

# The National Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Republic of Tajikistan

REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN

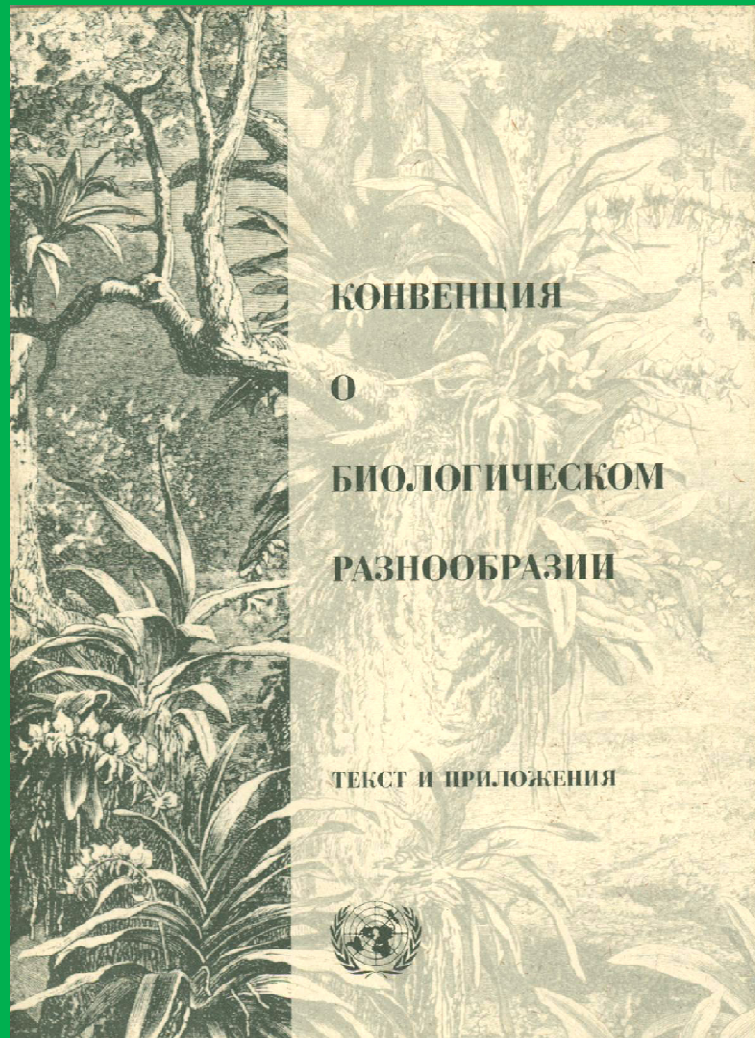
NATIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN  
ON CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE  
USE OF BIODIVERSITY



DUSHANBE – 2003

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# CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



Given the priority to the conservation of biological diversity, Tajikistan was among the first countries to ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity (1997) and implements policies aimed at fulfilling 3 goals of the Convention:

- Conservation of biological diversity;
- Sustainable use of its components;
- The fair and equitable sharing of benefits regarding the use of genetic resources.

As a Party to the Convention, Tajikistan has committed itself to the CBD to contribute to reducing the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, regional and national level.

Tajikistan has developed its National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation at 2003 by the decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan #392



