

First NBSAP for Iraq and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD



Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity for the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Revision Process
11 - 15 November 2013 - Nairobi, Kenya - IRAQI SIDE EVENT







Contents



- ❖ National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan(s) and Enabling Activities of IRAQ: a GEF/UNEP supported Project
- ❖ Project Steps
- ❖ Stocktaking phase & Stakeholders identification
- ❖ Policy and legislation concerning biodiversity
- **❖** Biodiversity baseline
- **❖** Targets and indicators setting







National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan(s) and Enabling Activities of IRAQ

Project title: Enabling Activity Support to First NBSAP for Iraq and Development of Fifth National Report to the CBD.

Project duration: 24 months

Project start: November 2012

The project financed by: Ministry of environment (in kind

fund) and GEF (cash fund)

Project implemented by: Ministry of environment and

UNEP/ROWA

Project goals:

ENABLE Iraq to develop its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

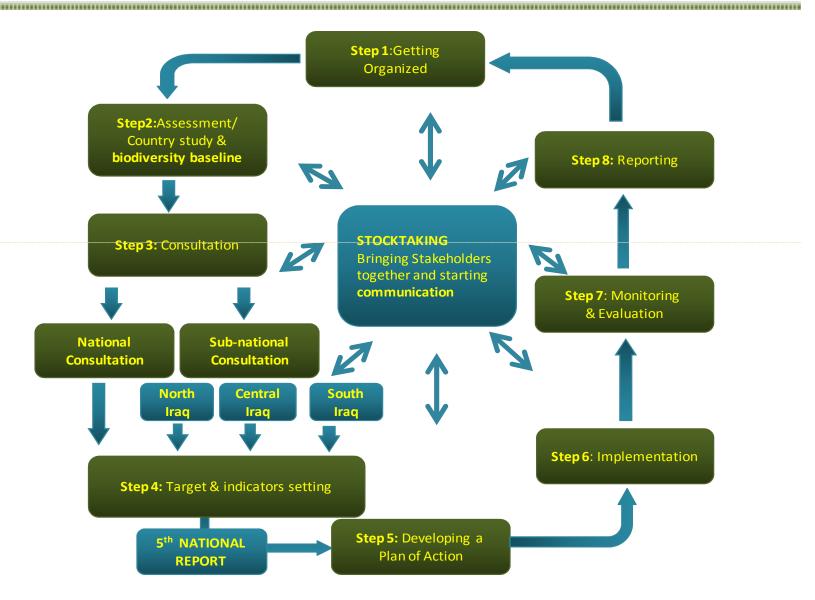
Prepare the Fifth National Report to the CBD.







National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan(s) and Enabling Activities of IRAQ



Project Steps

- I. Stocktaking and Assessment
- 2. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy
- 3. Strategy and Action Plan Development (indicators and targets)
- 4. Development of Implementation plans and related activities
- 5. Institutional monitoring, reporting and exchange

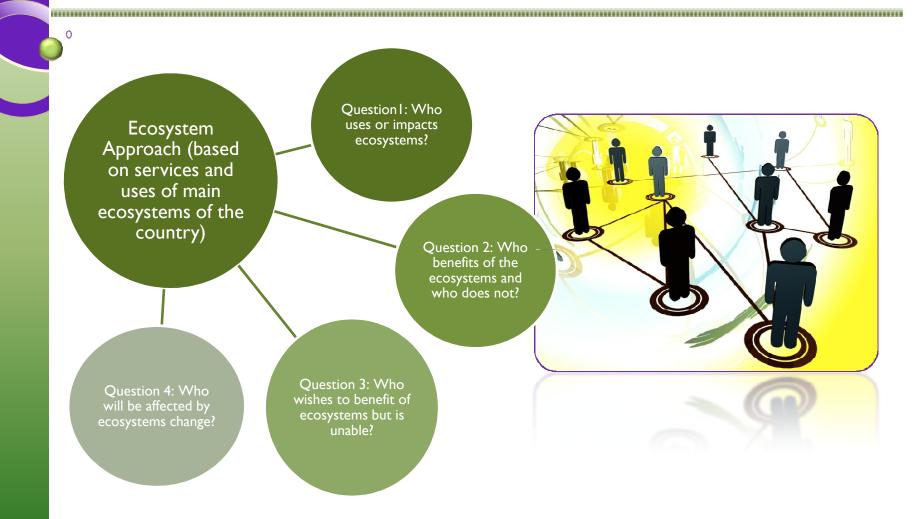








Stocktaking and Stakeholder identification: method nr. l



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Stocktaking and Stakeholder identification: method nr. 2











