



Regional Office for Europe work on Ecosystem Management and Pan-European Biodiversity Platform



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Vilm island, 27 May 2014

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Priority areas

Decision from 6th Biodiversity in Europe conference in Batumi:

- Support for the revision and implementation of NBSAPs
- Improving integration of biodiversity and ecosystem services requirements in economic and development frameworks and policies (TEEB)
- Promoting synergies amongst the biodiversity-related MEAs

1st Steering Committee



- Held in Antalya (Turkey) on 15 December 2013
- Outcomes
 - TORs of the Steering Committee adopted
 - Work programme discussed, endorsement by 28 February 2014
 - Budget endorsed
 - Decision to request UNEP ED / UNEA to support the Secretariat of the Platform
 - Communications: Re-structure website and launch newsletter

Pan- European Region



- Project Document

“Strengthening NBSAP implementation through improved MEA synergies, reporting and effective indicators in Pan-Europe, with a transboundary focus in the sub-regions of Eastern Europe with Russia included, Southern Caucasus, and Central Asia”
- Budget: EUR 1.092.000 (ENRTP)
 - Already approved: EUR 300,000
- Partners: UNEP-WCMC

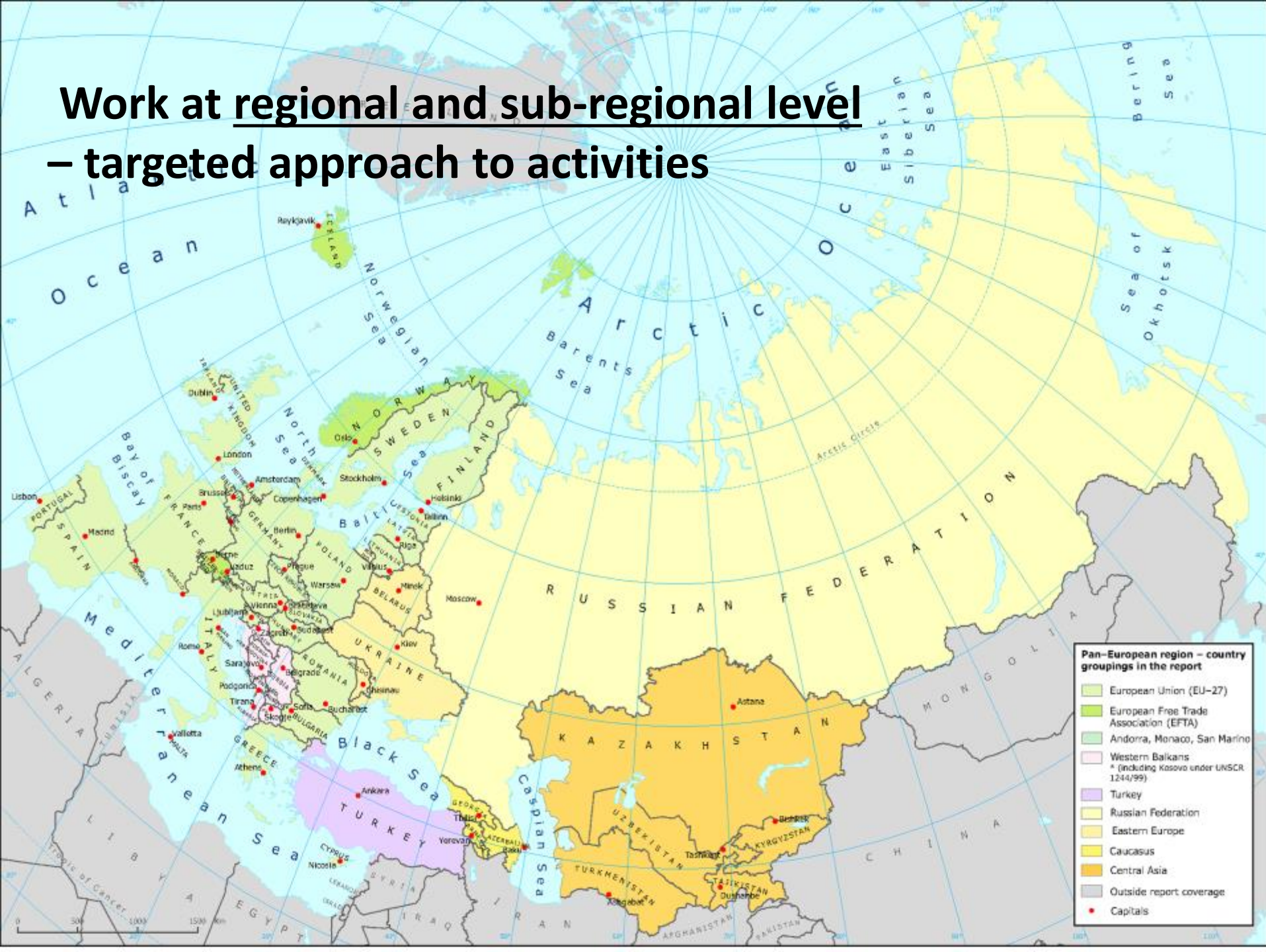
Central Asia



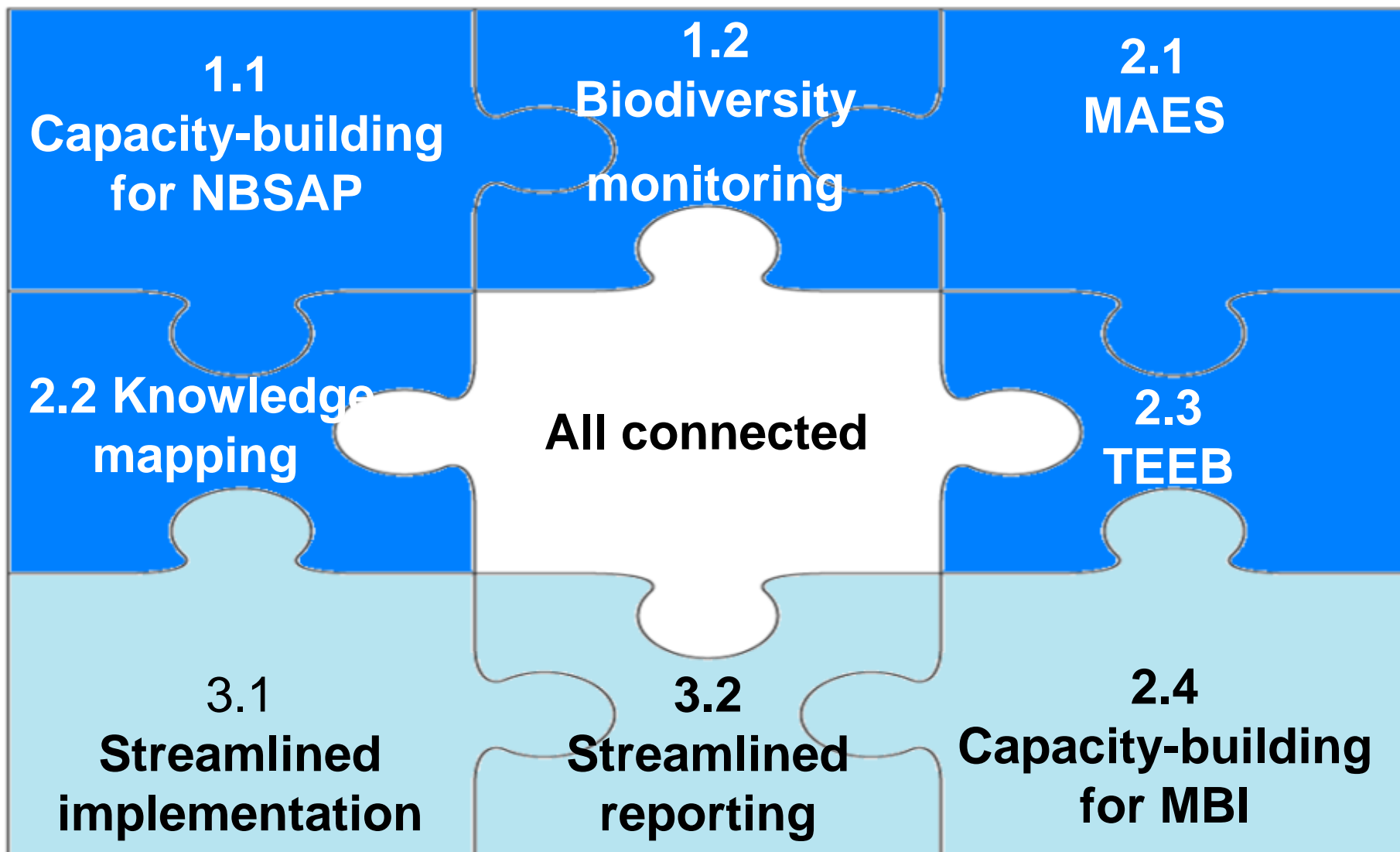
- Project Document: “Build capacity in Central Asia to revise NBSAPs in order to integrate values into sectorial, economic and development policies following TEEB”
- Budget: USD 400,000
- Partners: UNEP-WCMC, WWF

