

# KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



**The State Agency of Environment and Forestry under the Government  
of Kyrgyz republic (EPA).**

Location : Central Asia  
Capital city : Bishkek city  
National language of KR: Kyrgyz language  
Official language: Russian language  
Kyrgyz republic guarantees right to keep Mother tongue, arrangement of conditions for studies and development of the languages to representatives of all nationalities forming people of Kyrgyzstan.

Population : 5.3 mill. people  
Total area : 199,9 Km<sup>2</sup>  
Ethnic groups: 80 nationalities

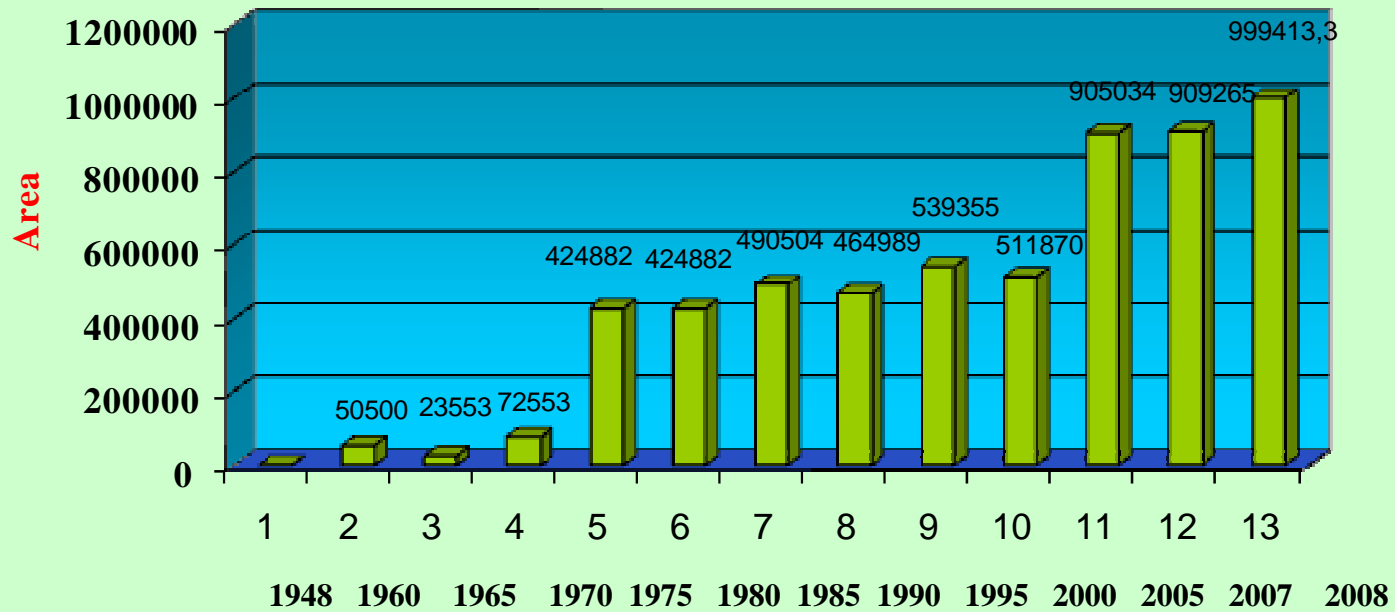




Concept of ecological safety of Kyrgyz republic considers development of system of SPNA (Specially Protected Natural Areas), including biosphere reservations, providing conditions on conservations of Biodiversity in prime and priority directions of government policy in ecology. That works as giant contribution to sustainable development of society.