Summary of Stakeholder identified

Main Groups identified according to the CBD COP indications











Summary of Stakeholder identified

Government Ministries	Scientific	Waa		Indigenous and local
and Institutional bodies	community	NGOs	Private sector	communities
I.Parliament	14.Research institutions and universities	17.Professional hunters	19.Private Companies and multinationals: oil, wood, agriculture, fishery, wildlife trade, pharmaceutical	29.Local communities and indigenous people
2.Ministry of Environment (MoE)	15.Zoos and botanical gardens	18.Environmental NGOs	20. Wildlife products transformation and manufacturing companies	30.Poor people
3.Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)	16.Teachers and education staff		21.Local commercial activities and trading companies	31.Displaced Local communities and indigenous people
4.CRIM (Center for the Restoration of Iraqi Marshlands)			22.Industries	
5.Ministry of Agriculture			23.General Public	
6.Ministry of Oil			24.Citizens of urban centres	
7.Ministry of Planning			25.Media and communication agencies	
8.Ministry of Health			26.Celebrities	
9.Governorate Authorities			27.Religious leaders	
10.Municipalities			28.Poor and physically/mentally marginalized people	
I I.International organizations and Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs)				
12.Financial agencies and mechanisms: GEF, EU, Donors				
13.Governmental Organizations (GOs)				

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Policy and legislation concerning biodiversity

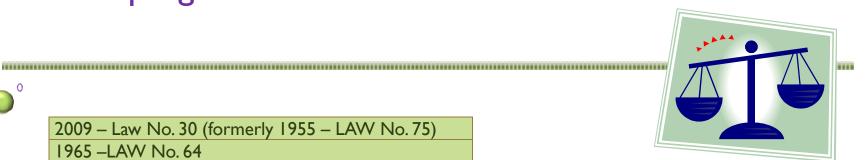
- ❖Old IRAQI environmental legislation
- *Recent IRAQI environmental legislation







Old Iraqi legislation & main fields covered



2009 – Law No. 30 (formerly 1955 – LAW No. 75)
1965 –LAW No. 64
1965 – LAW No. 106
1966 –LAW No. 21
1967 –LAW No. 25
1976 -LAW No. 48
2010 - LAW No. 17 (formerly 1979-LAW No. 21)
1980 –LAW No. 99
1981 –LAW No. 89
1997 –LAW No. 3 (formerly 1986 LAW No. 79)
1994 – LAW No.24
1995 – LAW No.12
2001 –LAW No. 2
2009 – Law No. 29 (1986- Regulation No. 67)
OTHERS
1961 – Regulation No. 33
1981 - Regulation No. 13
2009 - Regulation No. 17 (formerly 1985-Resolution
No. 995)

- Forests
- Rangelands
- Noise
- Water resources
- Fishing
- •Wild animals and birds
- •lonizing radiation
- •Landfills
- Aquaculture
- •Clear cutting
- •Import prohibition for certain plant types







1991 - Decision No. I (EPB) 1992 - Instructions No. I I

Recent Iraqi legislation & main fields covered



	2008 – Law No. 37 (formerly 2003 – CPA
	ORDER 44)
	2010- Law No.1
	2010 – Law No.11
	2009 Law No. 3
	2009 – Law No.7
	2009 – Law No. 27
	2009 – Law No.28
	2009 – Law No. 30
	2008 – Law No. 7
	2008 – Law No.12
	2008 – Law No. 37 (formerly 2003 – CPA
	ORDER 44)
	2007 – Law No. 6
	2007- Law No. 7
	2007 – Law No. 22
	2007 –Law No. 42
	2007 – Law No. 48
	2007 – Law NO NUMBER
	2008 – Law No. 3 I
	2010 – Order No. 74
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- •Environmental protection
- Protection of Iraqi productions
- Desertification (joining international Convention)
- Agricultural loans/incentives
- Forests and nurseries
- Establishing the Ministry of environment
- •Climate change (joining international Convention)
- •Heritage (International Convention)
- •Cooperation on marine transportation
- •Joining the Ramsar Convention
- •Joining the Convention on ozone layer
- •Joining the CBD
- Plant import prohibitions