Work at regional and sub-regional level

– targeted approach to activities



Work programme /Activities



1.1 Capacity-building for NBSAP



Strengthen NBSAP implementation through MEA synergies, cross-border cooperation, effective indicators

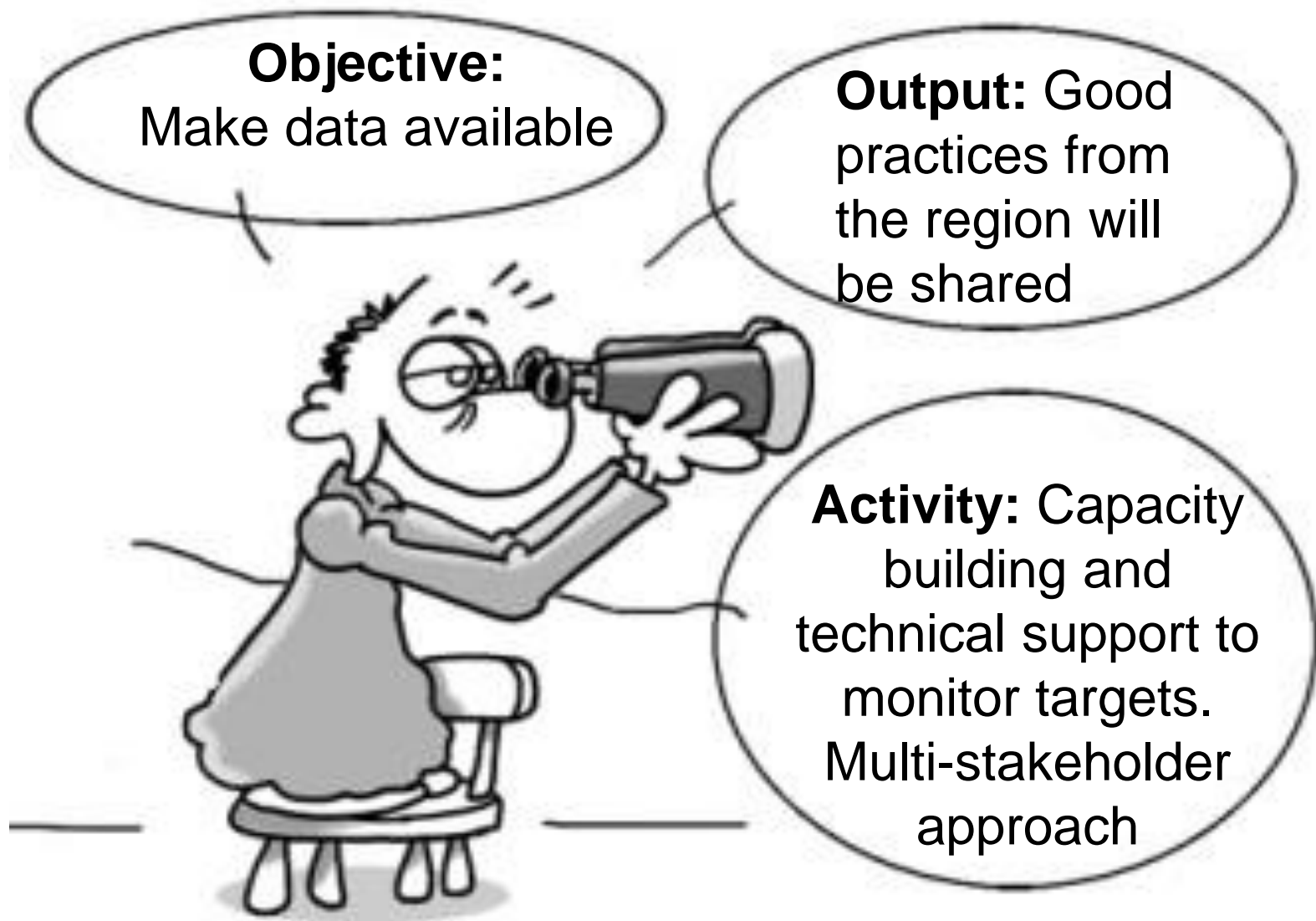
Outputs:

