

Sustainable Management of Biodiversity,
South Caucasus



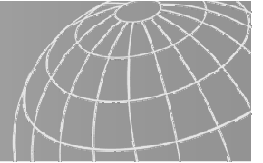
Revision of National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan in Georgia

/Sharing of Experience/

Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity
for the NBSAPs Revision Process

Nairobi , November, 2013

Natia Kobakhidze



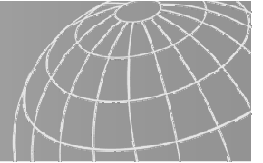
Global Importance of Georgian Biodiversity



Species Diversity

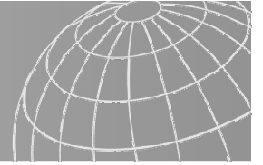
- 4130 vascular plants are described in Georgia among which up to 900 species (21 %) are Georgian and Caucasian endemics.
- 16 054 fauna species are found in Georgia among which 758 species are chordates. 19 mammals, 3 birds, 15 reptiles and 3 amphibians are Caucasian endemics.
- 29 mammals, 35 birds, 11 reptiles, two amphibians, 14 fishes, 43 invertebrates and 56 woody plant species currently included on the national Red List.
- 44 vertebrates found in Georgia are globally endangered and included on the IUCN Red List as vulnerable (VU) or higher.