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Strategies or bodies that can contribute to biodiversity planning

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Strategies

- 1.The strategy of Environment protection (2013-2017) / Ministry of Environment
 - 2- UNEP Iraqi Marshland observation system (IMOS)
- 3. Various Marshland Projects: New Eden
- 4. World Bank Poverty Assessment Report
 - 5. The Environmnetal sustainable developmentL ministry of planning



Bodies

- 1.Baghdad university/ The college of science for women
- 2. Al-Mosel University, College of environment, Research and studies
- 3. Ministry of Science and Technology for desertification/water and irrigation management
 - 4. Ministry of Tourism for ecotourism









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- I.The lack of coordination and coherence in plans and policies
- 2. Overlapping of different governmental departments
- 3. Weakness in implementation, monitoring and control
- 4.Unclear functions of the ministries and overlapping of institutional duties
- 5.Lack of communication between the scientific community and policy-makers
- 6.Inexperience in multi-stakeholder policy negotiations
- 7.Poor relationship between fiscal policy and biodiversity.

- 8.Conflict of interest among governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- 9. Lack of integration into policy of the studies and research related to biodiversity
- 10. Weakness of the policy framework and political commitment related to biodiversity 11. Iraq has no policy on land use, and it lacks clear laws on the use of natural resources.

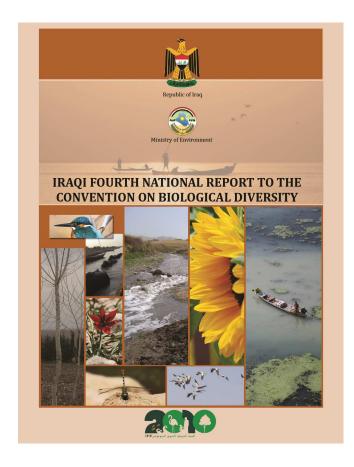






Biodiversity Baseline

A first assessement on the status and improvements about Iraqi biodiversity and its conservation have been valuated for the first time in the - First for Iraq-(namely the Fourth) Iraqi National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity presented in occasion of the 10° Conference of the Parties to the CBD

