

# Realization of the BSAP in Turkmenistan

Ramsar, 9-13 March, 2009

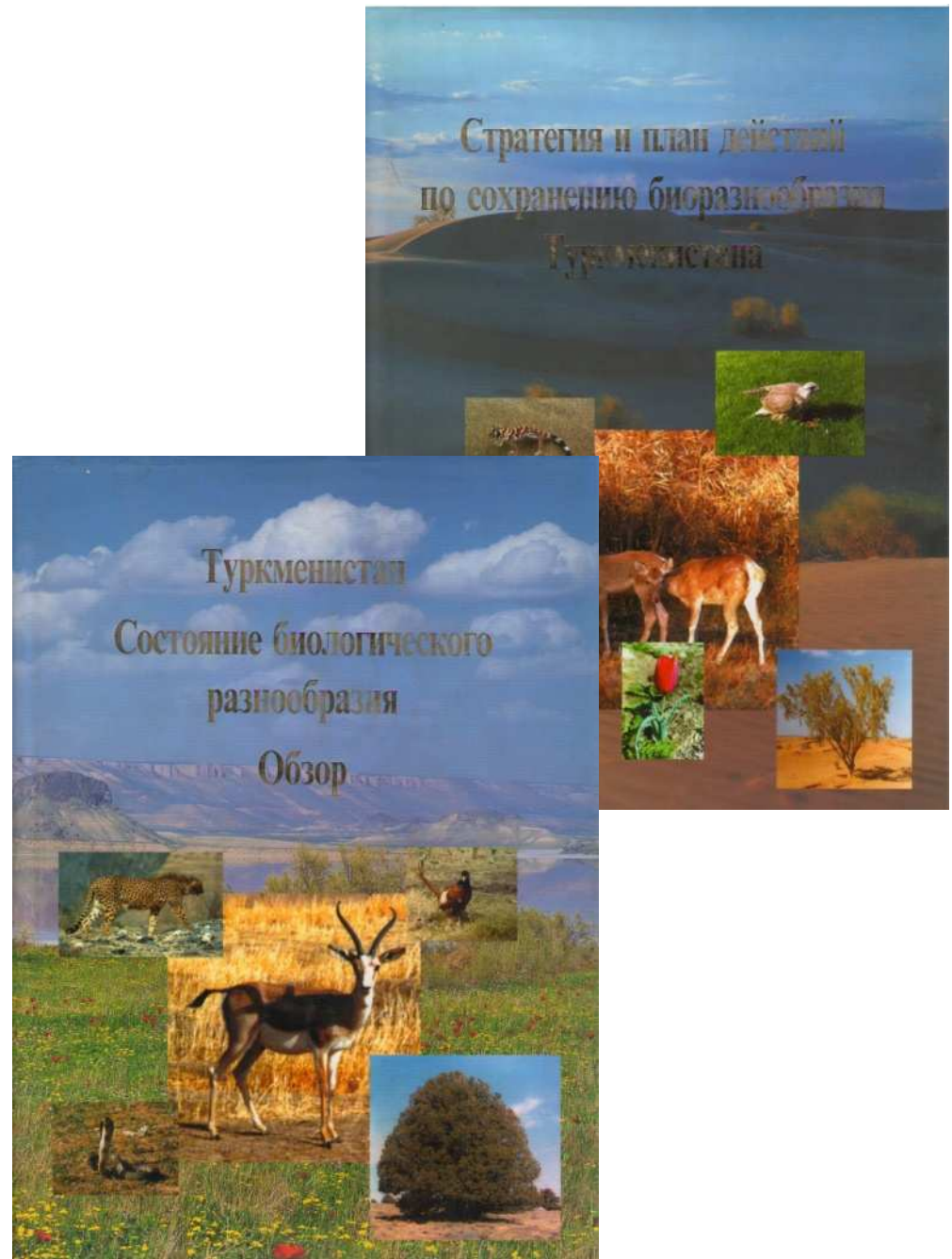
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**CBD**

- Turkmenistan ratified CBD in 1996
- The “Country Study on the Status of Biodiversity of Turkmenistan” (1<sup>st</sup>, 2002), 3<sup>rd</sup> (2006) National Reports in Russian, Turkmen and English were prepared and published
- In the process of translation into Turkmen and English the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report (2009)
- Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Turkmenistan in three languages was published (BSAP, 2002)