Ecosystems and Landscapes Diversity



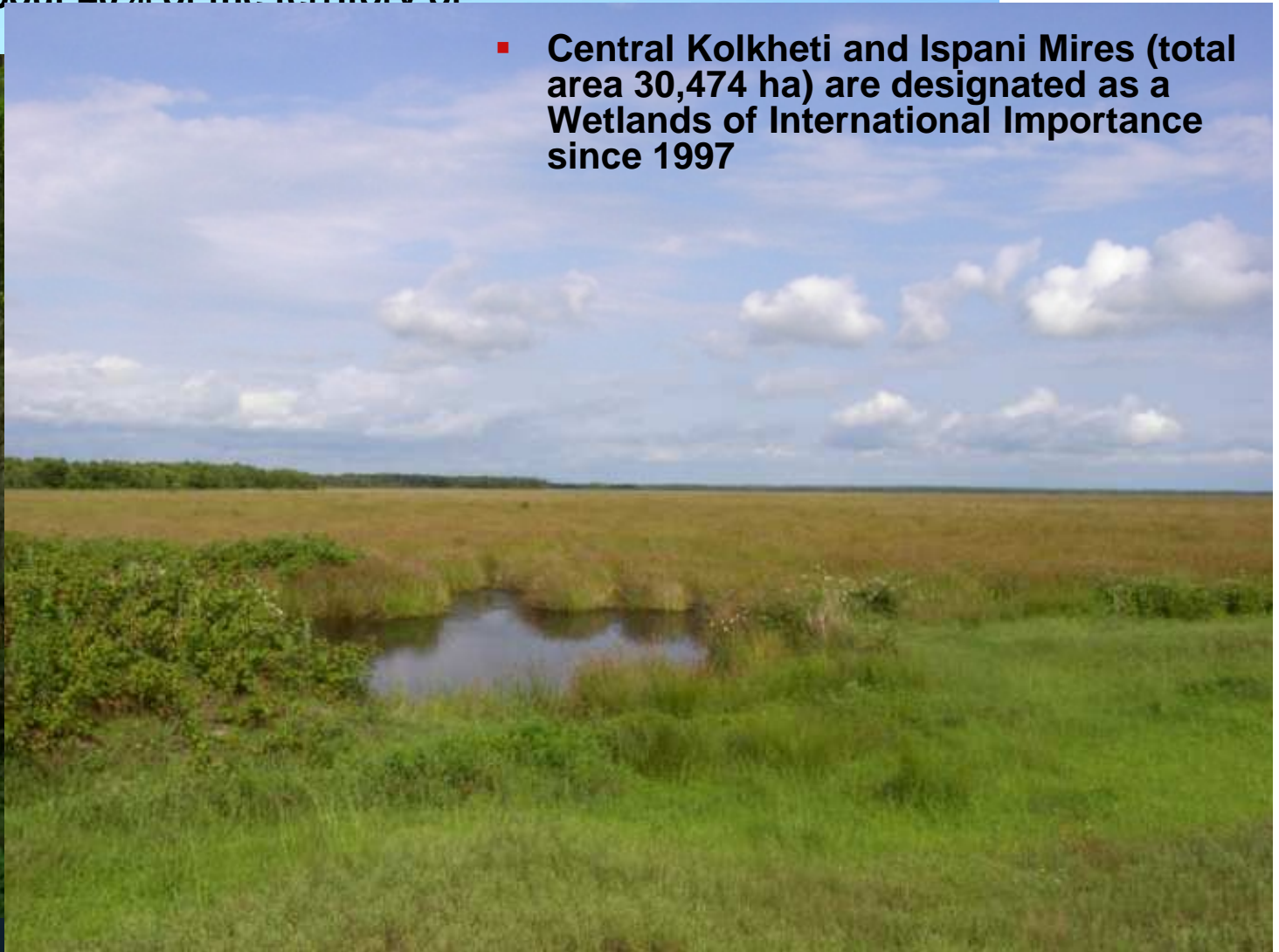


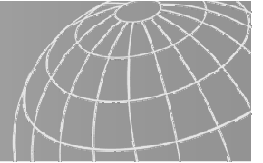
Ecosystems and Landscapes Diversity

- **Forests cover about 40% of the territory of Georgia**



- **Central Kolkheti and Ispani Mires (total area 30,474 ha) are designated as a Wetlands of International Importance since 1997**





International Obligations

CBD COP 10 – Nagoya, October, 2010

- Key outcomes:

- ❖ **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**

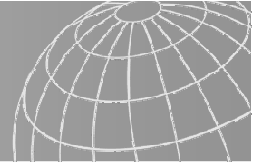
- 2050 vision and 2020 mission to *take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity...*
- 5 Strategic Goals
- 20 “Aichi Targets”

- ❖ **Strategy for Resource Mobilisation**

- ❖ **Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)**

- ❖ **Georgia committed itself**

- to revise NBSAP in line with new Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets, and
