NBSAP and PAs Projects implementation In Turkmenistan Karryeva Shirin

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Environmental Bodies:

- ☼ Ministry of Nature Protection of T-n is the official Body for CBD and other environmental conventions coordination and for GEF
- State Committee for implementation of UN Environmental Programmers and Projects/MNP responsible for Charing
- Working Groups on all Conventions
- ⇔ Biodiversity Related Conventions WGs:
 CBD, Ramsar, UNESCO WNH,
 CMS/MoUs, IRPGRFA (GR Focal Point) –
 CBD/SBSTTA Focal Points

NBSAP/LESSONS LEARNT

- □ 1st NBSAP and 1st NR to CBD were developed and published in 2002; revision was done in 2008
- ☼ Implementation was done by 50 %
- ☼ NBSAP wasn't approved by the Government and wasn't integrated into the national planning process
- Stakeholders didn't use it and mainstreaming wasn't done
- □ In order to prevent this, project on preparation of NBSAP-2 has another approach

NBSAP Project brief

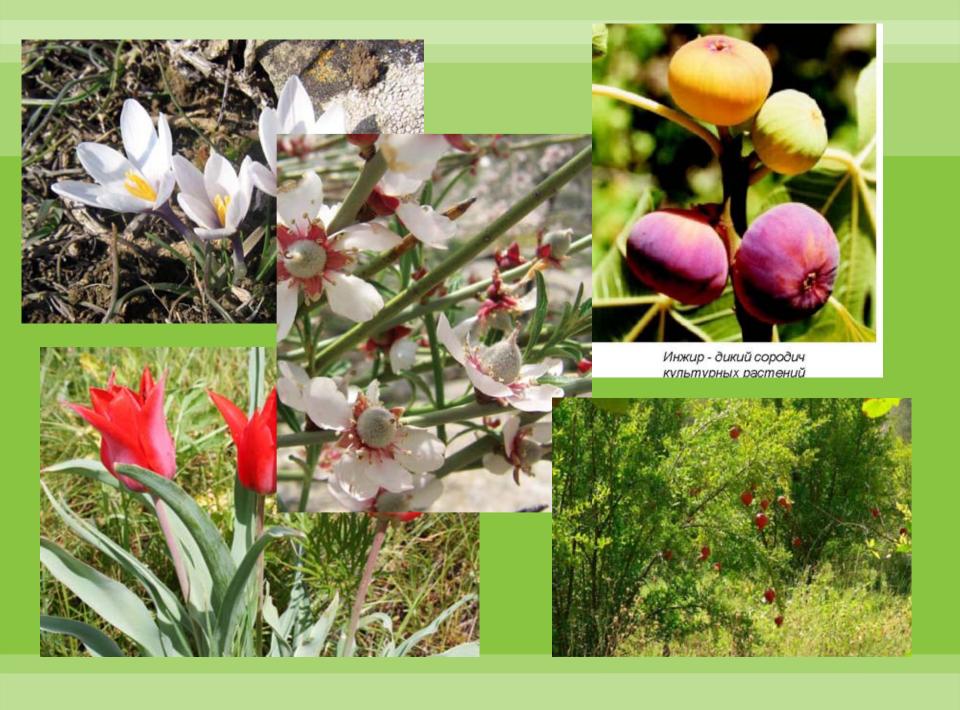
- ❖ Project "National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Turkmenistan" (further, BSAP project) is supported by the UNDP Turkmenistan and GEF.
- Project started in 2013, office based in the MNP/MAg (capacity building for MNP/UNDP approach)
- WG on NBSAP is established, main stakeholders are the members of the WG: MNP, MAg, MF, ME, MO&G, StCT, StCF

3 components:

- EconomicValuation ofES
- 5th NR on CBD and 2nd NR on CP preparation
- Updating NBSAP







Outputs:

- NBSAP-1 revision

 (achievements, problems)
- ❖ 10-days training on (ESVAL), with international company was undertaken in T-n
- Technical Group on (ESVAL) is in the process of establishment (economists from different ministries)

Activities for 2014 Main Directions:

- Complete ESVAL, risk analyses, analyze on integration and financing
- Develop Goals and Activities for NBSAP
- Consideration of PAs System Plan and its integration into the NBSAP
- ❖ Preparation of 5 NR CBD and 2nd NR to CP and its printing and distribution

"Strengthening the Management Effectiveness of the Protected Area System of Turkmenistan" (PAS Project)

- ☼ Project Objective: To create an enabling environment for the establishment of a functional, effective and ecologically coherent system of PAs in Turkmenistan
- ☼ The globally significant biodiversity of Turkmenistan is partially protected through a system of PAs covering 4% (1,955, 717 ha) of the territory of the country. There are 9 PAs (1 Biosphere Repetek Reserve, 1 Marine PA – Khazar Ramsar site), 15 NS, 17 NM. No NNPs established in T-n yet.

