



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА
ОКОЛНАТА СРЕДА
И ВОДИТЕ



ГЛОБАЛЕН
ЕКОЛОГИЧЕН
ФОНД



ПРОГРАМА
НА ООН
ЗА РАЗВИТИЕ

PROJECT "BULGARIAN NATIONAL CAPACITY SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT"

Cross Sector Report

COMMON OBJECTIVES FOR BUILDING OF CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT THE UN CONVENTIONS ON COMBATTING DESERTIFICATION, BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

2004

The National Environmental Management Capacity Self-Assessment Project for Bulgaria is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Water and the UN Development Program financed by the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) started in December 2002. The goals of the project are to identify the needs for building of capacity in Bulgaria to implement its commitments under the UN Conventions on climate changes, biological diversity and combating of desertification and to elaborate the respective strategic action plan for adoption as an official governmental document.

This report was developed in the period between February and May 2004 as part of the Cross-sectoral Studies stage by a working group as follows:

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¹ Annex 1 – List of Inter-Sector Working Group Members

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List of Abbreviations

BAS – Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
GEF – Global Environment Facility
GMO – Genetically Modified Organism
EU – European Union
EEA – Executive Environmental Agency
CP – Conference of the Parties
CBD – Convention on Biodiversity
UNFCCC – Framework UN Convention on Climate Change
UNCCD or CCD – UN Convention to Combat Desertification
MFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MEER – Ministry of Energy and Energy Resources
MoAF – Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
ME – Ministry of Economy
MES – Ministry of Education and Sciences
MOEW – Ministry of Environment and Water
MRDPW – Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works
MoF – Ministry of Finance
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
EP – Environmental Protection
EPAME – Environmental Protection Activities Management Enterprise
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNEP – United Nations Environmental Programme

Introduction

This Cross Sector Report is the result of the third phase of the Bulgarian national capacity self-assessment to participate in the management of the human impact on the global environment. This process is implemented through the joint project of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MOEW) and the UN Development Program (UNDP), financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The self-assessment concerns three thematic areas and their interrelation in the context of sustainable development, the national environmental protection process and Bulgaria's accession to the European Union:

- climate change (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change – UNFCCC);
- biodiversity (UN Convention on Biological Diversity – CBD);
- combating of desertification (UN Convention to Combat Desertification - CCD).

The national self-assessment of Bulgaria's capacity is a series of studies, analyses and consultancies involving broad range of stakeholders, experts and representatives of the agencies that coordinate the conventions or are related to their implementation. The purpose of the self-assessment is to assess the needs and to propose systematic measures for capacity building and strengthening to implement Bulgaria's commitments under the three conventions. These measures will be formulated in a strategic action plan to be adopted as an official document of the government.

- The activities under the project are structured in 4 stages as follows: Stage I – Baseline studies and reports: February – June 2003
- Stage II – Thematic assessments and reports: July 2003 – February 2004;
- Stage III – Cross-sectoral studies and report: February – June 2004;
- Stage IV – Summarized report and strategic action plan: July – December 2004.

This third stage analyzes the inter-relations between the requirements of the three conventions and the problems, goals and objectives regarding the capacities for the three thematic areas. It draws its recommendations and conclusions based on the work from the two preceding stages and looks for possibilities for common actions.

The purpose of the Cross Sector Report is to identify the strategic and specific goals and objectives to strengthen and build the national capacity to fulfil the commitments under the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (referred to below as the three conventions).

One guiding principle in the national self-assessment is the broad and extensive stakeholder involvement. This report is the result of the work of the Cross Sector Working Group and of a broad discussion with stakeholder representatives. The Cross Sector Working Group includes representatives of the executive authority (15 persons), the local authorities (4 persons), the scientific community (5 persons), non-governmental organizations (4 persons) and the private business (4 persons). At a meeting², the group discussed and enhanced the analytical products underlying this document and specified and prioritized the capacity building/strengthening objectives. This report and its recommendations were revised, enhanced and concretized on the

² Sofia, 15-16 April, 2004.

basis of recommendations made at a meeting³ of the stakeholders with representatives of agencies, NGOs, local authorities and scientific units.