 - adopt new NBSAP as policy document by 2014



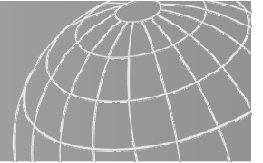
After Nagoya – Georgia Towards 2nd NBSAP

Process:

- In May 2011 Biodiversity Protection Service (BPS) of the MoEP initiated the NBSAP revision process, supported by *the project “Sustainable Management of Biodiversity” (GIZ)* and an Integrated *CIM* expert, working for the BPS:



- **Process on NBSAP updating (road map)** has been designed
- **NBSAP Coordination Committee (CC)** (comprised by 10 person) to support BPS has been created and approved by Ministerial Order
- **A secretariat** has been established to assist the NBSAP CC in all technical and organizational aspects



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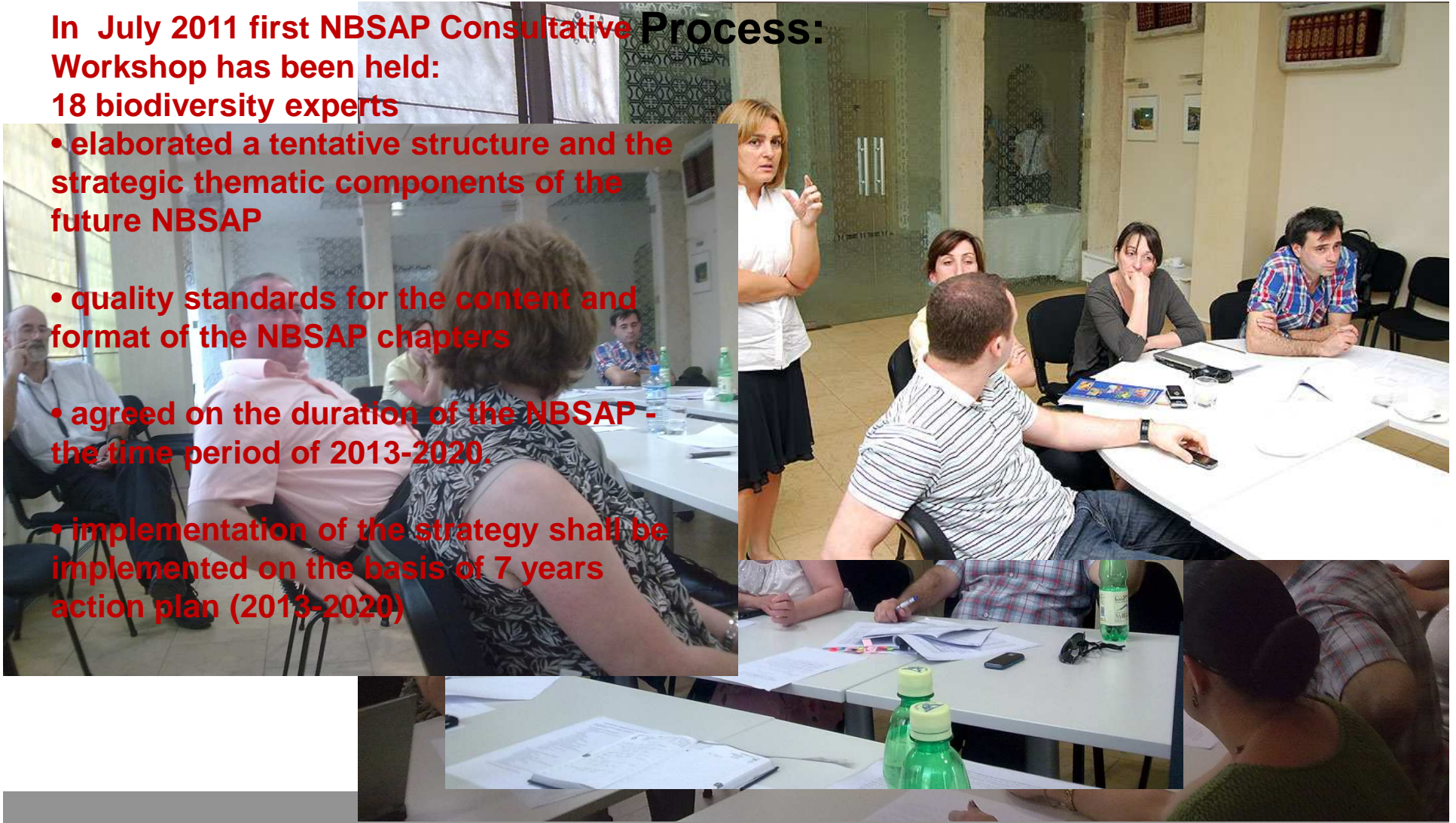
**In July 2011 first NBSAP Consultative Process:
Workshop has been held:
18 biodiversity experts**