Biodiversity of Turkmenistan

- ☼ Biodiversity of T-n represented by 19,757 species, of which flora represents 7,064 or 35.8 percent (2.1 percent of the world flora); the composition of vascular plants is known best of all, which numbers about 3000 species. Of total number of vascular plants 493 species are endemics (16.6 percent), major part of which is concentrated in mountainous ecosystems.
- ☼ Fauna of Turkmenistan represents by 12,693 species of animals, although the process of its inventory has not been completed yet. Vertebrates are represented by 693 species (about 1.4 percent of the world fauna).











The State Forest Fund (SFF)

- ☼ FFF makes 9 922 500 ha (20.3 percent of total area of the country). According to the survey of 1988-1989, forests occupy 4 126 800 hectares (41 percent of total area of SFF). Percentage of forest area equals 8.4 percent. Of total area of the Forest Fund 6 458 100 hectares were transferred for long-term use to the animal husbandry branch. Total wood reserve amounts to 13.7 million m³, of which 9.5 million m³ are sandy species.
- ☼ Forests of Turkmenistan (mountainous, desert and tugai) perform mainly the protective function and therefore are referred to group I. Total area of forests without the long-term use area makes 3 464 400 hectares.



Forest activities

- According to the Decree of President of Turkmenistan "On Creation of Park Zone in Foothills of Kopetdag", since 1998, in the forestpark zone a unique forest massif is formed near the capital city and along the whole country. By present time, the area of the forest-park zone is over 30 thousand ha with nearly 35 million trees and seedlings of various species of conifers, broadleaved trees and shrubs, such as pine (Pinus eldarica), thuja (Biota orientalis), mulberry (Morus alba), etc.
- ☼ New Forest Code is adopted in 2011 and Forest Programme is adopted by the President in 2012.

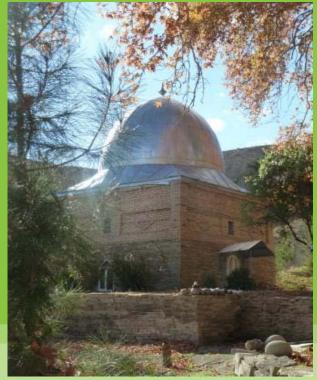
Project outputs:

- ⇔ PAs System Plan developed, in the process of integration into NBSAP for implementation of Aichi target 11;
- ⇔ Goal 11 for T-n to increase by 8 % the PAs territory (by 7% terrestrial and 1% marine PA);
- ☼ PAs coverage increased by 87,800 ha; new Reserve is established in Central Karakum Desert in July 2013;
- ☼ Study for 1st in T-n Sumbar NNP developed and submitted to the MNP for approval











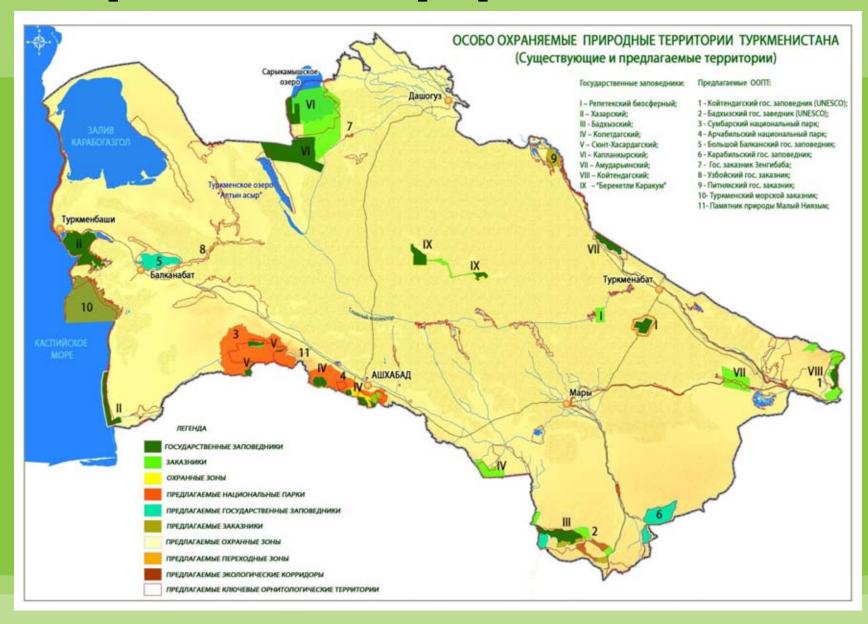
Outputs of PASP

Review of ecosystems of PAs was undertaken as part of PASP and reflected in PASP, which is submitted to the MNP for consideration.