- The short version of the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Report was prepared in Russian and Turkmen for publication (2008)
- Monitoring and Effectiveness Assessment of implementation the BSAP was published in Russian (2008) as analytic report of BSAP implementation for the period of 2002-2007



**The BSAP lays out 12 objectives, 253 activities within 14 strategic components, including:**

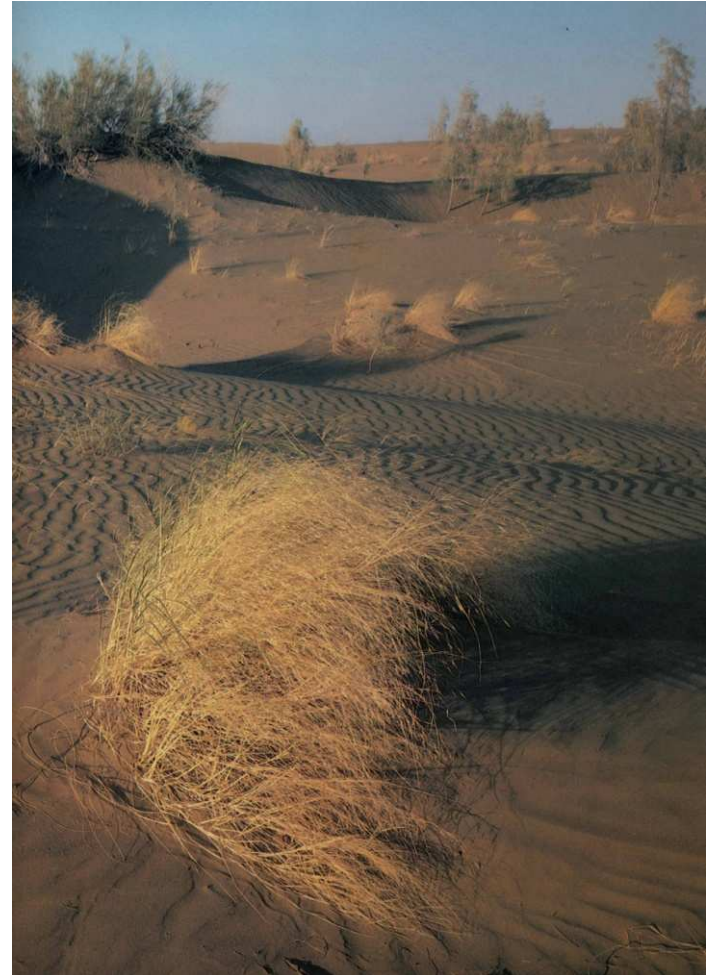
- The integration of biodiversity conservation activities into all levels of government programmes by 2005;
- The review and development of nature protection laws by the end of 2006;
- The reduction of the relative level of environmental pollution by 20% by the end of 2007;
- The halting of the process of degradation of natural landscapes in 30% of the territory by the end of 2010;
- To preserve the existing state of the forests and restore 5% of their area by the end of 2010;
- To extend the territory of PAs by 6% by the end of 2008 and provide its effective management.

- The other objectives concern public awareness, agricultural biodiversity, economic incentives and finances.
- The action plan is designed to be implemented over a nine-year period from 2002-2010. It includes practical actions that should be undertaken within the framework of each strategic component.



# The BSAP

indicates the primary and main goals of the national strategy for biodiversity conservation, identifies strategic priorities of the country and measures with indicating the necessary financial means for their realization, time constraints for their implementation and potential executive organizations; represents recommendations on the issues of administration and management of the process of realization of the Action Plan stipulated for the period from 2002 up to 2010, inclusively.



- The BSAP includes a number of interrelated strategic approaches to the biodiversity conservation elaborated under the integrated principle with the relevant actions of associated articles of the Convention.



## BSAP Mainstreaming

- BSAP implementation stipulated the involvement of wide groups of executors: the Ministry of Nature Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Economy, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Economy and Finances, Ministry of Health Care and Medical Industry, JSC “Gyok Gushak” (“Green Belt” Forestry Company), State Committee of Fish Industry, State Committee for Tourism and Sports and their structural subdivisions.





