

<p>A.3. By 2020, at the latest, legislation, national accounting, rural development, agricultural, poverty reduction and other relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and planning processes take into consideration conservation, sustainable use and the economic values of biodiversity and ecosystems; positive economic incentives help conserve biodiversity and incentives harmful to biodiversity have been eliminated, phased out or reformed.</p>	<p>2,3</p>	<p>A.3 – i1. Formally approved new policies, laws, regulations and changes in legislation taking biodiversity and ecosystem services into account.</p> <p>A.3 – i2. Statistical information on www.geostat.ge and biomonitoring reports/ calculated biodiversity indicators on www.biomonitoring.gov.ge .</p> <p>A .-i3 . Legal and Institutional arrangements have been conducted to ensure compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other international commitments.</p> <p>A .3- i4. Economic tools of biodiversity conservation and effective mechanisms ensuring incorporation of biodiversity aspects in decision-making have been developed and introduced.</p>	<p>A.3- o1. Consider and reflect conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the values of ecosystems in development programs for such sectors as forestry, energy, agriculture, tourism, mining and infrastructure development: take possible measures to prevent irreversible degradation of ecosystems.</p> <p>A3– o2. Estimate economic values of biodiversity and ecosystems and integrate them into national accounting , development agricultural and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.</p> <p>A.3– o3. Elaborate and support implementation of positive economic incentives for conservation of biodiversity and removal of perverse incentives.</p> <p>A 3- o4. Improve the institutional and regulatory framework.</p> <p>A.3- o5. Make infrastructure development and other activities which could significantly affect biodiversity in a negative way subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) based on environmental standards; if damage is unavoidable, adequate and fair compensation mechanisms are implemented.</p>
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Target A.3: By 2020, at the latest, national accounting, rural development, agricultural, poverty reduction and other relevant strategies and planning processes take into consideration principles of sustainable use and economic values of biodiversity and ecosystems; positive economic incentives help conserve biodiversity and incentives harmful to biodiversity have been eliminated, phased out or reformed .

A.3-o1. Consider and reflect conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the values of ecosystems in development programs for such sectors as forestry, energy, agriculture, tourism, mining and infrastructure development: take possible measures to prevent irreversible degradation of ecosystems				
A.3-o1.1. Introduce a system of Strategic Environmental Assessment of national plans, programs and legislation including considerations for biodiversity and ecosystem services.	2015		Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	
A.3-o1.2. Elaborate draft guidelines for reflecting biodiversity issues in intersectoral programs, sectoral policy documents and sectoral strategies.	2014-2015		Ministry of Environment Protection/international organizations/NGOs	State budget/ donor state and organizations
A.3-o1.3 Review and amend the system of spatial planning with a view to integrate biodiversity using tools for mapping biodiversity and ecosystem services and through systematic conservation planning.	2016			
A.3-o2 .Estimate economic values of biodiversity and ecosystems and integrate them into national accounting , development agricultural and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.				
A.3-o2.1. Assess the economic values of ecosystems and biodiversity at the national level by means of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) approach.	2015	200 000	Ministry of Environment Protection, Environmental NGOs, scientific-research institutions	International donors
A.3-o2.2. Develop a communication strategy and inform decision-makers as well as local communities about economic values of biodiversity and ecosystems; develop work program for reflecting biodiversity and ecosystem values in national accounts and statistics.	2016	100 000	Ministry of Environment Protection, Environmental NGOs	International donors
A.3-o2.3. Integrate the outcomes of the TEEB study into the development, agriculture and, poverty reduction and other relevant strategies.	2018	10 000	Ministry of Environment Protection, Relevant state authorities	State budget

