is to stipulate decrease of bird killings, through the engagement in to the educational and awareness raising activities, law enforcement and bird-watching tourism promotion.
- ***The conservation problem and issues addressed:*** The main threat of the areas is illegal and massive killing of birds of prey and trapping, which is deeply rooted behaviour in local communities, especially in these that locate along the flyway. This is the main issue this project have been addressing, however diverse combination of other issues, connected to the main one, such as low level of knowledge and understanding of problem in general, lack of awareness and relevant education among young generation, low level of legislation enforcement and lack of attention (mainly because of the lack of awareness) from the broad society and regular civilians. Nevertheless, the lack of suitable data about poaching and trapping is always an issue, due to the total number of hot-spots along the flyway.
- ***Background to the project site and its conservation significance:*** Batumi Flyway, or as it is also known worldwide - Batumi Bottleneck has an official status of IBA (GE014). Site has been assessed in 2006. CHOROKHI Delta has also been a part of Batumi IBA, however, later was initiated another separate assessment, independently for the Delta, in order to distinguish profile and give a status of separate IBA. In 2015/16, with support of the BirdLife, SABUKO could establish new IBA in Georgia - CHOROKHI Delta IBA (GE032).
- ***Identify the key partners and their role:*** All partners and collaborators are mentioned within the paragraph "Project Partners & Collaborators", however worth mentioning the Department of Environmental Supervision as a key partner, considering their role taken in the project, as one of key actors during educational and awareness rising campaigns, broad public meetings, problem delivery during media highlights and of course, active law enforcement and support to the Hunting Monitoring Team. Also, we would definitely mention local communities and particular individuals, without whom it wouldn't be possible to mobilize such number of people and kids, especially when in autumn people use to be on holiday trips.

- *Map of the area:*



Map 1: showing Country borders and Batumi location.



Map 2: showing poaching and trapping spots along the Flyway.

Large spot shows location of Batumi IBA and Smaller spot - CHOROKHI Delta IBA.

Project members:

Mr. Alexander Rukhaia, director at SABUKO and Batumi Flyway Conservation Programme Manager, that been developing since 2012. Within the project, **coordinated local engagement and awareness raising activities**.

Mr. Aslan Bolkvadze, Ajara regional representative at SABUKO and fieldwork coordinator in particular Batumi Flyway Conservation Programme. Currently refining his Master thesis about main threats of birds of prey in Batumi Flyway and plans to continue his research and engagement for conservation of migratory raptors. Within this project, Aslan has **coordinated illegal killing monitoring and fieldwork activities**.

Ms. Mariam Mamuchadze, Master in Biology and trained voluntary at SABUKO since 2015, since then, she has been actively gaining an experience in raptor handling and banding and systematic monitoring. She has good knowledge of the raptor conservation scheme. Within this project, Mariam has fulfilled the role of **awareness raising and fieldwork assistant**.

Ms. Nino Chkhaberidze, just new member to the project team and volunteer at SABUKO. She is currently doing her bachelor at Social Sciences at Free University of Tbilisi. During several years, she has been organizing and coordinating several different events on social involvement and active citizenship. Within the project, she has been involved in **education component and awareness rising implementation, mainly with kids and youth from local communities**.

Mr. Nodo Beridze and **Mr. Gizo Seskuria**, additional volunteers to the project team and supporting researchers during illegal killing monitoring and fieldwork.

Mr. Bachuki Alpenidze, additional volunteer to the project team and trainer in Wildlife Education Component, together with Ms. Chkhaberidze.

Dr. Zura Javakhishvili, previous CLP Alumni and supporting expert to the project team, in framework of systematic monitoring of illegal killing of birds and field research. Dr. Javakhishvili - one of the several strongest wildlife experts in Georgia, author of tenth of publications and articles, national consultant and lecturer at the university, etc.

Section 2:

Aim and objectives:

As a overall goal of the project, we have focused on stipulation to the decrease of bird killings, through the diversity of planned components, although having following objectives, according to the original plan of the project: (1) Systematic monitoring and field survey in 4 surrounding villages located in project target area (2) Engagement of local communities, hunters, falconers and project stakeholders in conservation activities (3) Increasing public awareness among local communities and broader civil society.