- Targets and indicators
- Synthesis report for each region

Main activities:

- Training for indicator development
- Identification of priorities and targets

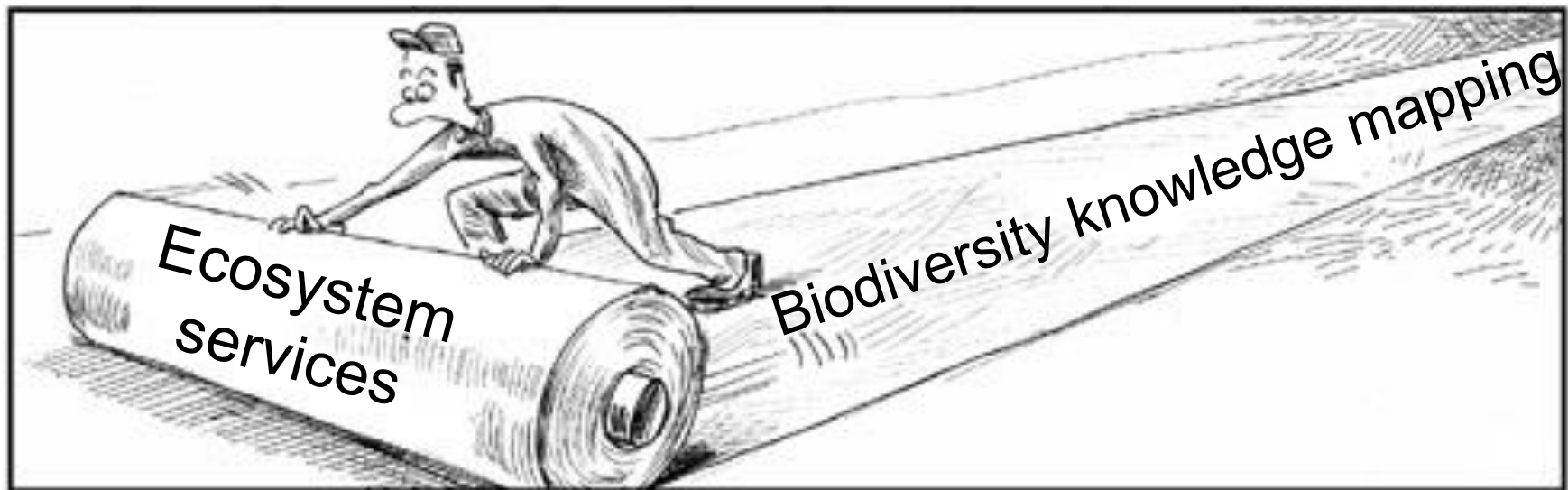
1.2 Biodiversity Monitoring



2.1 Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services



- **Objective:** Mapping and assessments of ecosystem services that support the national economy
- **Outputs:** Guidelines, including integration into local, national, and transboundary decision making
- **Activities:** Workshops, Transboundary pilot assessments...