- The BSAP, being a government document was approved by the State Commission on Ensuring Commitments of Turkmenistan under UN Environmental Conventions and Programmes, but not approved by the Head of the State and was not adopted as guidelines to be implemented by the national economy sectors.
- As a result majority of the planned measures on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components remains unrealized and financially uncovered
- Analysis of BSAP implementation showed the following: only some of scheduled measures are implemented or at the stage of realization

# CHM/Biodiversity Center

- To monitor, analyze and assess the BSAP implementation, project proposals and reports development for the Secretariat of CBD the establishment of the Coordinative Center on Biodiversity/CHM was intended.
- Documentation for CHM Center was prepared and agreed with the Ministry of Nature Protection within the “BSAP, Phase-2” Project. However the Center has not been established yet.

## **The status of implementation of the BSAP**

- Main priorities of BSAP are: improvement PAs system; conservation of rear and endangers species; conservation in-situ migratory corridors, conservation ex-situ of wild relatives of horticulture crops; development of biodiversity monitoring system.
- By 2007 among planned activities of BSAP progress was achieved in these priorities:

- More attention was given for conservation and sustainable use of species (19,5%); less – for professional education, training (11,9%) and monitoring (8,9%).
- Limited attention was given for cooperation (1,8%), law reformation (1,8%); environmental impact assessment (0,6%); and searching for additional financial sources (2,4%).
- Nevertheless, new 23 priority activities were included into revised BSAP (2007) in accordance with the Recommendations of COPs

# Outcomes

- Project document «Perspective Plan of PAs Network Development” aimed for extension the territory of PAs by до 9,9%.
- Documentation for establishment of 2 new National Parks are developed
- Management Plans for 3 PAs are developed; 1 (Khazar NR)– in the process of development

# Outcomes

- “Protected Areas in Middle Asia and Kazakhstan” book was published (2006) by IUCN
- New Project on “Economical Value of Bioresources in PAs and development of the Strategy for Ecotourism in Turkmenistan” was recently started in Turkmenistan
- “Avaza” first tourist costal zone, covering 800 km of the Caspian Sea, is opened now for tourism

# Outcomes

- On the ecosystem level concrete activities were implemented with the purpose of conservation global threatened species in- situ (Leopard, Gazelle, Kulan, Bukhara deer, Caspean Seal, Kobra, etc.)

# Outcomes

- President's Degree on joining to the Ramsar Convention (2008) and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was adopted. Turkmenbashy Bay of the Caspian Sea – 1<sup>st</sup> Ramsar site and IBA site (2007)
- New Forest Law under development
- Governmental Programme on Forestry (2005–2010) on conservation and rehabilitation of Pistachio and Junipers is under implementation
- Special Governmental Commission on revising national legislation in accordance with the international system is going on



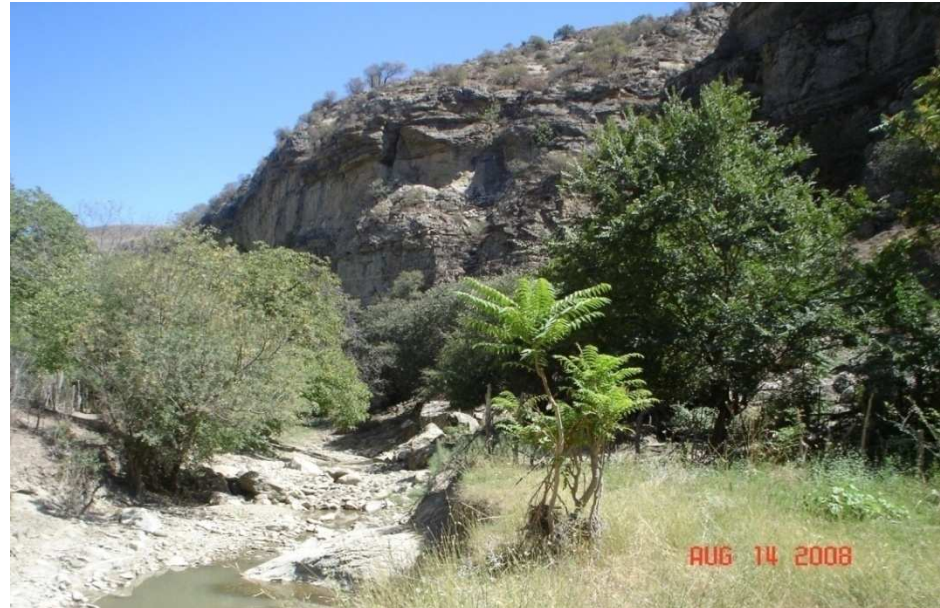
# NEAP and other National Programmes and Plans