This Cross Sector Report has gone through several stages during which different study methods were used. These methods are:

- review and analysis of the official documents of the conventions,
- review and analysis of the reports and analyses from previous project stages,
- review of the literature on the subjects of the three conventions or issues of capacity, as well as recommendations by international working groups and informal authorities or by meetings dedicated to the common issues of the conventions,
- interviews with the coordinators of the three conventions at the MOEW, representatives of MES, MFA, and MoF related to the fulfilment of the objectives, and with representatives of Parliament,
- review of web-pages and verification by phone to specify the availability and accessibility of data related to the conventions, and
- discussions of the Cross Sector group and of the stakeholders.

Each of these methods of study and analysis has contributed for the development of analytical products that underlie this report and are attached to it.

Part I of this report reviews the common principles, approaches, requirements, details and recommendations by the authorities for the three conventions. This part gives information about the areas where possibilities exist to join the efforts of each country that has ratified the conventions. The common points between the three conventions are presented in Table 1 which is a summary of the respective tables (Tables 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3) under each convention.

Part II presents Bulgaria's problems of capacity to fulfil its commitments under the three conventions. The problematic areas have been derived from the thematic reports and from the analysis of the common objectives represented in them. This information is completed by the brief initial report of availability, source, accessibility and form of data about the environmental elements/processes that are common for the three conventions. This part is based on two annexes – Table 2, where the objectives and the assets from the thematic reports have been structured as capacity items, and Table 3.1 which presents the many sources of information and raises questions about the condition of the data required for observation and evaluation of processes related to the conventions.

Part III offers a capacity building strategy for the areas common to the three conventions. 4 strategic objectives are defined. Specific objectives are identified for each and tasks of varying priority are indicated for each specific goal. Table 3 is the basis of this part and is included as Annex III.

³ Sofia, 9 June, 2004.

I. Inter-Related Requirements of the Three Conventions

The analysis of the texts of the three conventions, their protocols, the decisions by the Conferences of the Parties (KP) and recommendations of working groups and meetings have allowed a number of common points to be identified. The purpose of this analysis is to identify the possibilities for joint activities that aid in the concurrent fulfilment of the commitments under the three conventions, or at least two conventions without damage to the third.

The common points under the three conventions are grouped as follows (see Tables 1, 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3):

1. Principles and approaches;
2. Requirements and recommendations for the legislative and economic framework for fulfilment of the commitments of the conventions at national level;
3. International cooperation;
4. Systems for management/structures/functions recommended and/or required for the implementation of the conventions;
5. Information and scientific resources recommended and/or required for implementation of the conventions;
6. Common requirements for the countries;
7. Participants in the implementation of the Convention.

Each of these groups has elements that are both common to the three conventions, and specific to each convention.

1. Principles and approaches

The common principles and approaches recommended by the three conventions include:

- **Preventive measures** for protection and conservation of environmental media or reduction of emissions and pollutants related to the conventions;
- Policies and measures consistent with **sustainable development**. This principle requires the countries to implement such policies and measures which are not harmful to environmental media and are conducive to economic and social development;
- **Equal responsibilities and differentiated obligations** between the parties involved in fulfilling the objectives of the conventions. On the one hand, this principle determines the need for efforts by all participants for implementation of the conventions. On the other hand, it provides for some countries (mainly developed) to assume higher financial obligations and to support developing countries to fulfil their commitments through the Global Environmental Facility and through bilateral agreements and programs. As a country in transition, Bulgaria is eligible for such assistance;
- **Market mechanisms and economically efficient measures** to achieve the objectives of the conventions;
- **Measures encouraging the use of accessible and affordable technologies;**
- Incentives for **sustainable use of resources;**
- **Integral approaches** for simultaneous resolution of issues related to the conventions and to development;
- **Integration** of the objectives of the Convention into the **development programs;**
- **Ecosystem approach** where efforts are aimed at preserving the ecosystems and their functions in the context of development instead of preservation of individual environmental media.

These common principles and approaches have several characteristics. **First**, they are related, they complement one another and they justify one another. One example is the principles for

consistency of policies and measures with sustainable development and for introduction of incentives for sustainable use of resources. **Second**, some principles and approaches focus on the relationships between the parties, and others focus on the implementation of the conventions by each country. For example, the principle of equal responsibilities and differentiated obligations relates to the relations between the countries that have ratified the conventions. However, many of the principles and approaches related to the national policies and measures, their characteristics (such as that they should be preventive) and the desired results (for example, to provide incentives for certain technologies that are conducive to protection of environmental media or to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions). And **third**, many of the principles and approaches will affect the country's economic and financial conditions for development if implemented. These are the principles and approaches for the use of market mechanisms, economically efficient measures and measures to encourage the use of accessible and affordable technologies, incentives for sustainable use of resources, complex approaches, integration of the objectives of the Convention into the development programs and application of the ecosystem approach.

2. Requirements and Recommendations to the Political, Legislative and Economic Framework for Achievement of the Objectives of the Conventions at National Level

The common principles and approaches are completed by the requirements and recommendations to the legislative and economic framework for achievement of the goals of the conventions. The three conventions require from the countries to develop and implement specific programs, action plans and regulations.

The three conventions identify and recommend a set of common economic and financial instruments for the countries to use in the fulfilment of their commitments. These tools, common for the three conventions and frequently interrelated, are related to the country's economic framework. For example, it is recommended that taxes, fees and/or prices of resources or products should be used in meeting the goals of the conventions. This recommendation is closely related to the recommendation to use the subsidies for the same purposes for which the preferential schemes and target and grant schemes have been introduced. However, there are certain differences in the use of these instruments for the different conventions. For example, the UNFCCC context recommends removal of subsidies mainly in energy production based on traditional energy sources as a sector of high contribution of greenhouse gas emissions in many countries, but the CCD recommends the use of subsidies and preferences for development of sustainable agriculture.

The conventions recommend also mechanisms for fair distribution of the benefits from the resources related to these conventions. Such mechanisms are copyright rules, particularly where traditional knowledge and skills for the use of local resources or for limited or regulated access to the country's genetic resources is concerned. Such mechanisms for distribution of benefits and, particularly, the rules of protection of traditional knowledge and access to genetic resources are the subject of hot international debates involving not only member states but also NGOs and large international corporations. It is important for each party in these debates to learn and understand the positions defended by the participants, the consequences of the various solutions and interest of the respective national groups (such as national businesses or scientific community involved in genetic engineering or traditional medicine and/or production of herbal products and recipes).

Many of these tools can be used to achieve some common objectives of the three conventions, particularly in view of the fact that in many cases they refer to common economic sectors and directions. The following table is an illustration of common sectors and directions whose

management and development concerns the fulfilment of the commitments under the three conventions. The table is an attempt to find the common relations between sectors and directions, ecosystems and the three conventions.

Texts exist in the decisions under the three conventions
Texts exist in the decisions under two conventions
No texts exist but the sector has a significant impact on the conditions for implementation of the three conventions
A text exists in the decisions under one convention or there are no texts in the decisions under any convention

Table 1: Interrelation between the economic sectors, ecosystems and conventions							
Ecosystems/Sectors and directions	Marine and coastal ecosystems	Arable lands	Forest ecosystems	Inland fresh-water ecosystems (rivers, lakes)	Mountain and semi-mountain ecosystems	Arid and draught ecosystems	Meadows and pastures
Forestry			UNFCCC CBD CCD	CBD	UNFCCC, CCD	CCD	UNFCCC CCD
Agriculture		UNFCCC CBD CCD	CBD	CBD	UNFCCC CBD CCD	UNFCCC CBD CCD	UNFCCC CCD
Overland transport		UNFCCC	UNFCCC		UNFCCC	UNFCCC	UNFCCC
Energy⁴		UNFCCC	UNFCCC	UNFCCC	UNFCCC		
Industry		UNFCCC	UNFCCC				
Collection, treatment and distribution of water		CCD		UNFCCC, CBD	CBD CCD	CBD CCD	CCD
Waste collection and treatment		UNFCCC, CBD		CBD	UNFCCC		UNFCCC
Land use	UNFCCC	UNFCCC CBD CCD	UNFCCC CCD		UNFCCC CBD CCD	UNFCCC CCD	UNFCCC CCD
Tourism	CBD	CBD	CBD	CBD	CBD	CBD	
Fisheries and aquacultures	CBD			CBD			
Water transport	UNFCCC			CBD			

⁴ Although no explicit language on energy and overland transport is contained in the conventions on combating of desertification and biodiversity and/or the decisions of their CP, experts and stakeholders believe that they are important common sectors.

As can be seen from the above table, such common economic sectors and directions include agriculture (and livestock raising), forestry, and land use. Energy is not explicitly mentioned in two of the conventions – CBD and CCD – but its development and contribution toward climate changes are considered determining factors in processes such as draught. These processes, on the other hand, affect directly the implementation of the UNCCD and CBD.

The use of the tools recommended in the conventions in the common sectors or in sectors affecting processes of importance for the three conventions may be conducive to the simultaneous fulfilment of the objectives of two or of the three conventions. Examples are encouraging agroforestry⁵, organic farming⁶, energy efficiency, forestation with suitable species and other methods for sustainable management of forests.

3. Information and scientific products required/recommended for the implementation of the conventions

The three conventions require both monitoring of processes related to environmental media or the emissions/polluters and accounting for the fulfilment of the objectives. The states that are parties to the conventions must collect information for the purposes of monitoring. Some monitoring processes and the required relevant data are also common for the three conventions. These data are related to land use, forestry and agriculture, soils, vegetation, number of agricultural animals and their species, weather and demography characteristics, etc. Although the parameters of the data required by each convention in these fields may differ in some respects, efforts can be joined. A unified data format and methods, integration of data and centralization of the access to them allow efficient use of the available resources.

The Conferences of the Parties (CP) recommend and, in some cases, require these data and additional data specific to each convention to generate analysis products that are of a type also common for the three conventions. These are indicators, forecasts and trends, inventories and evaluations for the implementation of policies and measures that lead to implementation of the objectives of the conventions (referred to below as “the implementation” for the sake of brevity). The best opportunity to join efforts is in the development of monitoring indicators for processes related to the three conventions. They, on the other hand, present information about the evaluation of fulfilment and making of decisions for better management of the processes related to the conventions.

The data and analysis products are used both as support of national-level decisions and as means of reporting to the respective Conferences of the Parties. The reports under each convention have their format, periodicity and other specific parameters. However, conditions for mutual assistance and coordination between the specialized units for each convention at the MOEW still exist. These joined efforts should be guided by the UNFCCC requirements as they are the strictest and of shortest periodicity. Simultaneously, part of the information meant for the CP for the UNFCCC may serve in the preparation of reports under the two other conventions.

4. Systems for management/structures/functions recommended and/or required for the implementation of the conventions;

The systems for management of activities, structures or functions required by the country to implement the conventions also have many points of contact although their specific requirements may be different in the context of each convention. These include introduction of special regimes for economic activities, use of resources or operation of production units; monitoring of

⁵ Agro-forestry – all land-use systems and practices in which trees and brush are raised specially in the same area with agricultural crops and/or animals <http://www.dictionarybarn.com>

⁶ Organic farming – agriculture where no, or limited, chemicals are used. <http://www.agric.nsw.gov.au>

users or polluters; interagency coordination of implementation of the conventions; early warning and reaction systems; interaction with the scientific community; public relations; selection and “packaging” of investment projects related to the implementation of the conventions; environmental impact assessment. Also, requirements exist for the setting up of institutional systems, structures or functions fulfilling the CP reporting requirements and implementation monitoring. Some of these functions can be coordinated or distributed among the specialized convention units established at the MOEW. This will reduce the load on these units and will increase their efficiency. For example, such functions are public relations systems. Skills required for one convention may be built upon specific skills related to another convention.