A.3-o3. Elaborate and support implementation of positive economic incentives for conservation of biodiversity and removal of perverse incentives.				
A.3- o3.1. Elaborate and promote the implementation of biodiversity-friendly economic and fiscal policy incentives such as small grants, subsidies, favorable-term loans and taxation, environmental insurance and eco-labeling, introduce relevant policy and legislative changes.	2013-2015	50 000	Ministry of Environment Protection, Ministry of Finance, private companies, farmers, NGOs, local communities	State budget, international donors, private companies, state and private banks
A.3- o3.2. Review the legal regime on licences and permits for utilizing natural resources with a view to minimize harmful and maximize positive incentives for biodiversity.	2015	30,000	Ministry of Energy and Natural resources, NGOs	State budget, international donors
A.3 –o3.3. Increase the capacity of the governmental units responsible for the issuing and monitoring of licences and permits.	2015-2020	50 000	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	State budget/Donors
A.3-o3.4.Develop and approve guidelines for monitoring of licences involving use of biological resources (e.g. forestry operations, hunting, fishing).	2015	100 000	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	State budget/Donors
A.3 – o3.5. Elaborate and adopt system of financial promotion (using mechanisms as tax incentives, subsidies of other) to promote the private sector investment in degraded/polluted zones for restoration of the soils and pastures using various agro-ecological methods and sustainable grazing management practices.	2018-2020	10 000	Ministry of Agriculture, regional and municipal administrations,	National budget, international donors
A.3 – o3.6. Elaborate and adopt system of financial promotion (using mechanisms as tax incentives, subsidies of other) for on farm conservation of local landraces of plants and animals.	2018-2020	10 000	Ministry of Agriculture, regional and municipal administrations	National budget, international donors
A.3-o4. Generally improve the institutional and regulatory framework at national and local level.				
A.3- o4.1. Review of the regulatory framework in the biodiversity sphere to ensure integration of Georgia's international commitments into the national legislation. (2014-2015		The Ministry of Environment Protection/NGOs	State budget/ donor state and organizations

A.3 - o4.2. Clarify functions and competences in the sphere of biodiversity protection and use at the national, regional and local levels.	2014		The Ministry of Environment Protection/international organizations/NGOs	State budget/ donor state and organizations
A.3 - o4.3. Establish a body responsible for state control/monitoring of biodiversity protection and use.	2014-2017		The Ministry of Environment Protection/international organizations/NGOs	State budget/ donor state and organizations
A.3 - o4.4. Establish an inter-ministerial and inter-stakeholder committee as a coordination mechanism between ministries and other stakeholders whose activities affect biodiversity to oversee implementation of the NBSAP and ensure political buy-in for sectoral and cross-sectoral implementation.	2014		Ministry of Environment Protection. Ministry of Fiance and Sustainable development	
A.3 - o4.5. Develop policies in collaboration with local governments with a view to delegate more powers to local governments and enhance capacity in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	2015		Ministry of Environment Protection	
A.3 – o4.6. Adopt and enforce legislation regulating biosafety issues and implementing the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and establishment of structural units in every relevant state institution that provide efficient work of a National Biosafety System.	2015		Ministry of Environment Protection	
A..3-5. Make infrastructure development and other activities which could significantly affect biodiversity in a negative way subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) based on environmental standards; if damage is unavoidable, adequate and fair compensation mechanisms are implemented.				
A.3- o5.1. Introduce relevant changes in legislation, harmonized with the Aarhus Convention and other	2013-2020	50,000	Ministry of Environment Protection, Private companies	Private investments

multilateral agreements and with EU legislation, in order to subject to EIAs any infrastructure development and other or activity, which might significantly impact biodiversity and ecosystems in a negative way, before_it is started.				
A.3-o5.2. Define environmental standards for emissions, wastewater discharge, and for water consumption, taking biodiversity concerns fully into account.	2014-2016	100 000	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Environment Protection	State budget, donors
A.3 - o5.3. Elaborate fair and adequate compensation mechanisms and promote their implementation, where damage to natural ecosystems is unavoidable.	2013	100,000	Ministry of Environment Protection, State forestry authority, scientific-research institutions, NGOs	International donors