Changes to original project plan:

Due to the personal reasons, Mr. Rukhaia, project coordinator couldn't get to Canada for the seminar. Therefore, additional member, Ms. Nino Ckhaberidze got invited to the team, in order to replace Mr. Rukhaia for the seminar. Unfortunately, this plan didn't work. The embassy of Canada took too long time for response and clarification, that all deadlines been passed. Sadly, nobody from Georgia attend the seminar finally, however project team has got new brilliant member in the family.

Right at the beginning of the project, Belgian team member has informed us, that he cannot longer stay in the project and has stepped back of original plan to support the project concept and the team. After such a heavy hit, the team had to come up with a critical solution to improve the situation and start up the project as based on planned agenda and schedule.

Fortunately for the team, Dr. Zura Javakhishvili has agreed to provide us with all necessary technical and theoretical support to fulfil monitoring activities according to the project plan. Due to this situation, Mr. Aslan Bolkvadze got a higher tasks and duties, but worth was to provide a training as soon as possible, as for Mr. Bolkvadze, as well as for 2 of his additional colleagues, who have just joined project team. Fortunately for everyone, plans have been achieved and monitoring team got fully ready by the time when works had to be started., this problem has been solved in a quick and effective way.

Methodology

Systematic monitoring and field survey in 4 surrounding villages located in project target area:

Preparation for systematic monitoring was one of the most important aspect of this component. During preparation, all team members and fieldwork coordinator himself, were trained in following topics: (1) raptor identification techniques and methods, (2) practical challenges and obstacles, (3) effective communication in the field and problem solving sides, (4) using and following monitoring protocol/guide (5) photography and footage collection.

Before the training, supporting expert, Dr. Zura Javakhishvili and project coordinator, Alexander Rukhaia have revised and re-elaborated Systematic Monitoring Protocol, based on fieldwork requirements and specifications of particular 2016 period. More details about this activity provided as an **Annex 1** to this report - **Hunting Monitoring Report 2016**.

When having everyone and everything ready, the team has hit the ground. During 59 calendar days, between 20th August to 17th of October, the team of 3 persons (+driver) - illegal killing monitoring group, have observed 9 different locations - poaching hot-spots and collected highly reliable information on this particular activity.

Engagement of local communities, hunters, falconers and project stakeholders in activities:

At the first stage of the project, SABUKO has contacted all stakeholders and potential supporters of the project. The first meeting was organized with the Ministry of Environment and the Department of Environmental Supervision due to inform that project has been approved, as well as, to present further activities within the project and by their engagement.

At the second stage, SABUKO has planned and conducted presentation and informative meetings with local communities in 8 villages along the flyway, where the Department of Environmental Supervision has accompanied too.

On the third stage, SABUKO has conducted combined meeting with local poachers and falconers, in order to invite them to the project activities.

At the later stages, SABUKO has met the Department of Tourism and Resorts of Batumi, to discuss importance of engagement and their role in the project, in terms of tourism component development in 2016 and providing additional support to locals.

In addition, a few meetings were organized in local public schools, with kids, their parents and teachers. in order to present the project and invite them in relevant activities.

Increasing public awareness among local communities and broader civil society.

Within this activity, SABUKO has tried to provide hard core campaigns, informing local communities and broader society about particular project and main threats for migratory raptors in Batumi Bottleneck. *Despite of worldwide attraction by the migration phenomenon and its main threats, locals and other citizens have very little information about it. Therefore, it was one of the most important task, as well as mission for the project team, to spread and deliver enough information to everyone.*

It was crucial to have support and backing from local, regional and national media sources for proper highlight and coverage. Due to this issue, SABUKO has mobilized all possible collaborators and sympathizers of our works' concept and engage them to for help.

Outputs and Results:

Systematic monitoring and field survey in 4 surrounding villages located in project target area:

- As a result of a fieldworks, final report has been prepared to be spread among our donors and partners, and later among broader society and all stakeholders.
- For 2016 monitoring period, a new revised version of Systematic Monitoring Protocol was elaborated.
- It should be emphasized, that instead of planned 4, we have been able to observe 9 location, however that wouldn't be possible, without additional giant support from another donor.