- Reduction of biodiversity is enlisted among the priority environmental problems included into the National Environmental Action Plan of President of Turkmenistan (NEAP).
- In NEAP for this problem a list of recommended measures corresponding to some articles of the CBD was developed and represented, such as: Conservation of Wild Sheep, Cobra, Wild Horticulture Crops, Extension of PAs, establishment of National Parks.

- Attention is paid to the biodiversity conservation in the National Action Program to Combat Desertification in Turkmenistan (NAPCD). NAPCD presents interrelation of the state of biodiversity and the process of desertification. Within the Program a number of measures have been developed for biodiversity conservation, protection and further investigation of rare and endangered species of plants and animals and enhancement of the area of reserves.
- In the 1<sup>st</sup> National Communication to the FCCC influence of Climate Change to agrobiodiversity is given

## Regional Programmes and Plans

- CA Intergovernmental Commission on Sustainable Development (ICSD)
- CA Regional Environmental Convention for Sustainable Development
- Regional Environmental Action Plan (REAP) approved by ICSD
- WWF/UNEP/GEF project on “CA ECONET “ is integrated into the REAP



## Regional Programmes and Plans

Caspian Environmental Programme (CEP)

Caspian Environmental Convention, Biodiversity Protocol

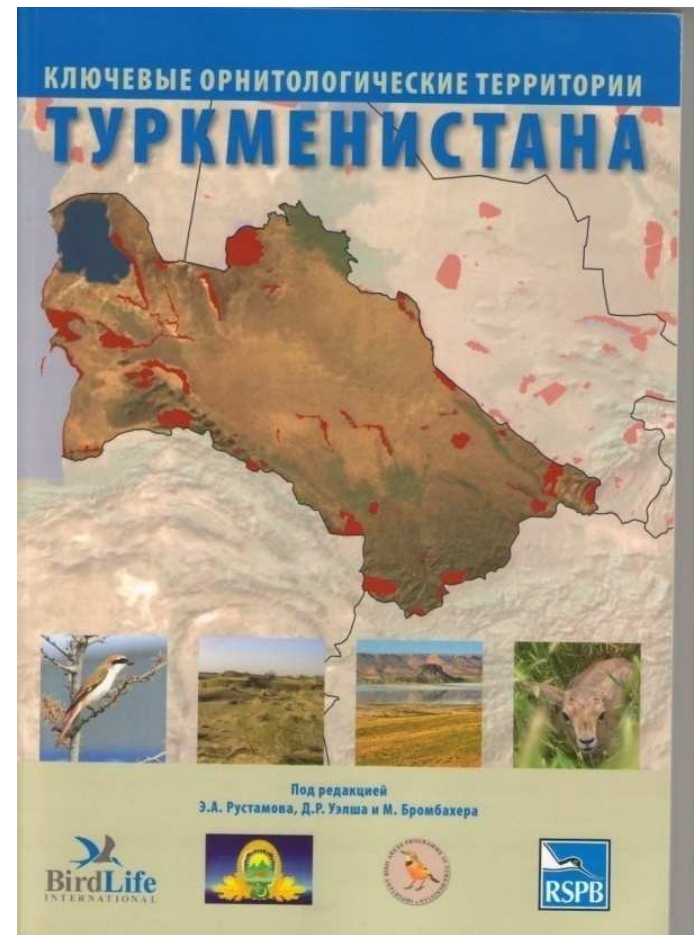
Strategic Action Plan (2004)

Regional/National Caspian Action Plan (R/NCAP, 2007)



## Regional Programmes

- Birdlife International/RSPB “Important Bird Areas in Central Asia” Programme (since 2004)
- Inventory Books on IBAs in CA
- Conservation and Monitoring
- Extension of the PAs
- Capacity Building, Training
- Public Awareness



**Thank you !**

