



NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING - BACKGROUND OF TAJIKISTAN

***VLADIMIR LEKARKIN
SENIOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHER
RESEARCH LABORATORY FOR NATURE PROTECTION***

Policy and legislation context

Current national legal framework in environment protection;

International legal instruments and relevant responsibilities of Tajikistan;

National strategies, action plans and development programmes.

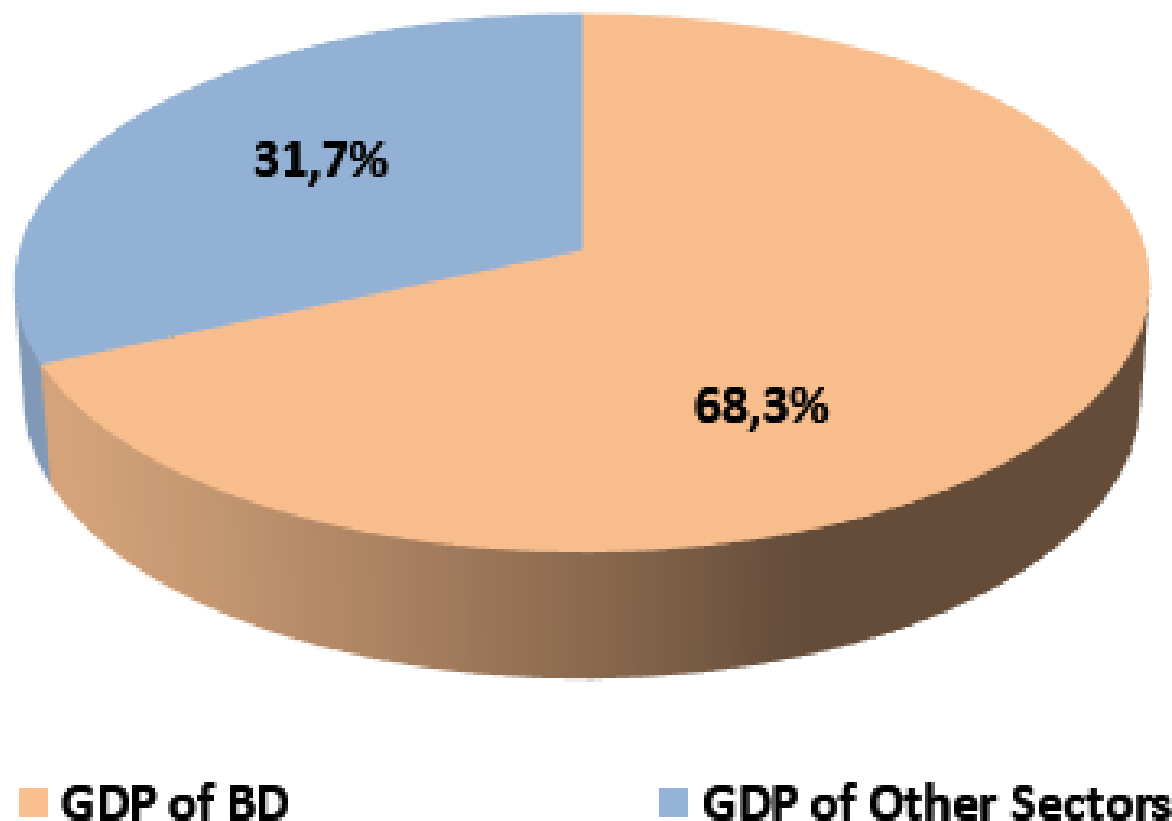
Relevant national biodiversity goals (in line with Aichi Targets)

- By 2020 people are aware of cost value of biodiversity, and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably (Strategic Goal A, target 1);
- By 2020 biodiversity values are integrated into development strategies and planning processes and being incorporated into national reporting and accounts systems (Strategic Goal A, target 2);
- By 2020 to modernize the scientific basis and technologies, related to biodiversity, its valuation and functioning of ecosystem services (Strategic Goal E, target 19);

Institutional context

- Government of Tajikistan
- Committee for Environmental Protection
- National Biodiversity and Biosafety Center
- Forestry Agency (incl. SPNA institution)
- Academy of Sciences
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
- Ministry of Finance
- Agency of Statistics
- Local governments

Percentage Ratio of BD and Other Sectors of the Economics to Tajikistan's GDP in 2012 (in %)