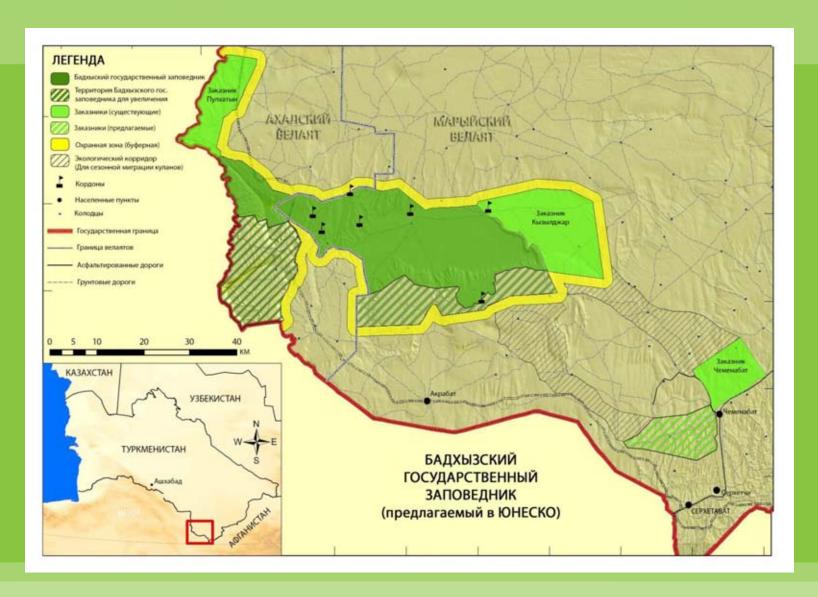
PASP includes extension of representatives by establishment of 2 new National Parks, 2 UNESCO World Nature Heritage Sites and new Ramsar sites designation, creation of Nature Monuments, ecological corridors, buffer zones, Important Birds Areas (IBAs) and new underrepresented habitats types.

New PAs categories are identified in the new Law on PAs (2012), Nature Protection (2014).

☼ Map of current and proposed PAs



Badkhyz NR/UNESCO WNH site

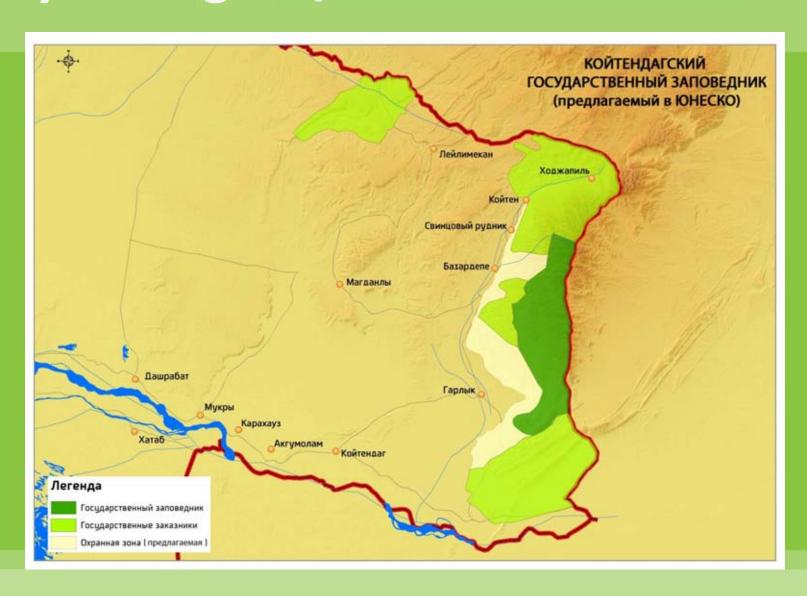








Koytendag NR/UNESCO WNH site





Imbir-dere cave, Kyrk-gyz dere, Dinosaur Plato & Daray-Dere gorge





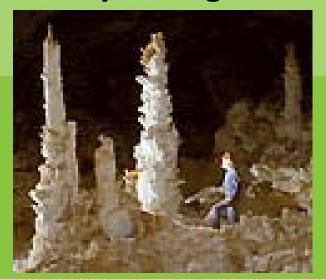


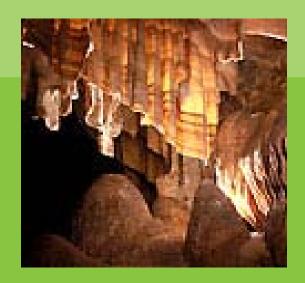






Caves of Koytendag











Agro/Ecotourism in Koytendag







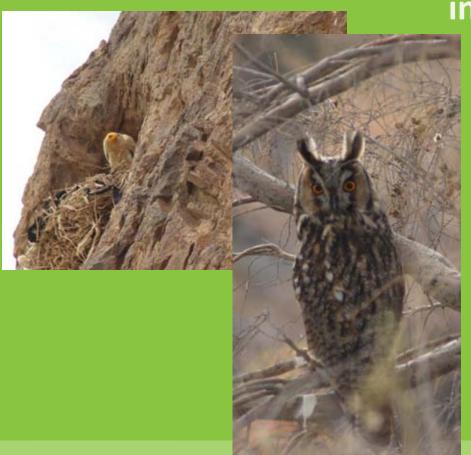






50 IBAs identified, 2/3 are conserved in PAs network;

IBA strategy is developed and integrated into PASP/NBSAP





Ramsar Site – Turkmenbashi Bay in the Caspian Sea