### Total area of SPNA in the Kyrgyz republic





## International Cooperation

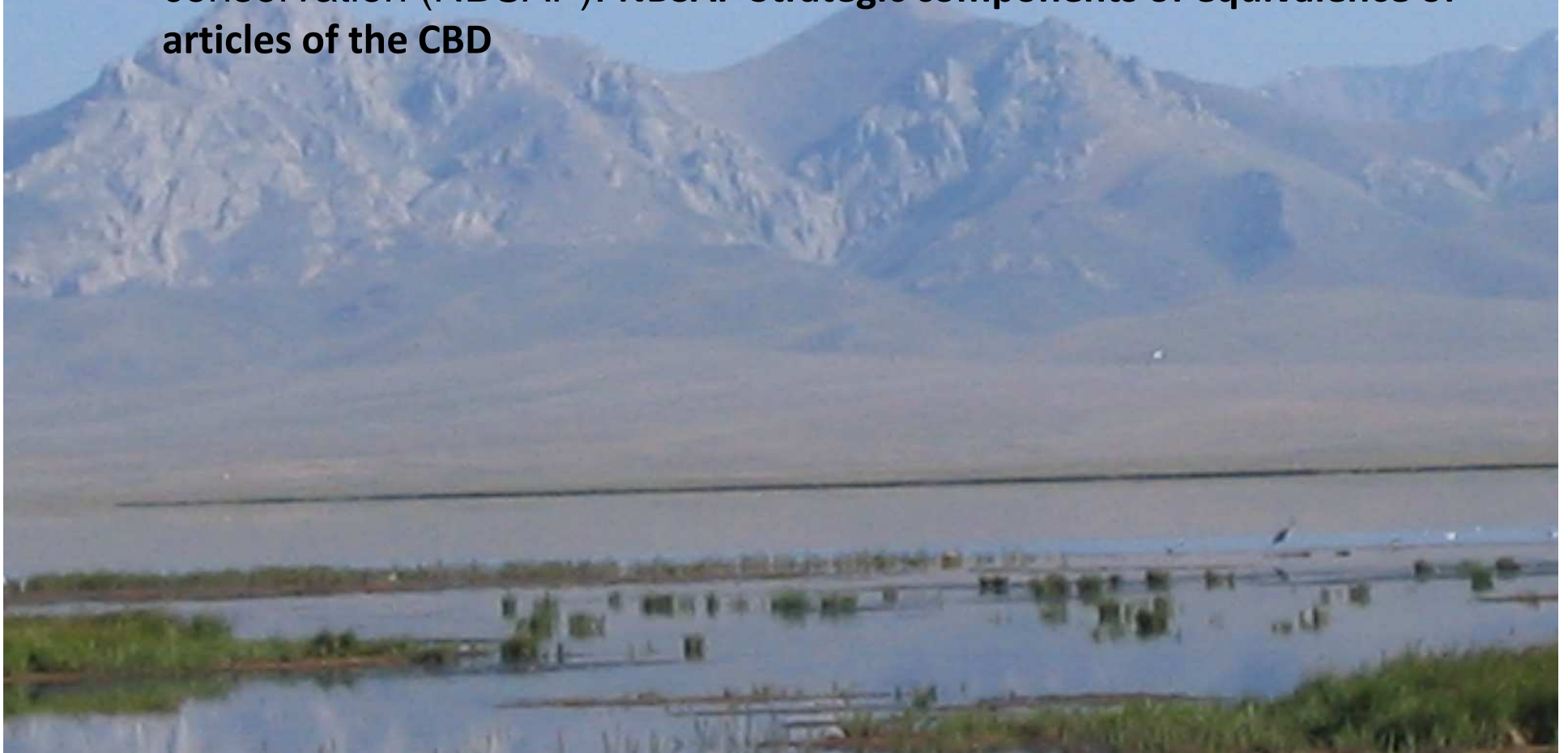
Privileged directions in realization the environmental policy in the sphere of international policy are joining the Kyrgyz Republic to international Conventions and agreements, with further taking actions and measures on implementation their statements:

- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Law of Kyrgyz Republic dated 14.01.2000 No. 11) and Kioto protocol dated 15.01.2003 No.9; In 2007 there was issued Law of Kyrgyz Republic «About state regulation and policy in the field of emissions and absorption the greenhouse gases».
- Convention on Biological Diversity (26.07.1996, No. 40), Cartagena Protocol on biosafety (06.08.2005, No. 140); There is developed scheme of ecological network among Central-Asian countries with application GIS technologies; there have been prepared draft of law of Kyrgyz Republic «About biosafety»; there is prepared the Fourth National Report of Kyrgyz Republic on Biodiversity Conservation
- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (14.01.2000 No. 11);
- Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (15.01.2000, No. 16); Accordingly point 1 of paragraph 5 of the Montreal Protocol, the Kyrgyz Republic is included in the list of developing countries; Law of Kyrgyz Republic «About Protection of Ozone Layer» was issue in 2006.
- Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (15.01.2000 No. 15);
- Basel Convention on the Control Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (Degree of Jogorku Kenesh dated 30.11.1995, No. 225-1, Degree of Jogorku Kenesh dated 18.01.1996, No. 304-1);
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Law of Kyrgyz Republic dated 12.01.2001, No. 6); Under the support of Norway, Switzerland, UNECE and OSCE is carrying out a project on realization of states of the EIA Convention in Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan;
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (21.07.1999, No. 85);
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (10.04.2002, No.54); there has developed draft of Strategy of preservation wetlands in Kyrgyz Republic;
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (13.06.2006); In 2006 was approved «National Implementation Plan on Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants», In 2007 created Coordination Committee on Assistance and Realization of NIP POPs.
- Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (12.01.2001, No. 5); established Consultative Council of NGO under the State Agency and quarterly is published departmental newspaper «Jer-Ene», the official website of the State Agency [www.nature.kg](http://www.nature.kg) is operational;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) 2006.



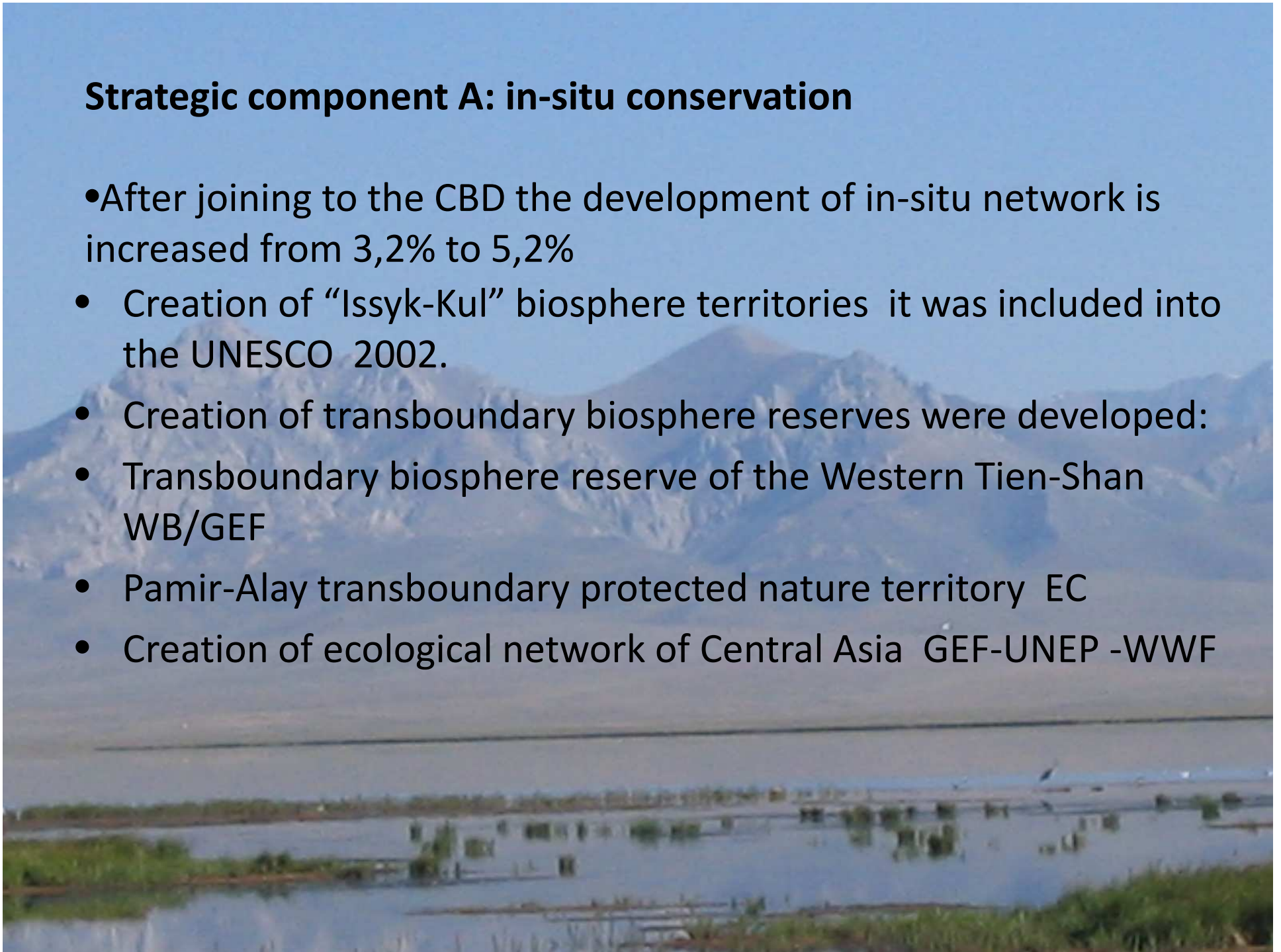
4 NBR has been collected information about state of biodiversity, realization of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