2.2. Biodiversity Knowledge Mapping



Policy: Governments and Ministries

Scientific Source of knowledge

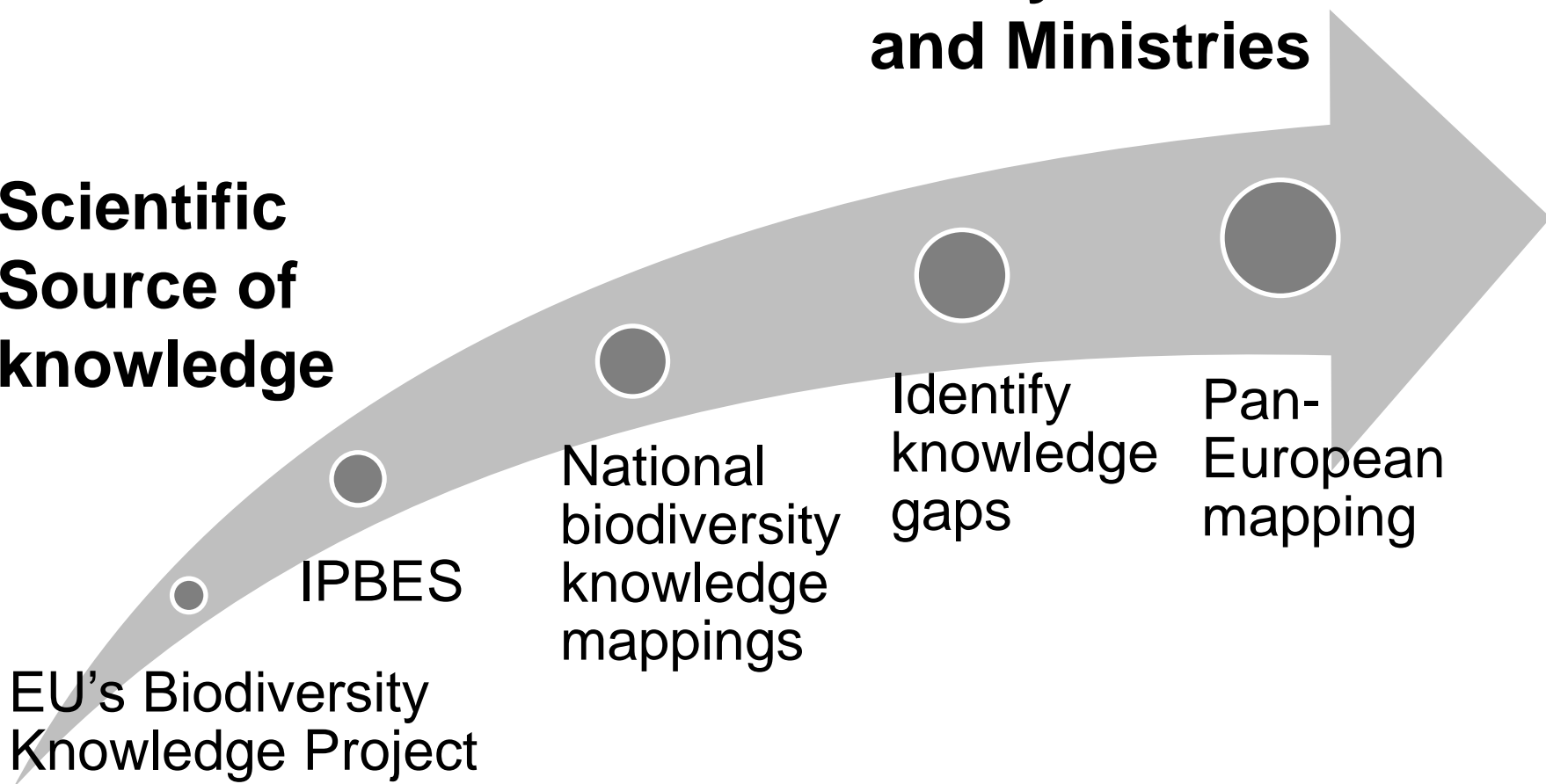
EU's Biodiversity Knowledge Project

IPBES

National biodiversity knowledge mappings

Identify knowledge gaps

Pan-European mapping



2.3. TEEB

Outputs will include: natural capital reports for countries, capacity building and training for national partners and country implementation plans
TEEB national, sub-national studies



TEEB studies



1. TEEB scoping study in Georgia
2. TEEB for the Eastern Partnership
 - 6 countries
 - Follow up on Georgia TEEB scoping study
 - WWF Caucasus Programme Office
 - WWF Danube-Carpathian Office
 - 5-6 years ~ EUR 8 million