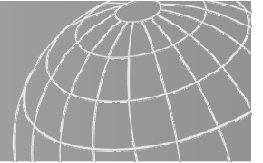
- elaborated a tentative structure and the strategic thematic components of the future NBSAP

- quality standards for the content and format of the NBSAP chapters

- agreed on the duration of the NBSAP - the time period of 2013-2020.

- implementation of the strategy shall be implemented on the basis of 7 years action plan (2013-2020)

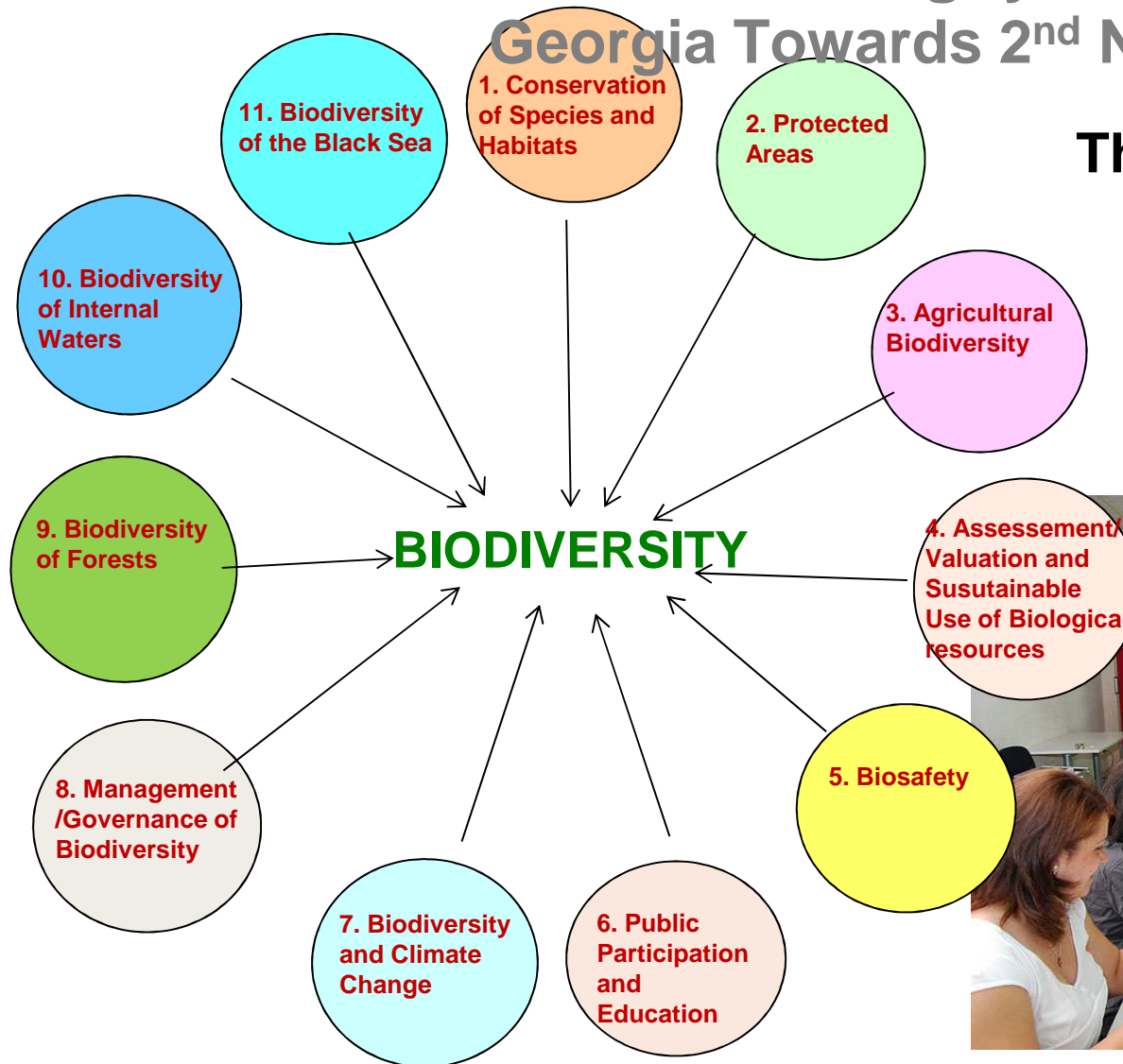


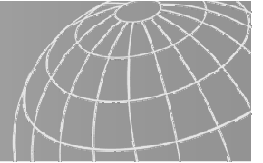


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Thematic Directions

In December 2011 NBSAP CC nominated qualified organizations (NGO and scientific organizations - 6 organizations in total) to coordinate 11 thematic directions of the NBSAP

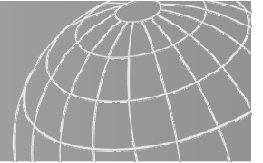




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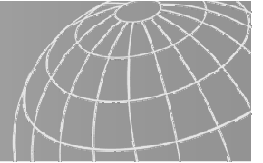
Process:

- 1. Situation analysis**
- 2. Development of Strategy, setting National Targets**
- 3. Development of Action Plan**



After Nagoya – Georgia Towards 2nd NBSAP Process: **Situation Analysis**

- **1st step – to analyze the situation according to each thematic component; to identify**
 - the status and trends of biodiversity;
 - the drivers of biodiversity loss,
 - relevant strategies, laws, policies and programs
 - lessons learned,
 - gaps and unmet needs
- **NBSAP CC nominated various NGO and scientific organizations to elaborate the situation analysis for the each thematic directions**
- **To receive a comprehensive picture of the actual situation various stakeholders are involved and consulted by the responsible organizations**
- **From January to April 2012 several thematic workshops were held to adjust and agree on the results of the interactive consultation process**

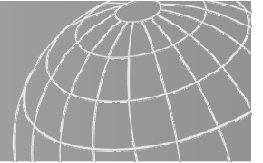


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Process:

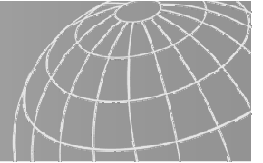
Situation Analysis

- Situation Analysis for all 11 thematic directions has been carried out as a consultative process and “Situation Analysis Reports” with all reference materials have been prepared
- Two days multi-stakeholder workshop on “Situation Analysis” (including all 11 thematic directions) have been carried out to agree on results



After Nagoya – CBD Secretariat Capacity Building Workshops for Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia regions on updating NBSAPs

- 1. Isle Vilm, Germany, April 2011**
- 2. Minsk, Belarus, December 2011**
- 3. Chisinau, Moldova, September 2012**

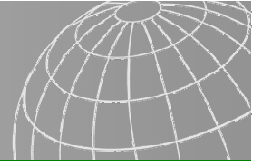


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Process:

Elaboration of Strategy

Setting of the National Targets



Setting SMART targets

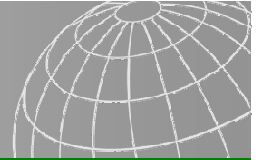
The Aichi Biodiversity Targets are grouped under five Strategic Goals, addressing

- *underlying causes of biodiversity loss,*
- *direct pressures,*
- *the status of biodiversity components,*
- *benefits derived from biodiversity, and*
- *measures to enhance implementation of the strategy*

Goals of the Strategic Plan:

- ***Goal A – underlying causes***
- ***Goal B – direct drivers***
- ***Goal C – habitat conservation***
- ***Goal D – benefits***
- ***Goal E – enabling conditions***

This structure can facilitate the construction of storylines, meaningful analyses of indicators and other information to support those storylines and the impacts of responses, or priority actions to be taken, to achieve the Vision of the Strategic Plan. At the same time, it has several implications for the types of indicators that could be selected to track progress



Aichi Targets under Strategic Goals

Goal A – underlying causes

- Awareness of BD values 1
- Integration of BD values 2
- Incentives 3
- Use of nat. resources 4