- Whole fieldwork (pre, ongoing and reporting phases) have been supported by most experienced Georgian scientist (and previously CLP alumni), Dr. Zura Javakhishvili. His engagement in the project has totally influenced to the success of this particular activity and its results.
- In addition, we have been honored to host Mr. Erwin Van Maanen for a few days, who has come to Batumi from Netherlands especially due to this reason and kindly provided consultancy and instructions to the field team.
- Also, it should be noted as a success that, 2016 was the first year, when such systematic monitoring and fieldworks were provided only by locals, without involvement of foreign people. This is extremely important fact, as in terms of the capacity development, which is very crucial for sustainability of this activity in the future, as well as in terms of technical part of it, where whole work - negotiations, communications, data collection, trainings and face to face discussions are conducted by locals, while these are only people who can really deliver for conservation activities on the ground in most proper and accordant way. ***Conservation activities on the ground should be implemented by locals - this is the formula and methodology for successful outcomes.***
- Nevertheless, we have been able to construct effective collaboration with the Ministry of Environment of Georgia and its sub entity - **the Department of Environmental Supervision, that is first time ever possible thing.**
- Advanced planning and presentation/introduction meetings were held in 8, out of 4 planned target areas with attendance of local communities and with local government representatives.

See following annexes:

1. Annex 1: Hunting Monitoring Report 2016
2. Annex 2: Hunting Monitoring Protocol 2016

Engaging local communities, hunters, falconers and project stakeholders in activities:

- SABUKO has been able to mobilize and stipulate to the active engagement in to the project of crucial partners, such as **the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia, the Department for Environmental Supervision and the Department of Tourism and Resorts of Batumi.** Nevertheless, **local communities, public schools, teachers, parents, falconers, poachers and local guesthouse owners.**
- It has to be emphasised that, that SABUKO, in partnership with the **Department of Tourism and Resorts of Batumi** have organizes large International **Batumi Birdwatching Festival**, with attendance of more than 100 people in total, as local, as well as international visitors). This activity aimed to promote Batumi as an important destination for bird migration and support to the development of local communities... as an influential and alternative component of poaching. That year, local and Georgian attendees been present in majority, which is a highly important to state as a result, due to the fact that in previous years their attention and presence was extremely low. Within the framework of this activity, the Department of Tourism has co-founded some of project's activities (educational and awareness raising components), as well as provided some additional sources for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of birdwatching platforms and signs in one particular hot-spot (SHUAMTA platform).
- Within the framework of this objective, the team has provided **Ringling Manual, Poachers Training Module, Teaching Brochure for kids and Raptor Identification Guide.** Each

engaged person has received a spare of above stated handout material, during and/or after activities.

- Instead of planned 4, 8 public meetings have held in 8 different hot-spots at the bottleneck area, with local communities, poachers and falconers.
- Instead of planned 1, 4 outdoor camps have been provided for local youngsters, with composition of 96 kids in total. 2 additional volunteers have been attracted to lead and facilitate camps and its activities.
- 136 persons took part in ringing activities, including youngsters and adults.
- About 80 poachers and falconers have received on site trainings (ID skills)

See following annexes:

1. Annex 3: Ringing Manual for Poachers and Falconers
2. Annex 4: Training Module
3. Annex 5: Kids Tool - Raptor Migration in Ajara
4. Annex 6: ID Tool - Raptors & Owls of Georgia

Increasing public awareness among local communities and broader civil society:

- Within the framework of this activity, 20, instead of planned 4 informational panels have been installed in all target areas.
- 3 large Broader Public Meetings were organized in the city Batumi, with attendance of about 300 people in total - civilians, local community representative, local governments' representatives and media sources.
- 10,000 informational booklets have been printed and spread in the city and in all target areas of the project.
- Massive highlights and media coverage have been delivered during project implementation, where about 800,000 people reached in all over the Georgia.

See following annexes:

1. Annex 7: Presentation
2. Annex 8: Informational Panel
3. Annex 9: Informational Panel
4. Annex 10: Informational Panel
5. Annex 11: Information Leaflet
6. Annex 12: Disseminations and Highlights

- All above mentioned activities have been actively collaborated by the Department of Environmental Supervision and the Ministry of Environment of Georgia.
- Besides the support from the CLP for these particular annual activities, SABUKO have been able to receive very valuable support from the WFN (Whitley Fund for Nature) which have helped project a lot to increase triple almost all activities under this project and add even additional. It had valuable influence for example on provision of Hunting Monitoring and Awareness Raising activities, while with this support we could bravely extend the territories and coverage, therefore to spread out the voice among more people.

