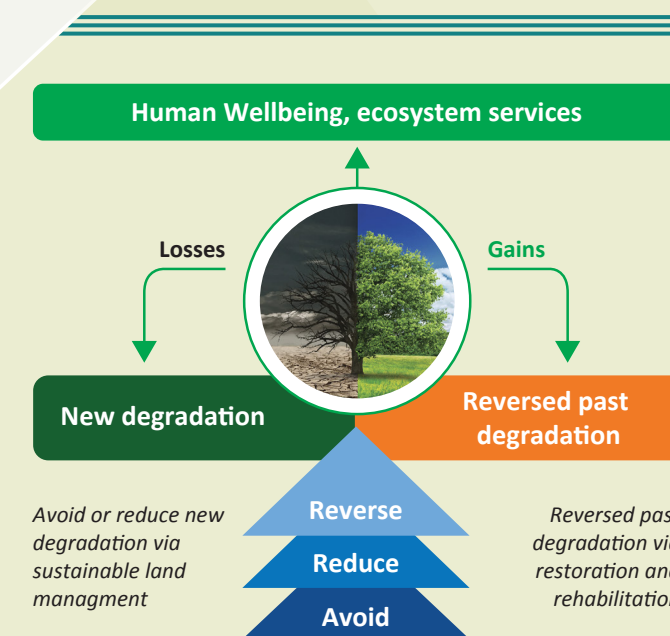


Management of natural resources and safeguarding of ecosystem services for sustainable rural development in the South Caucasus (ECOserve)

Diversity for a better future

Commissioned by: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Partner organisations: Ministry of Territorial Administration and Development in Armenia, Ministry of Agriculture in Azerbaijan, and Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture in Georgia
Current commissioning period: December 2018 to November 2021
Budget: EUR 13,100,000.
Countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia



◀ An example of our work:

Soil erosion is a major problem in the mountainous regions of the South Caucasus. Agricultural land, pastures and forests are experiencing increasing degradation and becoming less productive. In light of this situation, experts and land users from the three countries came together to discuss how this problem can be solved at a conference in late 2018. They shared their experiences of how erosion can be prevented or at least controlled through, for example, better pasture management. At the event, delegates engaged in dialogue with leading experts from Europe, Central Asia and the Himalayas. The invitation to the conference was issued by the ECOserve programme together with the Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the Regional Environmental Centre for the Caucasus (RECC). Back in their home countries, participants are now using their experiences to help ensure that nature can continue to sustain the lives of future generations in rural communities.

◀ Challenges:

The dominant land-use systems in the three South Caucasus countries (grazing land in Armenia, agriculture in Azerbaijan, and forests in Georgia) are subject to progressive degradation. Moreover, energy supply in rural parts of Armenia and Georgia is based on the unsustainable use of natural resources. There is a lack of robust data, rules, practices and expertise at all levels. Holistic approaches to the sustainable and biodiversity-friendly use of natural resources are also lacking.

◀ Objectives:

Together with our partners, we are improving conditions for the sustainable and biodiversity-friendly use of natural resources in the dominant land-use systems (grazing,

agriculture and forest) in the South Caucasus. In doing so, we are taking into account the energy security of the rural population, which often relies heavily on natural resources.

◀ Activities:

We are advising our partners on how they can gather and make available reliable data to facilitate sustainable management of natural resources. We are supporting the development of digital information systems for processing environmental data and the adaptation of legal frameworks to enable natural resources to be used in a sustainable manner. We are demonstrating what better management of forests, agricultural land and pastures might look like. And since there is little awareness of the importance of the environment, we are helping to improve information and educational services. We have also supported the exchange of information among experts in the three countries.

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Climate-adapted and biodiversity-friendly management methods have been introduced on 12,000 ha of forests, agricultural land and pastures in pilot regions in the three countries.

The main reform processes in the three countries (territorial reform in Armenia, agricultural reform in Azerbaijan and forestry sector reform in Georgia) are actively supporting the protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

Binding plans will be developed for the dissemination of marketable products for the efficient use or substitution of firewood and manure as a source of heat energy.

Results

The governments of the three countries will make policy decisions about the use of natural resources on the basis of better data.

Young people in particular in the three countries will be more committed to protecting and using natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Universities and vocational schools will offer education and training on issues related to the sustainable management of natural resources.

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Diversity for a better future

Our contribution in Georgia

Commissioned by:
Partner organisations:

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture, Ministry of Economy (primarily the Department of Energy), Akhmeta municipality

◀ A country-specific example

The unsustainable use of firewood is causing massive degradation of Georgia's forests, which are intrinsically unspoilt and rich in biodiversity. We are therefore supporting the introduction of ecosystem-based, sustainable forest management practices as a pilot measure in the municipality of Akhmeta. We are advising our partners on how to use forests in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, based on robust inventory data and taking into account biodiversity and ecosystem services. As a support measure, we are promoting the socially responsible dissemination of adapted and cost-effective energy-efficiency measures at the household level and of alternatives to firewood as an energy source in order to reduce the pressure on forests. In doing so, we are considering the needs of the local community and involving the public in planning and implementing activities. Our advisory services help to bring about a transition to ecosystem-based, sustainable forest management practices and a sustainable energy mix, thus contributing to the preservation of fragile mountain forests and a reduction in landslides and erosion.

Field of activity 1 – Data collection and management

- » Development of methods for collecting data on forests, biodiversity, energy efficiency and alternative energy in rural areas (particularly in Akhmeta municipality in the Kakheti region)
- » Consolidation of databases, especially on forests, biodiversity and energy efficiency
- » Training for users and employees on these data systems
- » Undertaking of socio-economic studies on trends in resource needs, especially for heating purposes

Field of activity 2 – Regulatory framework

- » Identification and evaluation of gaps in existing regulatory frameworks for forests, biodiversity and energy efficiency
- » Provision of legal advice and expert input on revising implementing regulations
- » Analysis of shortcomings in existing implementation processes at the local and sub-national level (Kakheti)
- » Stakeholder dialogue meetings on how to develop better implementation and governance processes

Field of activity 3 – Pilot activities

- » Analysis of lessons learned from pilot projects on forestry and energy efficiency
- » Identification of market potential and feasibility studies for rolling out and scaling up scalable approaches in the field of energy efficiency, including alternative and renewable energy sources
- » Support for the development of business models and facilitation of cooperation between relevant stakeholder groups along these value chains

Field of activity 4 – Training and PR work

- » Identification and support for qualified training and PR organisations
- » Analysis of education and training needs in the areas of sustainable forestry and energy
- » Strategy development and awareness-raising campaigns on sustainable forestry and energy efficiency, especially for younger people