Goal B – direct drivers

- Loss of habitats 5
- Sustainable fisheries 6
- Areas under sustainable management 7
- Pollution 8
- IAS 9
- Vulnerable ecosystems 10

Goal C – habitat conservation

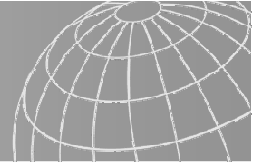
- Protected areas 11
- Preventing extinctions 12
- Agricultural BD 13

Goal D – benefits

- Essential eco. services 14
- BD & carbon stocks 15
- ABS implementation 16

Goal E – enabling conditions

- NBSAPs 17
- Traditional knowledge 18
- Biodiversity knowledge 19
- Resource mobilization 20



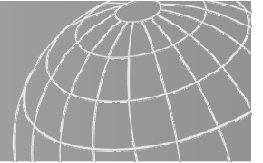
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Process:

Elaboration of Strategy Setting of the National Targets

While adapting the global Aichi goals and targets to the national level we followed CBD recommendations:

- *Each of these **five goals** are relevant to all Parties, and should be ensured that **National Targets are devised for each of them***
- ***National Targets** should be set with a view to contributing to a cumulative effort to fulfil the mission, and **to reach the goals of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020***
- *Setting of **SMART** national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity targets, but **taking into account national needs and priorities***



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Process:

Elaboration of Strategy National Target Setting

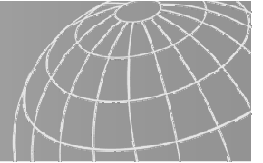
A set of National Targets have the following characteristics:

- Address all three levels of biodiversity (**ecosystem, species, genetic**)
- Be (SMART):
 - Specific
 - Measurable
 - Ambitious – go beyond business as usual (BAU); not limited to existing resources; but
 - Realistic
 - Time bound

Developed using a participatory, multi-stakeholder process;

Limited in number.

Not identical to the Aichi Targets, but “mapable”.

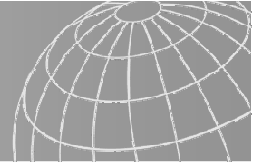


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Process:

Elaboration of Strategy National Target Setting

- Since September 2012 to April 2013 several workshops had been held regarding the format of the strategies and action plans to be submitted by the organizations responsible for the elaboration of the *thematic components* Requested format for submission of the reports
- *Each thematic component* have been ordered in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the “Aichi Targets”:

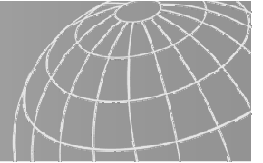


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Process:

Elaboration of Strategy National Target Setting

- 5 strategic goal of the strategic plan for biodiversity (2011-2020) was common for **each thematic component**;
- National Targets elaborated in line with “Aichi” Targets for **every thematic component** were arranged under 5 Strategic Goal (A, B, C, D, E – same as Global Strategic Plan 2011-2020)
- For each National Target **Objectives, Indicators and Critical Assumptions** was defined
- For each thematic component were set of targets 5 to 15



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Process:

Elaboration of Strategy National Target Setting

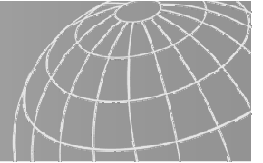
- To agree on the National Targets, the Objectives, the Indicators and the Action Plans up to 45 stakeholder workshops were implemented from September 2012 to March 2013.

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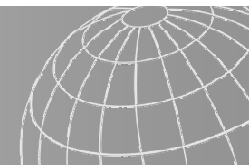
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After Nagoya – Georgia Towards 2nd NBSAP Process:

In the process were involved 2 international consultants:

- **1. to edit all 11 situation analysis into one “Situation Analysis Report” as a basis for the NBSAP and to develop a short “Synthesis Report”**
- **2. to transform all 11 thematic draft Strategies and Action Plans into one unified NBSAP document in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**



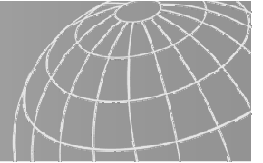
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Process: Restructuring of the thematic Component

#	Initial Thematic Components	Rearranged Thematic Components of the NBSAP II
1	Conservation of Species and Habitats	Species and Habitats (1 + 2,4,7,8,9)
2	Protected Areas	Protected Areas (2 + 8)
3	Agricultural Biodiversity	Agricultural Biodiversity and Natural Grasslands (3 + 7,8)
4	Assessment/Valuation and Sustainable Use of Biological Resources	<i>Distributed between different thematic components</i>
5	Biosafety	<i>Merged with Cross-cutting issues and Governance</i>
6	Public Participation and Education	Communication, Education and Public Participation (6)
7	Biodiversity and Climate Change	<i>Distributed between different thematic components</i>
8	Management / Governance of Biodiversity	Cross-cutting Issues and Governance (8 + 5)
9	Biodiversity of Forests	Forest Ecosystems (9 + 4,7,8)
10	Biodiversity of Internal Waters	Inland Ecosystems (10 + 7)
11	Biodiversity of the Black Sea	The Black Sea (11 + 2,7,8)