## COUNTRY POLICIES FOR BIODIVERSITY

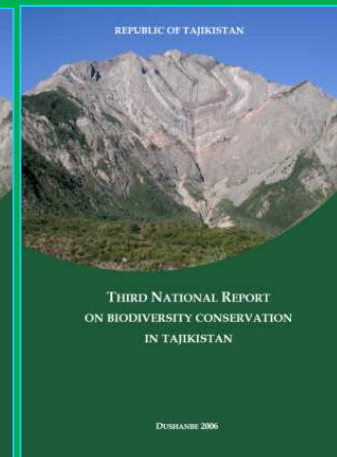
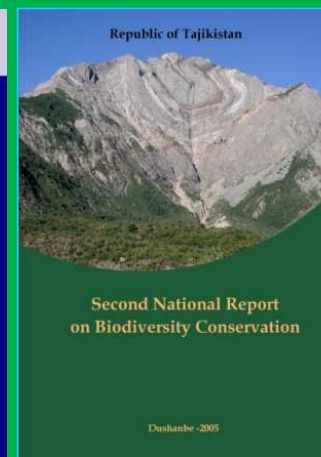
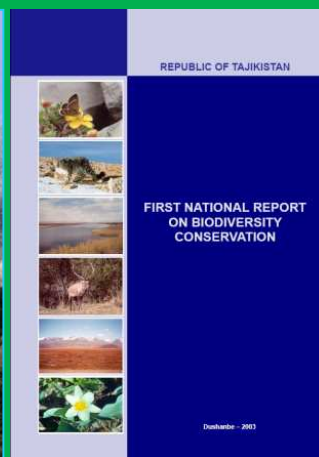
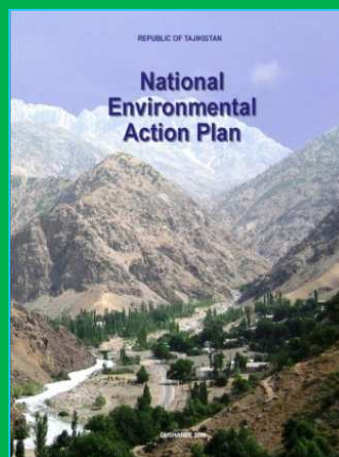
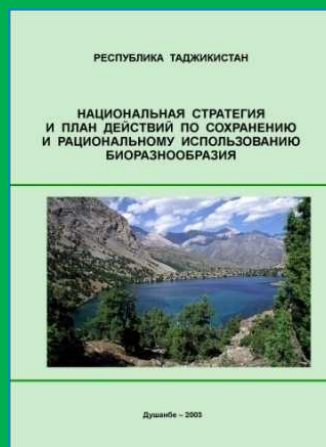
Given the importance of biological resources in addressing the socio-economic and environmental problems in Tajikistan, as well as the importance of biodiversity at the global scale, **the biodiversity conservation issue** for the country is a **priority**.

**The policy** of the Republic of Tajikistan in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, is aimed at ensuring the priority of the environmental interests of the country, taking into account a combination of science-based economic development and environmental management.

**The principles of conservation** of favorable habitat, the components of the natural environment (ecosystem), flora and fauna is reflected in industry regulations, standards and strategies for development.

Tajikistan has already created a basic capacity and is actively involved in carrying out CBD activities at the national level. The following strategic documents has been developed:

- National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, 2003;
- National Environmental Action Plan, 2006
- National reports;
- Development Program in PAs 2005-2015.



**For successful implementation** of the National Strategy and Action Plan by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan from 1 September 2003, #392 has established the National Center for Biodiversity and Biosafety (NBBC).

**Main purpose of NBBC** is to coordinate work on implementing the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation of Biodiversity in the framework of UN Convention on Biodiversity. The National Focal Point of CBD in the Republic of Tajikistan is Mr. Neymatullo Safarov.

**NBBC** carries out work to establish a data bank on the diversity of flora, fauna and micro-organisms, ecosystems and landscapes. The competence of the Center include the involvement of donors in the projects of biodiversity conservation, establishment of an information base and monitoring of the implementation of biodiversity conservation strategies, development of a national report on the status and use of biodiversity for submission to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as analysis, evaluation and examination of materials and documents on biodiversity, mountain ecosystems, biotechnology, biosafety, etc.

National reporting  
an obligation under the Convention (Article 26)

Three national reports ahs been prepared by Tajikistan and the 4th National Report will be submitted to the Secretariat till 30.03.2009.