The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity

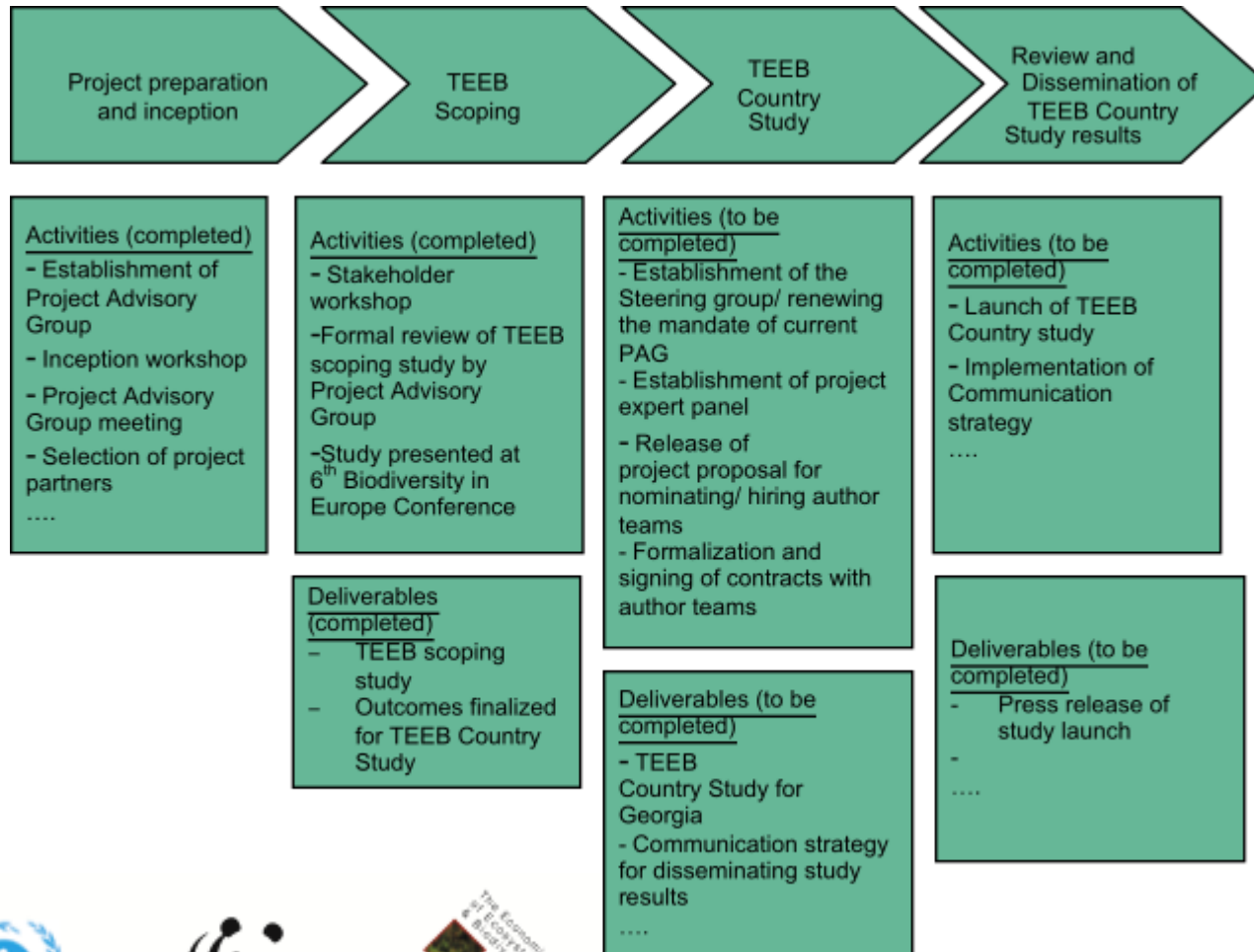
Example: TEEB Georgia

- Became a pilot TEEB country in late 2011
- Coordinated by UNEP, WWF-Caucasus, the Ministry, and UNEP-TEEB Office
- The Scoping study (October, 2013) reviews four economic sectors-
 - Highlights the importance of ecosystem services in economic sectors
 - Identifies policy relevant questions that may be addressed by a TEEB study for Georgia





TEEB Georgia – Project Components





TEEB Georgia Example – Energy/ Hydropower



1. Examine and quantify, wherever applicable, the biodiversity and ecosystem services impacts and dependencies
2. Suggest means and sequencing of integrating this information in EIA in energy projects;
3. Look at other ways, beyond EIA, of integrating this information into energy policy making (such as biodiversity offsets, investment decisions, subsidies for specific technologies, and research and development);
4. Any specific recommendations for energy development may be accompanied by recommendations for policy instruments; and Policy instruments may be assessed on the basis of distributional, economic, social and environmental impacts.



Keynote address by Hon. Khatuna Gogaladze – Cabinet Minister for Environment and Natural Resources at the 1st Globe Natural Capital Summit



“This study highlights the critical relationship to biodiversity and ecosystem services, formulates important questions that may be answered by a full TEEB study ...”

“Considering the transitional phase and rapid development in Georgia’s economy, TEEB initiative is exactly one of those effective instruments, which could successfully be applied for preserving ecosystems, and at the same time promoting sustainable growth of the economic sector. “

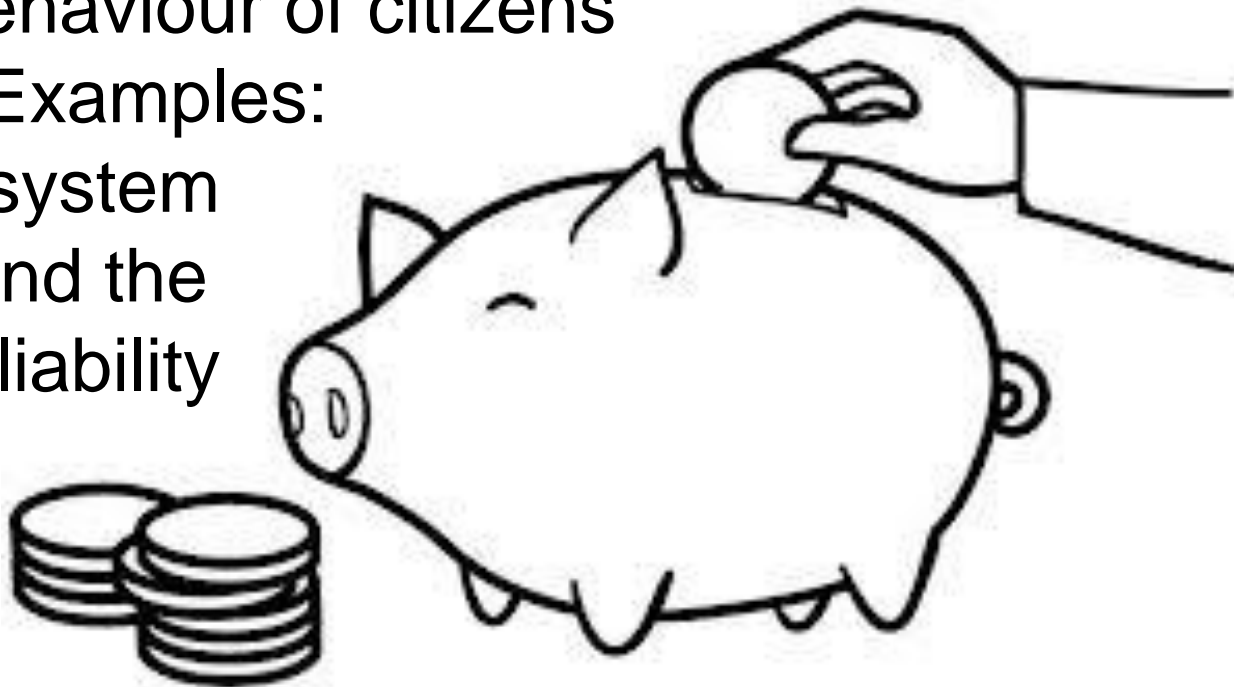


2.4 Capacity building for MBIs

«Different Market-Based Instruments (MBIs) can play a role in integrating the costs associated with loss of value into decision making and consequently influencing the behaviour of citizens and companies. Examples:

Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) and the establishment of liability regimes»

(TEEB, 2011)



3.1 Streamlined Implementation



Objective: to bring together stakeholders, governments and authorities to jointly implement biodiversity-related activities



Output: updated information on ongoing and planned activities

3.2 Streamlined Reporting

Objective: Improve collaboration between national focal points to Conventions, agencies, etcetera to minimize reporting burden



Better understanding of:

- Objectives and targets of different MEAs
- Links between different targets found in NBSAP's, MEA's, and national policies



Thank You