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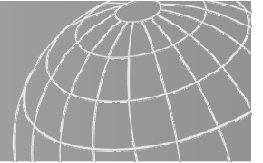


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Process:

National Target Setting Preparation draft NBSAP

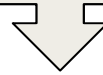
- **More than 100** National targets for all 11 thematic directions have been transformed into **20 National Targets** in line with Aichi Targets
- Some issues that deserved more attention have been added (**but still needs refining**):
 - **TEEB in Georgia**
 - Resource mobilization strategy
 - NBSAP communication strategy
 - Roles and responsibilities of institutions at different scales in NBSAP implementation
 - Establishment of a coordination structure to review implementation



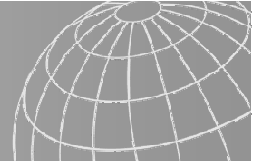
Georgia's 2nd NBSAP

Strategic Goals and National Targets

Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society



National Targets	Relevant Aichi Target
A1. By 2020, at least 50% of the population of Georgia is informed on biodiversity as well as threats to biodiversity and the steps to be taken for their resolution, and is aware of its social and economic values and services	1
A2. By 2020, significantly more people, especially local population, is interested and effectively takes part in decision making processes that contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and to biosafety	
A3. 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	2, 3

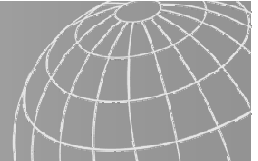


Georgia's 2nd NBSAP

Strategic Goals and National Targets

Target - A3. 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

INDICATORS	OBJECTIVES
<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>



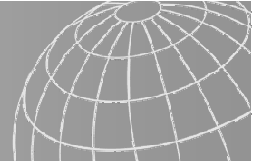
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Strategic Goals and National Targets

Target - A3. 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

OBJECTIVE- 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			
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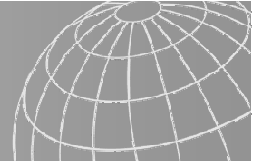
Georgia's 2nd NBSAP

Strategic Goals and National Targets

Target - A3. 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

OBJECTIVE- A.3-02 .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 –o 2.3. 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



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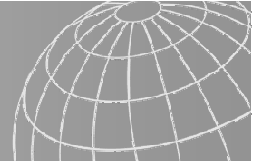
Strategic Goals and National Targets

Target - A3. 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

OBJECTIVE - 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

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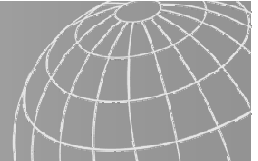


Georgia's 2nd NBSAP

Strategic Goals and National Targets

Target - A3. 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

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 dvelopment	
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	



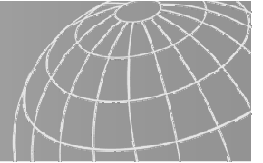
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Strategic Goals and National Targets

Target - A3. 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

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.

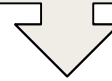
A.3- o5.1. Introduce relevant changes in legislation, harmonized with the Aarhus Convention and other multilateral agreements and with EU legislation, in order to subject to EIAs any infrastructure development and other or activity, which might significantly impact biodiversity and ecosystems in a negative way, before_it is started.	2013-2020	50,000	Ministry of Environment Protection, Private companies	Private investments
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



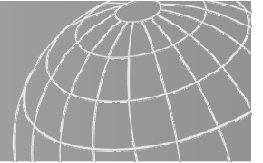
Georgia' 2nd BSAP

Strategic Goals and National Targets

Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use



National Targets	Relevant Aichi Target
B 1. By 2020, negative factors directly affecting threatened natural habitats are significantly reduced through sustainable management of at least 60% of these habitats	5
B2. By 2020, the impact and pathways of alien invasive species have been evaluated and identified, and measures are in place to manage their pathways and prevent their introduction and establishment	9
B3. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity	8
B4. By 2020, agricultural ecosystems and natural grasslands are sustainably managed	7
B5. By 2020, the impact of fisheries on stock, species and ecosystems is within safe ecological limits	6



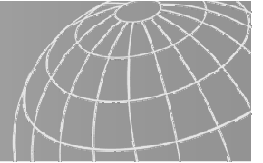
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Strategic Goals and National Targets