- The Kyrgyz Republic has ratified the Convention on biological diversity in 1996. The first step in its implementation became development of the National Strategy and Action Plan on biodiversity conservation (NBSAP). **NBSAP Strategic components of equivalence of articles of the CBD**



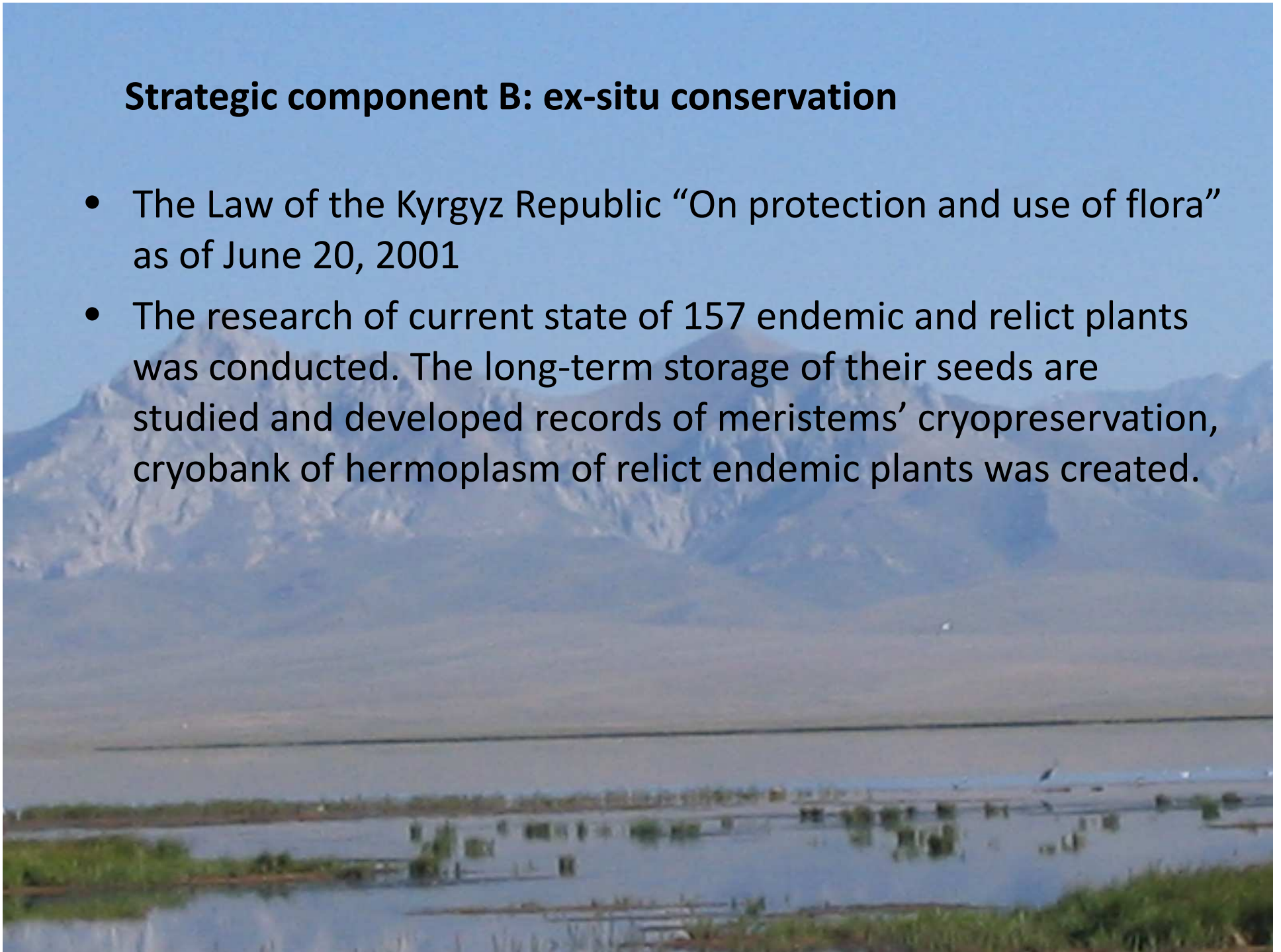
## Strategic component A: in-situ conservation

- After joining to the CBD the development of in-situ network is increased from 3,2% to 5,2%
- Creation of “Issyk-Kul” biosphere territories it was included into the UNESCO 2002.
- Creation of transboundary biosphere reserves were developed:
- Transboundary biosphere reserve of the Western Tien-Shan WB/GEF
- Pamir-Alay transboundary protected nature territory EC
- Creation of ecological network of Central Asia GEF-UNEP -WWF



## Strategic component B: ex-situ conservation

- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On protection and use of flora” as of June 20, 2001
- The research of current state of 157 endemic and relict plants was conducted. The long-term storage of their seeds are studied and developed records of meristems’ cryopreservation, cryobank of hermoplasm of relict endemic plants was created.