# THE STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

Is mainly the overview of the main measures under the structure of Action Plan

## General Action Plan on Biodiversity Conservation

No.	Measures	Terms of implementation	Financial source	Responsible for implementation
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. IMPROVING THE POLICY, LEGISLATION, AND INSTITUTIONAL BASE</b>				
1.	*Improving the policy of biodiversity conservation to provide sustainable management of biological resources.	2004-2014	SB	Government, MNP
1.1.	Developing a policy, aimed at conserving biodiversity, as a national property promoting the biological security of the country.	2004-2014	SB	MNP, AS, TAAS
1.2.	Developing strategy of environment evaluation to determine biodiversity conservation and sustainable management.	2004-2009	SB, IF	MNP, AS, TAAS, SSA
1.3.	Integrating national action plans of environmental conventions and agreements on biodiversity conservation.	2004-2005	SB, IF	Government, MNP
2.	*Improving the legislative base to meet the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity.	2004-2007	SB, IF	Government, MNP
2.2.	Conform the current national law of environmental protection with the Convention on Biodiversity.	2004-2005	SB, LM	Government, MNP, AS, MJ, TAAS



1	2	3	4	5
<b>B. TERRITORIAL PLANNING, PROGRAMS ON BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION</b>				
1.	*Developing long-term programs of research and biological monitoring.	2004-2006	SB, LM, EF	MNP, AS, NGO
2.	*Studying and evaluating the impact of climate change on biodiversity.	2004-2009	SB, IF, EF	MNP, AS, NGO
3.	*Organizing and carrying out work on forest restoration in all forest categories.	2004-2011	SB, IF, EF	FE
4.	*Compiling the Red Data Book of Tajikistan (second edition).	2004-2007	SB, IF	MNP, AS
5.	Drawing up maps of the most valuable plant communities.	2004-2009	SB, EF	MNP, AS, NGO
6.	*Issuing the Green Book of Tajikistan (rare plant communities).	2004-2009	EF, SB, LM	MNP, AS
<b>C. RESEARCH AND MONITORING</b>				
1.	*Developing and implementing projects and programs on conservation and sustainable management of biological resources in the Tien Shan and Pamir-Alai transboundary mountain systems.	2004-2009	SB, GEF	MNP, AS, NBBC
2.	*Developing and implementing industrial and area action plans to conserve and restore ecosystems.	2004-2009	SB, LM	MNP, FE
3.	Inventorying medicinal plants and restoring the populations of wild food plants within the area of the State Forest Resources.	2004-2009	SB	FE, AS
4.	*Developing monitoring of the forest resources and creating informational system.	2004-2006	SB, IF	FE
<b>D. TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION</b>				
1.	*Developing complex program on environmental education in biodiversity.	2004-2006	SB	ME, AS, MNP, GWG
2.	*Providing financial, technical, methodological, and consulting support in preparing and issuing teaching and educational, and popular scientific literature on biodiversity conservation.	2004-2010	SB, IF, EF	MF, AS, MA
3.	Training and improving skills of PNA staff.	From 2004 on	SB	MNP, AS, FE
<b>E. IMPROVING THE MECHANISMS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT</b>				
1.	Developing and improving the methods of economic evaluation of biodiversity conservation.	2004-2010	SB	MET, MNP, AS
2.	*Providing economic evaluation of biological resources used in the national economy.	2004-2009	SB, EF	MET, AS, TAAS, MNP
3.	Developing and improving the mechanisms of economic incentives of work on biodiversity conservation.	2004-2009	SB, LM, EF	MET, MF, AS, MNP
<b>G. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>				
1.	*Determining priorities of cooperation in biodiversity conservation (establishing transboundary reserves, migration passages, "green corridors", regional environmental networks, and joint environmental areas).	2004-2005	SB, IF	AS, MNP, SCL
2.	*Initiating the development of Central Asian Environmental Network.	2004-2007	SB, EF	MNP, AS
3.	*Ratifying the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	2004	SB	MNP, GWG

## What are the difficulties and obstacles to the implementation of NBSAP ?

- ✚ Limited participation of public and stakeholders
- ✚ Lack of accounting and the integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors
- ✚ Inadequate capacity for action, caused by institutional weakness
- ✚ Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives
- ✚ Lack of education and public awareness
- ✚ Misunderstanding of biodiversity problems, leading to its loss
- ✚ Lack of financial, human and technical resources

## The priority for the upcoming period could be offered as:

- integration of biodiversity in agricultural and forestry sector;
- national tourism sector;
- more efficient use of economic instruments;
- improving financial planning strategies and activities of the Action Plan;
- harmonization of legal arrangements, including with regard to multilateral environmental agreements.



THANK YOU FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION