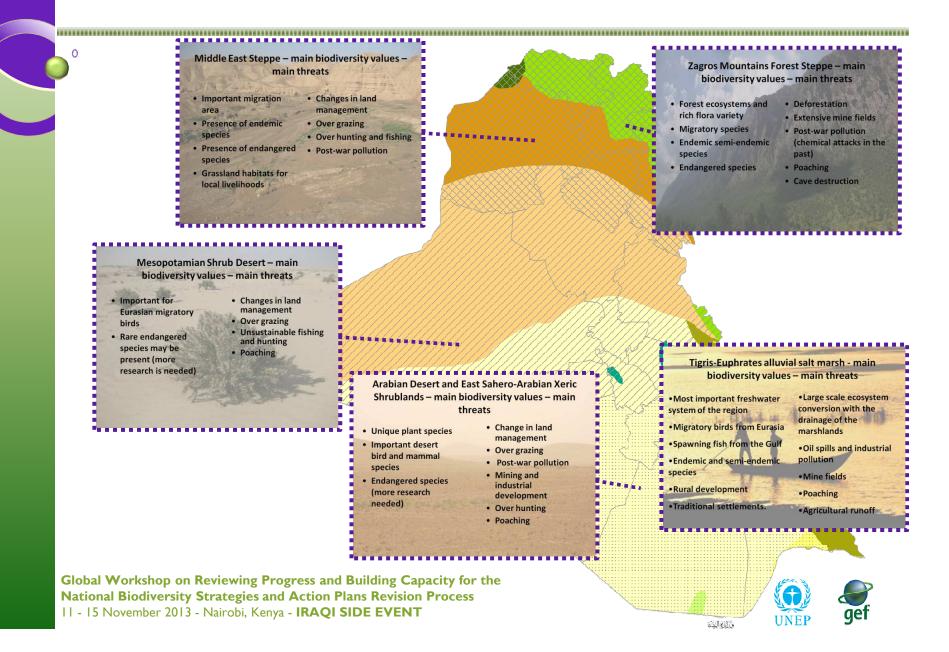






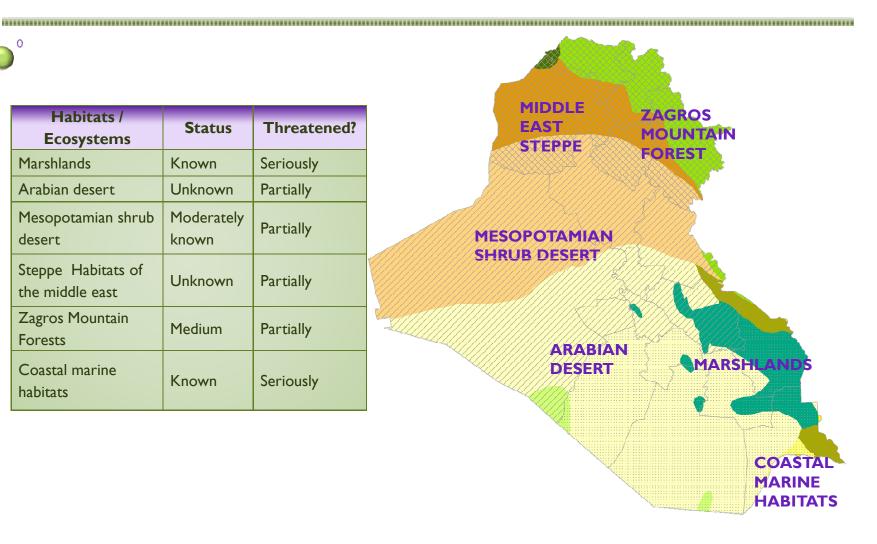


Main eco-regions of Iraq:values and threats



Current status and trends of Iraqi Biodiversity: **Habitats**

Habitats / Ecosystems	Status	Threatened?
Marshlands	Known	Seriously
Arabian desert	Unknown	Partially
Mesopotamian shrub desert	Moderately known	Partially
Steppe Habitats of the middle east	Unknown	Partially
Zagros Mountain Forests	Medium	Partially
Coastal marine habitats	Known	Seriously











Current status and trends of Iraqi Biodiversity: Species

S pecies	Conservation	Knowledge about	Trend
	Status	the species	
Basrah Reed Warbler (Acrocephalus griseldis)	EN and endemic	Partially	unknown
Marbled Teal (Marmaronetta angustirostris)	VU	Partially	unknown
Houbara Bustard (Chlamydotis undulata)	VU	Partially	declining
Egyptian Vulture (Neophron percnopterus)	EN	Partially	unknown
Red-breasted goose (Branta ruficollis)	EN	Partially	declining
Dalmatian Pelican (Pelicanus crispus)	VU	Partially	unknown
Iraq Babbler (Turdoides altirostris)	region endemic	Partially	unknown
Maxwell's otter (Lutra perspicillata maxwelli)	VU and endemic	Partially	declining
Euphrates softshell turtle (Rafetus euphraticus)	EN	Partially	unknown
Goitered Gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa)	VU	Partially	declining
Wild Goat (Capra aegagrus)	VU	Partially	unknown
Gattan (Luciobarbus xanthopterus)	endemic Tigris/ Euphrates	Partially	unknown
Biss (Luciobarbus esocinus)	endemic Euphrates	Yes	unknown
Aquatic plants	-	known	unknown
Terrestrial plants	-	known	unknown
Algae	-	known	unknown
Fungi	-	known	unknown