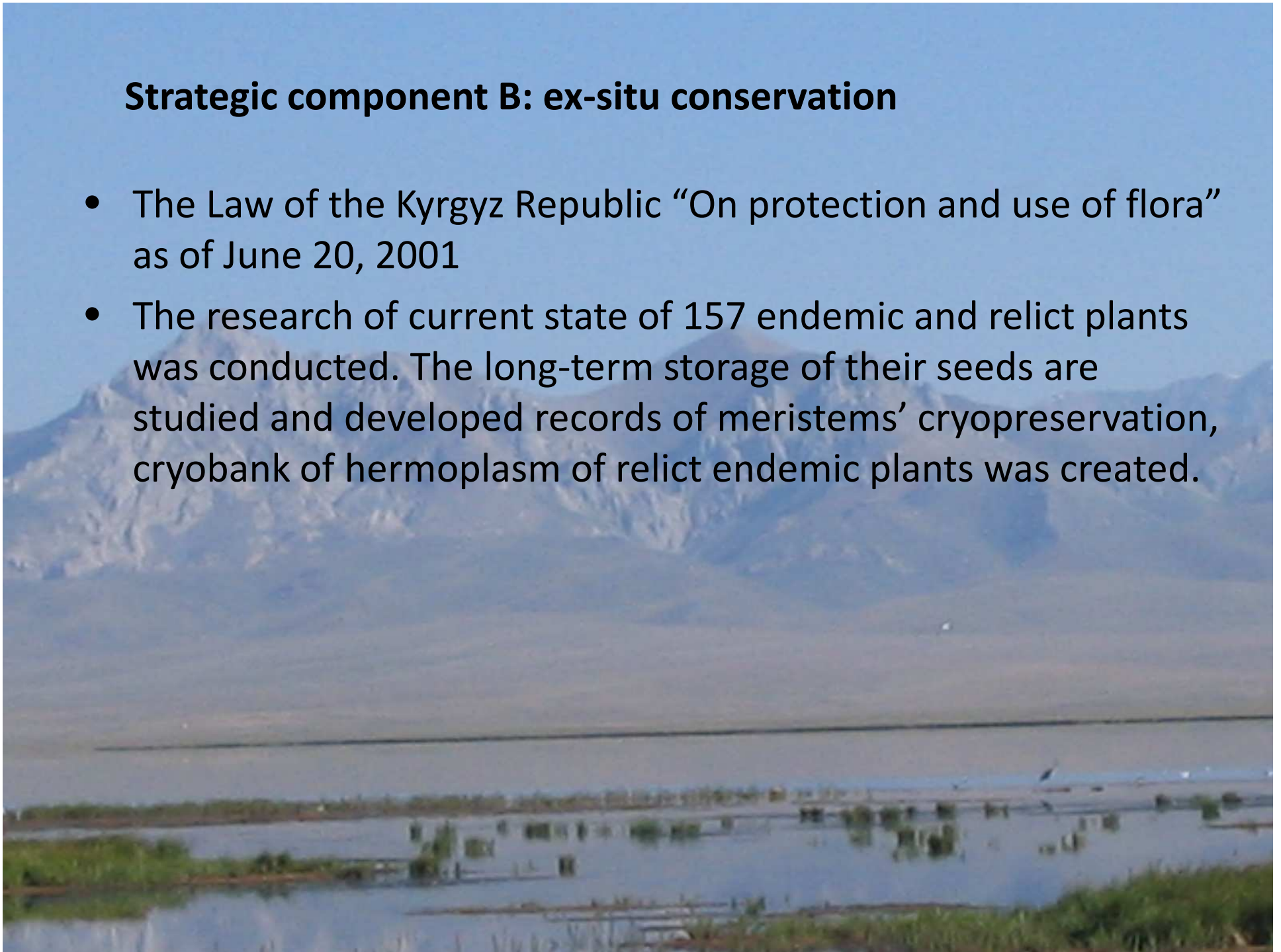
## **Strategic component D: development of institutional capacity and training**

- Mechanism of joint forests management is integrated management plans. The objective of integrated management plans is to organize forest management taking into account local economic and social conditions, and use of forest resources are conducting with compliance of modern environmental standards and requirements
- Integrated management plans of juniper forests of “Kyrgyz Ata” Nature Park and ten forestries of Osh and Batken regions were developed.
- The management plans of Sary-Chelek , Besh-Aral , Sarychat-Ertash, State Reserves



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## Results of NBSAP expert evaluation

- A: «*in-situ*» conservation 34,6
- B: «*ex-situ*» conservation 33,3
- C: sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity 43,5
- D: development of institutional capacity and training 34,5
- E: environmental education and public awareness 48,6
- F: identification and monitoring 48,9
- G: researches 32,0
- H: Exchange of information 31,7
- I: cooperation 22,3
- J: impact assessment 37,0
- K: incentive measures 27,5
- L: legislation 19,4
- M: finance resources 11,5





**Thank you  
for Your time!**