Strategic Goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity



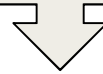
National Targets	Relevant Aichi Target
C 1. By 2020, the status of biodiversity has been assessed, through the improvement of scientific and baseline knowledge and establishment of an effective monitoring system	12
C2. By 2020, the status of species biodiversity has been considerably improved through effective conservation measures and sustainable use	12
C3. By 2020, forest biodiversity is safeguarded through sustainable management policies and practices	11
C4. By 2020, at least 12% of the country's terrestrial and inland water areas and 2.5 % of marine areas are covered by protected areas. Areas of particular importance for ecosystem services are effectively and equitably managed via ecologically representative system and other effective conservation measures; development of protected areas network and their integration into the wider land-scape and seascapes is ongoing	11, 5, 14, 15, 18
C5. By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity	13
C6. By 2020, human wildlife conflicts are understood and monitored and adequate mitigation measures are in place including a national hunting system aimed at sustainable use of game species	12
C7. By 2020, the pressure of human activities on the Black Sea and inland waters has decreased; the integrity and functioning of the aquatic ecosystem are preserved	



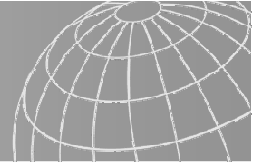
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Strategic Goals and National Targets

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services



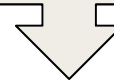
National Targets	Relevant Aichi Target
D 1. By 2015 the Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (the Nagoya Protocol) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) have been ratified and implemented	16
D2. By 2020, the impact of climate change on biodiversity is evaluated and ecosystems resilience has been enhanced, through relevant environmental policies and activities	12



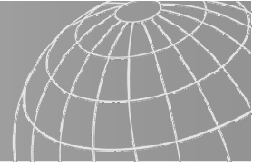
Georgia's 2nd BSAP

Strategic Goals and National Targets

Strategic Goal D: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building



National Targets	Relevant Aichi Target
E 1. By 2020, knowledge has been accumulated on the values, functioning, status and trends of biodiversity, and the consequences of its loss, and a corresponding science base has been established	19
E2. By 2018, effective formal and informal biodiversity education is available at all stages	19
E3. By 2020, the interest and knowledge of local people in biodiversity conservation and use are integrated into the legislation and strategies	18

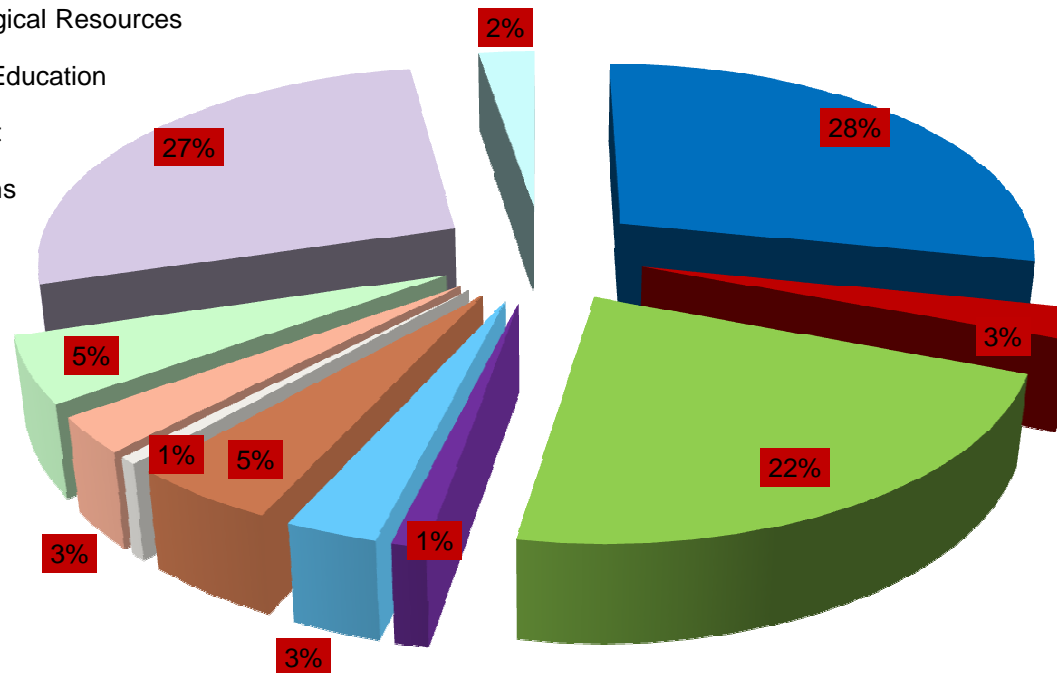


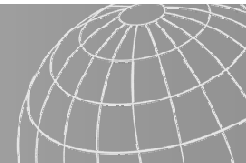
Georgia' 2nd BSAP

Strategic Goals, National Targets

Ratio of Resources for Implementations NBSAP thematic components

- 1. Species and Habitats
- 2. Protected Areas
- 3. Agrobiodiversity
- 4. Sustainable Use of Biological Resources
- 5. Biosafety
- 6. Public Participation and Education
- 7. Climate Change
- 8. Biodiversity Management
- 9. Forest ecosystems
- 10. Inland Water ecosystems
- 11. The Black Sea