Communication & Application of results

First of all, project results have to be revised by our supporters, which are the CLP and the WFN - all details and aspects of the report needs to be clarified for its reviewers too. Only after that, SABUKO plans to provide its results openly to all partners and stakeholders abroad, such as for example BirdLife International and the Fauna and Flora International, etc. However, highlight and spreading of project results (and conservation threats) have been already successfully launched on the national level and during further 2017 annual period, SABUKO plans to enlarge information delivery campaign, which will be done in collaboration with the Ministry, addressing to the nationally based green NGOs and broader society. It is planned to organize a few regional public discussions, where people can stress their opinion and role for further turn.

At the moment, information is actively highlighted via SABUKO's social media sources, where partner organization support in sharing. Here we very much count on support of the CLP, in helping to spread information among its partners and stakeholders to increase visibility of the problem everywhere its possible.

It should also be mentioned, that, SABUKO has already started design of conservation activities for the future, where 2016's data will be used as a main source.

Monitoring and Evaluation

First of all - based on internal SWOT analyse of project activities and of course main indicators of success, where each individual activity and its components have been measured very carefully during implementation and later - during reporting. But terms of overall view, it is worth to mention, that such objectives are focused mainly on long-term perspectives and whatever done today, real results will be shown tomorrow. So, we hope to see positive changes stipulated out of this project already during autumn 2017.

Achievements and Impacts

As it has been already mentioned previously, such effective collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and the Department of Environmental Supervision have never been possible before. Of course, there are many reasons for that behind, however the fact stays as a fact, that this project has been a main influential side of it, where even greater achievements are expected for the future out of this collaboration. *Short story: one day, the Department of Environmental Supervision gave us an emergency call, they said - some steppe eagle been found shot and they are in hurry to bring the body to us, while it was still alive. our base locates in the village Sakhalvasho, where a few local falconers helping us in such cases to rehabilitate injured birds. So, apparently, they brought injured bird to us for further procedure. This bird was shot by local poacher in nearby village, so his beak and the wing was damaged. Immediately we have provided first needed aid and within further months, bird got in a good condition and we released it. But, during these months, the Rangers from the Department been helping and bringing some food for bird. We tell this story to show how different was their attitude and enthusiasm for keeping this bird alive and how big was their trust in us, as in partners. Such stories always leave positive feelings about future.*

Also, the fact, that whole project been implemented only by Georgians, is a huge success. In previous year, it has been highly visible lack of such capacity, as well as lack of motivation and enthusiasm among local youngsters. This project has been a good evidence to observe how local

capacity has been grown and developed very fast. As already mentioned before, this is much more effective, when conservation activities on the ground done by locals, rather than foreigners. *For a simple example, when hunting monitoring team have been hanging together with poachers during their activity... this would be unbelievable in terms of foreigners doing this. Why! because of the sense of trust, understanding of culture and behaviour, communication on native language, immediate relations, etc.*

It should also be emphasised the value of the Monitoring Protocol and Report. This also have been an achievement in terms of its volubility and provision.

When talking about achievements, we also should mention about number people and locations engaged in the activities. Never before such amount of people been engaged in conservation, education and or awareness raising activities done by SABUKO before. Never before activities been such exciting and motivating, as this year. Why exciting? because lots of things been going on around and all been busy. Why motivating? because people who been involved, been motivated and therefore the team got higher motivation.

About media coverage: as you can see through the Annex 12 - it was surprisingly high. Lots of people been attracted via these. This is unique opportunity for spreading voice out.

Definitely, it should be mentioned the support from the Department of Tourism and their motivation for involvement in to the project.

And the last but not the least, it worth mentioning that, comparing to the last year, this year we had much less records of shots in the villages Sakhalvasho and Shuamta and we are absolutely sure, that all was stipulated by activities implemented in framework of these projects.

Capacity Development and Leadership capabilities:

This project been really a strong tool in terms of development and gaining new crucial skills for the team, especially for new comer volunteers. Independency, as well as self-motivation to the work gave a strong and valuable space for training and improvement. With such a strong concept, we have been able to attract additional people in to the team, where existing team members been giving a training and coaching - classic example of peer education.

On the other hand, it has been a clear example of Learning by Doing. *For example, team had never before had a chance to have such close and immediate contact with poachers during their activity.* Many scopes of this project been challenging, but possible, that made the team stronger and more reliable.

Also, having an opportunity to receive professional training and further consultations by Dr. Z. Javakhishvili, is a very valuable input to the education and self-development.

Section 3:

Conclusion:

As an overall goal of the project, we have aimed to contribute to the valuable decrease of bird killings in Batumi Flyway and we got this result right during project implementation, in 2 location, these are the villages **Sakhalvasho** and **Shuamta**. A lot less number of poachers been observed

and a lot less number of shots been recorder than in previous years. According to the **Annex 1** - In the village **Shuamta** only 2 poachers seen, having no much of activity. This is incredible result, considering data of previous 2015 and 2014.

Also, according to the **Annex 1** - you can see a results of the village **Sameba**. Activity were 0. So, what happened here: *Just one year ago, this village composed same level of poaching activities, as the village **Kvirike** for example. At the very beginning stage of this project, we had a public meeting in the village, where the main monk of local church has attended too. After the meeting, we had personal audience with monk in the church, where having chance to discuss everything in details. He was very keen and enthusiastic about it and promised us to give a help. During the autumn season, when the team has started the monitoring, they have visited the village as well, when surprised seeing no activity at all. Apparently, we met same monk again, who just explained us that he has forbidden shooting in the area. Till now, we have not been highlighting this success story as a purpose to not spoil the situation, however this fact is something serious that we would like to keep in mind for the future and elaborate more.*

When mentioning about active engagement of locals in the conservation activities, it has to be emphasised, that local poachers and falconers been helping project team during spreading our informational flyers. They have been helping, when installing informational signs and panels. Only a few people refused to participate in discussion, everyone else been very enthusiastic, and even being self-critical on a meeting. Poachers have opened up for on-site trainings and even coming back with a lot of questions. They have been enthusiastic about letting their kids to participate in our activities.

Falconers been very cooperative too. *Normally they use to catch from 5 to 20/30 individuals a day and keep only a few, which they later care home for further training, however they use to kill remaining for several reasons: (1) they don't want to catch same one again, (2) they believe that bad birds can spread genetic and in this way, they try to support population, (3) they use meat to feed another bird, etc.* However, it has to be mentioned, that as a part of cooperation, they didn't kill birds, but release them instead, ringing it before.

Also, the law enforcement in 2016 was in a much higher level than ever before.

Problems encountered and lessons learnt:

- ***Which project activities and outcomes went well and why?***
The most faceable activities were awareness raising campaigns, where received unexpected value of attention and engagement by all stakeholders. Especially needs to be mentioned media coverage and widely promoted stories and whole concept of the project. Another faceable activity was a systematic monitoring, where everything went according to the plan, with no consequences, while they were expected at some point.
- ***Which project activities and outcomes have been problematic and in what way, and how has this been overcome?***
As it was mentioned previously, the biggest hit to the project was departure of Mr. J. Jansen, as he was expected to take a lead of important component - Systematic Monitoring and Fieldwork Coordination. After his departure, team had to find quick and effective solution to recover and flow according to the plan and schedule. Preparation of

a new Monitoring Protocol was out of the plan, while it was prepared urgently by Alexander Rukhaia and Dr. Zura Javakhishvili.

It was very challenging to gather all poachers in a same room. We cannot really say what was the reason for it, but we had to come up with an alternative solution here as well. So, instead of providing indoor trainings, we have conducted them outside in the field. Apparently, this method and solution showed up to be much better, due to a many reasons, however mainly due to the proper ID workshops and discussing sessions right in the wild nature.

- ***Briefly assess the specific project methodologies and conservation tools used.***

The first and very effective is intensive and daily site observation/fieldwork for data collection. For data to be proper and influential, it must be based on some written and strict protocol, followed by the team. Also, data can be more comprehensive, when other people supporting, for example: When you are visiting site X, you are missing information from site Y. In this way, if in parallel someone recording even simple information for you (such as number of shoots heard), that makes sense indeed.

In terms of awareness raising and information delivery: Very important to consider local behaviour, manners, traditions, the way of communication (local dialect/language) and social diplomacy. Very crucial to find key point where everyone can meet and agree on.

In terms of engagement, very important that you show exactly based on clear examples of whatever you teach.

- ***Please state important lessons which have been learnt through the course of the project and provide recommendations for future enhancement or modification to the project activities and outcomes.***

Every project plan and time schedule depends a lot on different consequences that can impact its change. In this way worth being flexible, however direction and the concept should always stay as a main agenda, where overall goal stays same. None of projects are guaranteed from being impacted by any internal or external factors, even unexpected.

