

Conservation Agreements: Bolajuri, Chorchani, Khevasheni, Kikibo, Pkhero, Zanavi

Georgia, Western Lesser Caucasus, Samtskhe Javakheti, Adigeni

Target species and ECF conservation objectives



- Number of the **Red Deer** is doubled in the corridor area between Borjomi-Khargauli NP and Khulo Municipality and is represented with at least 40 individuals by 2028.

- Appearance of **Chamois** individuals is increased in the corridor area between Borjomi-Kharagauli NP and Khulo Municipality and the facts of capturing animals by camera traps are increased by 2028.

- Number of **predators** killed as a consequence of incidents of wild animals causing damage to local farmers in the corridor area between Borjomi-Kharaguli NP and Khulo Municipality is decreased and the facts of capturing Brown Bears by camera traps are increased by 2028.

Problems to be addressed:

Poaching

Illegal hunting is quite frequent in the corridor area. It is especially important factor for the low population density of Red Deer and Chamois. There is no area for legal hunting in the corridor, but due to species diversity and ease of accessibility, poaching is quite popular among local communities and people coming from the big cities.

Unregulated grazing

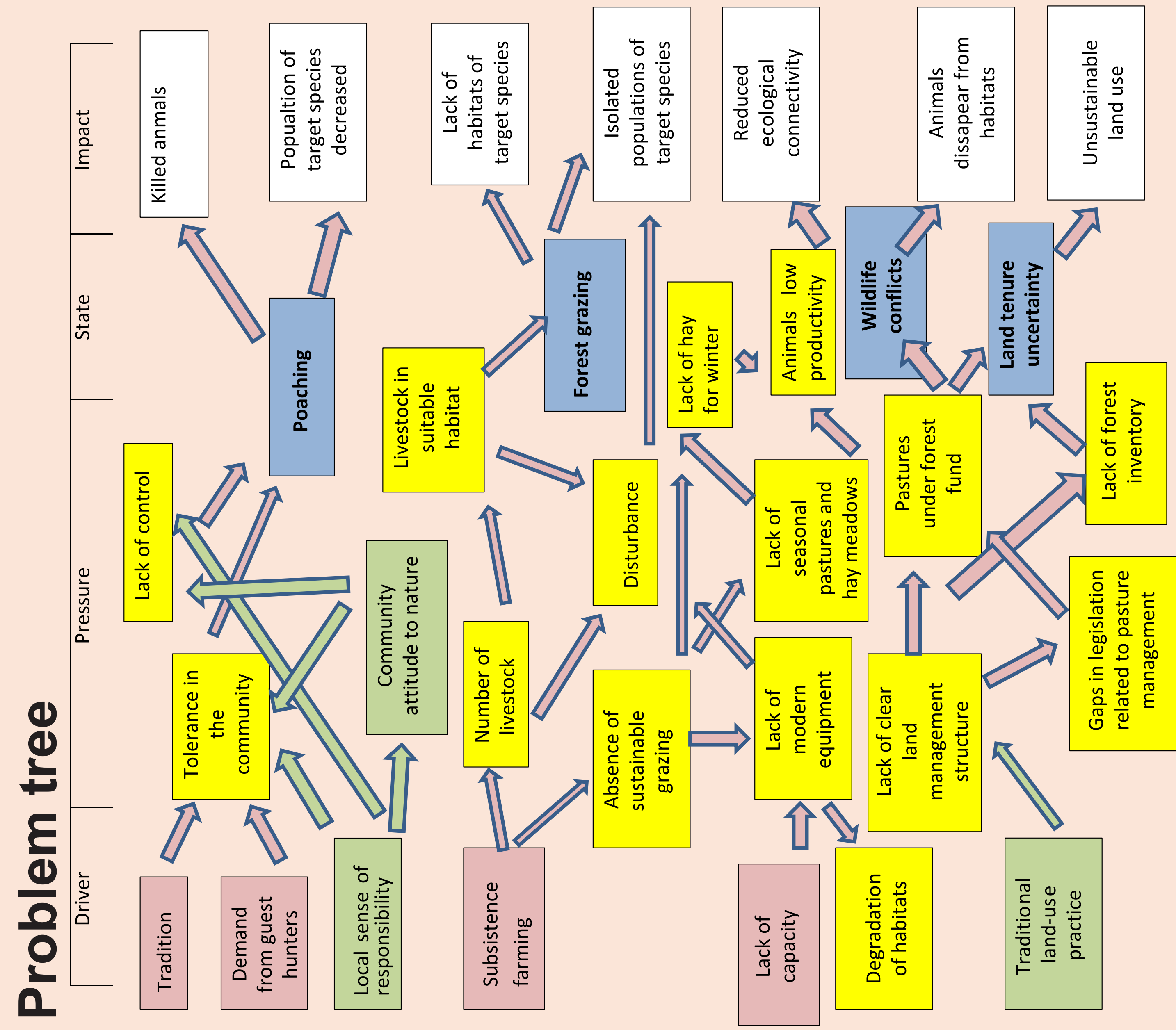
Cattle breeding is the main agricultural activity, so the livestock presents competition and disturbance to the wildlife during the grazing season on summer pastures and during the rest of the year in the forests and grasslands at lower elevations. Uncontrolled grazing in the forest leads to low productivity of cattle due to high energy used compared to the effect of grazing, and it causes forest, land and habitat degradation, reducing the available habitat for herbivores. Attacks of wild animals on cattle are quite common. Brown bear attacks are often followed by the killing of the attacking (or some other) Bear to prevent future attacks.

Land tenure

Most of the land in this area is publicly owned. This lands are used by local communities in a traditional way. Sometimes, this situation is leading to lack of incentive for sustainable management of land (e.g. maintenance of pastures and meadows)

Lack of farming equipment

There is a lack of machinery (tractors and combines) needed for the agricultural services in the region due to lack of financial resources. Remote location of the villages and price for the machinery services are also a limiting factor for the locals.



Wildlife habitat management plans for 2019-2028

Measure	Bolajuri	Chorchani	Khevasheni	Kikibo	Pkhero	Zanavi
Community Conservation Area	1.311 ha	977 ha	1.762 ha	3.080 ha	1.511 ha	2.945 ha
Caretaker patrolling	2 persons	2 persons	2 persons	2 persons	2 persons	2 persons
Core wildlife habitat	702 ha	837 ha	1.165 ha	1,918 ha	1.281 ha	970 ha
High value landscape element: protection of forest near village by fencing		12 ha				
Pasture management	508 ha	835,5 ha	647 ha	275,8 ha	464,5 ha	1.982 ha
Management of hay meadows	10,5 ha			38,5 ha	3,3 ha	64,5 ha
Habitat rehabilitation: reconstruction of road to prevent driving on meadows		2 km	5 km	2 km	12 km	6 km
Community based organisation	1 Union	1 Union	1 Union	1 Union	1 Union	1 Union
Socio – economic compensation: rehabilitation of water supply					1	