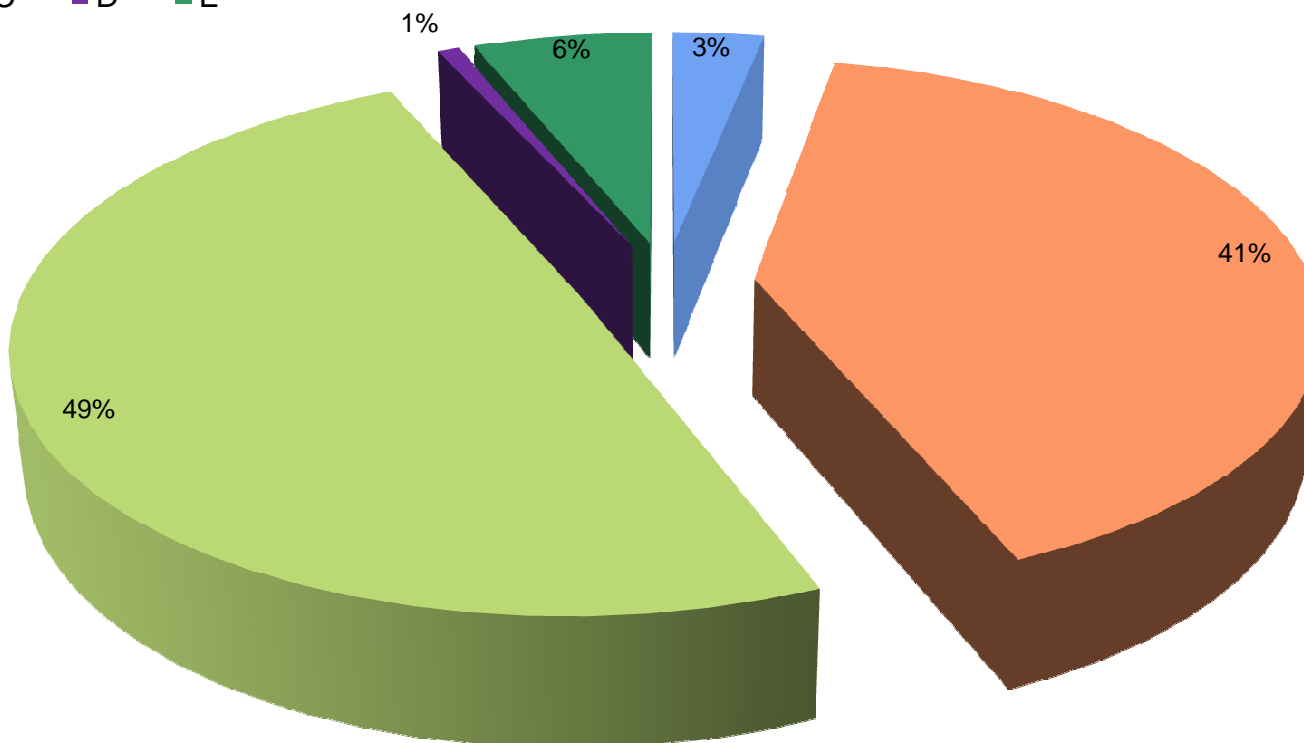


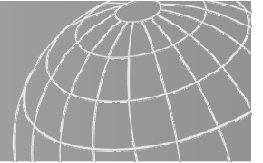
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Strategic Goals, National Targets

Ratio of Resources for implementation NBSAP Strategic Goals

A B C D E





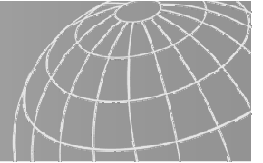
After Nagoya – Georgia Towards 2nd NBSAP

Process:

Today

is almost finished:

- **Technical Process**
- **Refining of NBSAP**
- **Refining of Indicator System**
- **Political Consultation Process with main governmental stakeholders**



After Nagoya – Georgia Towards 2nd NBSAP

Process:

Next steps

- **Elaborate concept how to monitor, evaluate and report about the implementation of NBSAP**
- **Establishment of a NBSAP Monitoring Working Group**
- **Political Process with Government**
- **Public presentation of the revised NBSAP**
- **Consultation of the NBSAP with donors**
- **Preparation of Operational Plan**



22/11/2013

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