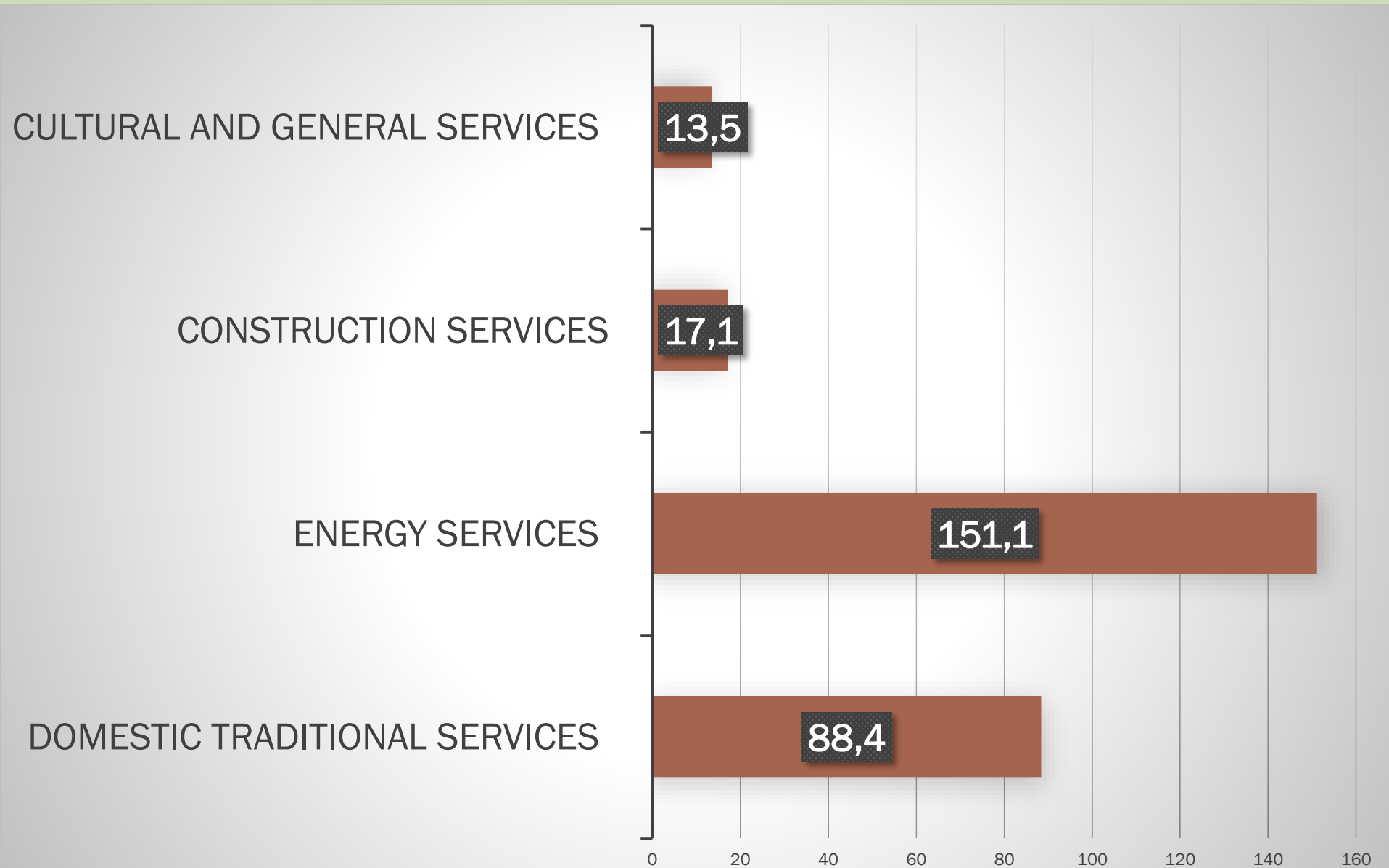
Dynamics of the Factors of Load on Biodiversity for the Period of 2011-2020



Valuation summary of biodiversity natural capital of Tajikistan (as of 2014)

No	Economic value of natural capital	Amount (thousand TJS)
1	Wild animals and birds in SPNAs	179.105,1
2	Wild animals and birds in public enterprises of forest management and hunting	254.808,9
3	Flora	688.418,3
4	Forest products	529.752,6
	Sub-total:	1.218.170,9
5	*Unaccounted biodiversity products	712,380,2
	Total:	1.930.551,1

Valuation of natural capital; Example of timber forest products (mln TJS)



Gaps and restrictions

- Lack of interagency cooperation;
- Insufficient national regulatory framework to account natural capital;
- Intensive use of national recourses (unsustainable management practices);
- Insufficient enforcement capacity.

Possible scenario

- Raising awareness (at all levels, including decision-makers);
- Systematic training on EEA mechanisms and elements;
- Developing relevant regulatory framework, harmonization of existing laws;
- Pilot the process of including ecosystem services into national accounts (*for instance aquatic and forest ecosystems services*)

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Key stakeholders include:

- Land users, who provide the service (including SPNAs);
- Water users - physical and legal persons;
- Environmental NGOs;
- Government authorities responsible for decision-making regarding land use, property rights, water use, etc.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, SUPPORTING EEA PROJECTS

- ✗ Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- ✗ Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- ✗ German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)
- ✗ International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
- ✗ World Bank (WB)
- ✗ World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
- ✗ and others

THANK YOU