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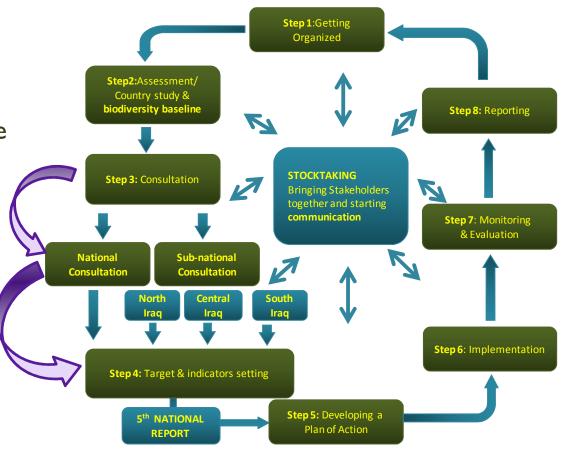




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Targets and Indicators setting

The process for setting national targets and indicators starts with the Consultations (National and Sub-National); final Targets have been chosen from main focal areas (Aichi Targets) and are now finalized; indicators are in the process of definition









The IRAQI Consultation process

- The consultation process to define priority Targets for Iraq has been carried out in 5 meetings:
- 1. Stocktaking and stakeholder involvement and the first national conference.
- 2. Second National Conference and Sub-National Consultation Central Iraq
- 3. Sub-national consultation Northern Iraq
- 4. Sub-national consultation Southern Iraq
- 5. International Workshop on Setting National Targets and Indicators.

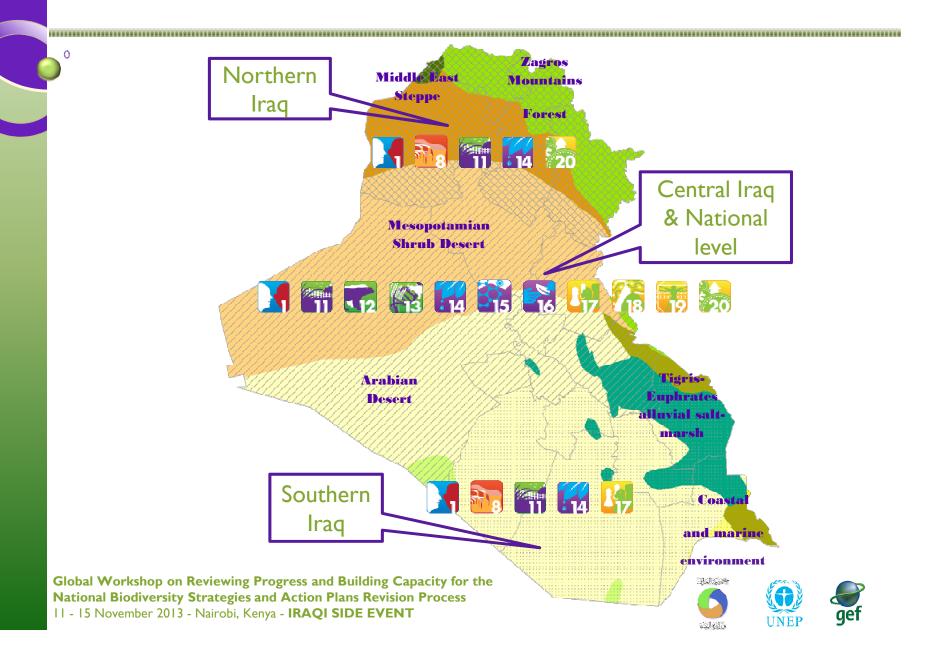
The overall process has involved a total of 100 national institutions and governmental bodies and has selected 23 draft Iraqi Targets belonging to the focal areas of 9 Aichi Targets



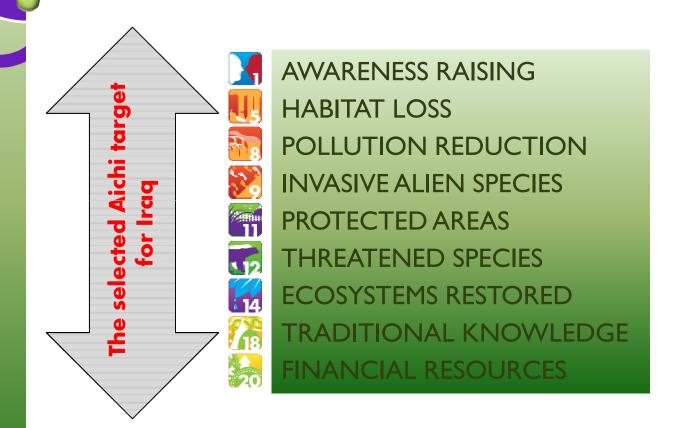




The priority Aichi Targets identified for each geographic area (Central, North and South of Iraq)



The final selection of Aichi Targets











AWARENESS RAISING

IRAQITARGET I
By 2020, 100% of policy
makers and planners have
awareness of the status of
biodiversity, its benefits for
people, the pressures that
affect it, and the actions they
can take for its conservation
and sustainable use

IRAQITARGET 3
By the end of 2015 a national survey of tools used for public awareness of biodiversity is completed.

IRAQITARGET 2
By 2020, 25% of urban and rural people have awareness of the status of biodiversity, its benefits for people, the pressures that affect it, and the actions they can take for its conservation and sustainable use

IRAQITARGET 4

By 2020 the use of tools (films, publications, educational programmes, guidance materials, and training) for raising awareness of biodiversity is improved with locally defined, area based and targeted awareness programs (e.g. governorate level)











HABITAT LOSS

IRAQITARGET 5
By the end of 2015 a GIS
database of the extent, condition
(i.e. healthy or degraded) and
protection status of the natural
(not altered by human
intervention), semi-natural and
human modified habitats of Iraq
has been developed.

IRAQITARGET 6

6. By the end of 2020 the reasons for loss and degradation (i.e. the species that used to be present in that habitat are not there anymore, and the services that the people expected or used are reduced or absent) of each of the natural (not altered by human intervention), semi-natural and human modified habitats of Iraq have been identified to inform conservation actions.









HABITAT LOSS

IRAQITARGET 8 By the end of 2020 legislation to address the main pressures on forest ecosystems and native forest species is issued, promoting sustainable management, restoration and conservation.

IRAQITARGET 7 By the end of 2015 the main pressures on forest ecosystems are identified and studied

IRAQITARGET 9 By the end of 2020, about 1,000 square km of desertified shrubland grassland is restored









POLLUTION REDUCTION

By end of 2016 a national monitoring programme is established for identification of the main sources and diffusion paths of chemical and physical pollutants in the natural ecosystems and the effects of pollution on natural ecosystems

IRAQITARGET 11
11. By the end of 2018
environmental standards
are issued and enforced for
prevention and control of
priority pollutants in the
natural ecosystems (not
altered by human
intervention).









PROTECTED AREAS

IRAQITARGET 12
12. By the end of 2014 a decree is issued for the establishment of protected areas in Iraq

IRAQITARGET 14
By the end of 2015 a
study and GIS maps of
the most sensitive
habitats (i.e. under high
level of threats and
containing high numbers
of globally threatened
species) have been
developed.

IRAQITARGET 13

By the end of 2014 at least three training workshops on PA management have been conducted

IRAQITARGET 15
By the end of 2020 ten
new Protected Areas have
been gazetted and
established











ECOSYSTEMS RESTORED

IRAOITARGET 16

By the end of 2016 a national assessment is published of the state of provisioning, regulating and cultural services supplied by natural ecosystems and their importance for rural and urban people and on management options to be developed for the sustainable supply of ecosystem services

IRACITARGET 17

By the end of 2018 a national strategy/subnational strategies are established for the sustainable management of ecosystems to supply important ecosystem services for rural and urban people









INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

IRAQITARGET 18

By the end of 2016 legislation is enacted to control the introduction and diffusion of non-native species into the natural environment

IRAQITARGET 19
By the end of 2020 the list of invasive species of Iraq and their impacts and invasion pathways has been published









THREATENED SPECIES

IRAQITARGET 20
By the end of 2020 the list of threatened species of Iraq has been published and an action plan for the conservation of priority species is produced

IRAQITARGET 21
By 2020 legislation for the conservation of threatened species is issued and enforced









TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

IRAQITARGET 22

By the end of 2020 a survey of indigenous and local communities' traditional knowledge, use and practices relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is published









FINANCIAL RESOURCES

IRAQITARGET 23 By 2016 a Resource Mobilization Plan for implementation of the NBSAP is established and implemented







Thank You for Your Attention!



Enabling Activity Support to First NBSAP for Iraq and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention of Biological Diversity