In our case, we had to play and find alternative solutions several times, which is not always bad, but can even be better, because it giving wider space to think in critical situations and glide between possible solutions. for example, changing training venue for poachers from classroom in to the outdoor, was one of the most successful plan change.

When conducting any type of conservation activity on the ground in specific local area, worth to keep in mind that implementation (core) team must be composed by locals and not by foreigners. In this way team will avoid wrong understanding of real situation and might go to a wrong direction of possible outcomes.

When gathering broader society and know in advance, that not all attendees might be fully interested in the topic, try to find out their interests and navigate between your and their topics and deliver information in a way you want.

Very important, when communicating with media: Here you need to be as short as possible, however deliver main messages.

If providing monitoring similar to the illegal killing, it should be clearly noted that none of information should be highlighted between study for broader society, especially via social media sources. It might be dangerous for fieldworkers and researchers.

In the future:

Despite of clear understanding that this is very important to keep this flow and activities running, unfortunately, we have not been able to find financial support for current 2017. CLP provides continuation opportunity only next year. At the moment, we are still busy with fundraising to provide at least some core activities, such as education and awareness.

Besides this, we are keeping collaboration with the ministry active and trying to address project results for further steps and starting up conservation activities' design.

Also, it is very important that we strategically start highlighting monitoring results, as on national, as well as on international level to rise more attention to the problem and deliver awareness to every possible corner.

Financial Report

Itemized expenses	Total CLP Requested (USD)*	Total CLP Spent (USD)	% Difference
PHASE I - PROJECT PREPARATION			
Communications (telephone/internet/postage)	700.00	683.20	-2%
Field guide books, maps, journal articles and other printed materials	300.00	294.03	-2%
Insurance	0.00		#DIV/0!
Visas and permits	0.00		#DIV/0!
Team training	0.00		#DIV/0!
Reconnaissance	0.00		#DIV/0!
Other (Phase 1)	371.00	303.64	-18%
EQUIPMENT			
Scientific/field equipment and supplies	2,070.00	2357.29	14%
Photographic equipment	450.00	541.50	20%
Camping equipment	0.00		#DIV/0!
Boat/engine/truck (including car hire)	3,300.00	3036.44	-8%
Other (Equipment)	0.00		#DIV/0!
PHASE II - IMPLEMENTATION			
Accommodation for team members and local guides	1,140.00	1366.40	20%
Food for team members and local guides	810.00	728.74	-10%
Travel and local transportation (including fuel)	910.00	850.20	-7%
Customs and/or port duties	122.00	123.99	2%
Workshops	505	501.01	-1%
Outreach/Education activities and materials (brochures, posters, video, t-shirts, etc.)	870.00	1012.15	16%
Other (Phase 2)	950.00	923.08	-3%
PHASE III - POST-PROJECT EXPENSES			
Administration	0.00		#DIV/0!
Report production and results dissemination	0.00		#DIV/0!
Other (Phase 3)	0.00		#DIV/0!
Total	12,498.00	12,721.66	

Section 4:

Appendices

Output	Number	Additional Information
Number of CLP Partner Staff involved in mentoring the Project	2	
Number of species assessments contributed to (E.g. IUCN assessments)	1	
Number of site assessments contributed to (E.g. IBA assessments)	2	
Number of NGOs established	0	
Amount of extra funding leveraged (\$)	43,600	
Number of species discovered/rediscovered	29	
Number of sites designated as important for biodiversity (e.g. IBA/Ramsar designation)	0	
Number of species/sites legally protected for biodiversity	2	
Number of stakeholders actively engaged in species/site conservation management	200	
Number of species/site management plans/strategies developed	0	
Number of stakeholders reached	5	
Examples of stakeholder behaviour change brought about by the project.		
Examples of policy change brought about by the project		
Number of jobs created	1	
Number of academic papers published	0	
Number of conferences where project results have been presented	1	

Annex 1:	Hunting Monitoring Report 2016
Annex 2:	Hunting Monitoring Protocol 2016
Annex 3:	Ringling Manual for Poachers and Falconers
Annex 4:	Training Module
Annex 5:	Kids Tool - Raptor Migration in Ajara
Annex 6:	ID Tool - Raptors & Owls of Georgia
Annex 7:	Presentation
Annex 8:	Informational Panel
Annex 9:	Informational Panel
Annex 10:	Informational Panel
Annex 11:	Information Leaflet
Annex 12:	Disseminations and Highlights

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