5. International cooperation

International cooperation required for the implementation of commitments and for the three conventions in general is represented by exchange of information, transfer of technologies and know-how, financial support (Bulgaria is one of the countries which are eligible to financial assistance from the GEF and from bilateral agreements) and regional programs in which Bulgaria can and does participate.

6. General requirements

The conventions have some general requirements and recommendations. These are:

- dissemination of public information and involvement of the public in the decision making process and in the implementation;
- building of national capacity for implementation of the conventions, for reporting, for involving sector and other agencies external to the environment protection agencies, local management authorities, businesses, NGOs and the public.

7. Participants in implementation

The participants in the implementation of the three conventions overlap in many cases although some public groups or management levels may have specific significance for each convention.

As in any international agreement, the direct responsibility for the implementation of the conventions is borne by the governmental authorities, the MOEW in this case, acting as a coordinator for the conventions. The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests play a key role by managing issues common to the three conventions (land use, development programs) and sectors (agriculture and forestry). The Ministry of Finances affects the implementation of the conventions mainly by establishing fiscal conditions for sustainable use of resources of significance for the three conventions.

Involvement of local management authorities, private businesses, the scientific community and the public is recommended or required by all three conventions. Two of them – CBD and CCD – require also regional organizations, and the media and NGOs are considered necessary assistants in achieving the objectives of all three conventions. This shows that the member states recognize clearly the need for broad support and involvement in implementation activities and it also shows the need for measures to be taken by the government authorities to secure such support and involvement.

The review and the comparative analysis of the requirements and recommendations of the three conventions have shown that significant opportunities for joint work exist. Finding a formula for building upon the points of contact between the three conventions will reduce the overall volume of work on each one, will eliminate the duplication of efforts, will reduced the costs and will create more efficiency in the preservation of resources of value for the country.

II. Issues of Capacity to Fulfil the General Requirements under the Three Conventions

Fulfilment of the commitments under the three conventions requires solutions, measures, structures, knowledge and skills specific to each convention and common to all of them. The thematic reports from the national self-assessment have identified the capacity building achievements, problems, goals and objectives for implementation of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention on Climate Change. The analysis of the thematic reports has allowed the synthesis of capacity building problems common to the three conventions.

The capacity issues are grouped in the following way that allows identification of the groups of problems and objectives common for the three conventions:

- Political, economic and legislative framework – are there political support, economic conditions and primary and secondary legislation conducive to the fulfilment of the requirements under the Convention. Is the legislation implemented, are the necessary responsibilities introduced, is the market functioning efficiently and effectively;
- Resources – are the necessary organization structures, human, financial, and information resources available. Do they meet the requirements, are they managed well and do they serve the fulfilment of the conventions and their sustainable development principles adequately;
- Public support – is the public aware, does it support and participate in activities for implementation of the conventions;
- Coordination – is there any inter-relation between institutions/organizations, processes; do they work together for efficient implementation of the conventions.

These are the four groups of capacity items where each thematic report has pointed out existing problems and their causes (see Table 2). Many are interrelated and the activities for their implementation can be coordinated. The issues that are common to the three conventions can be identified as follows:

1. The specific activities for each convention are inconsequential and incomplete

One of the causes for this problem is the absent regulatory framework required for the CCD and the UNFCCC, and the incomplete legislative framework under each convention. While a national strategy has been developed and adopted for the CBD and an almost complete range of legislation required for its implementation exists, there are no strategies and many regulations are unavailable for the CCD and the UNFCCC.

The existing strategies, plans and regulations specific to one convention do not consider the interests or possibilities to aid in the implementation of the other two conventions. Some regulations related to the fulfilment of conventions do not offer sufficiently clear procedures and do not leave broad possibilities for subjectivism on the part of law enforcers.

The insufficient number of experts in specialized structures managing the work under the conventions or involved in structures fulfilling tasks under specific conventions at the MOEW, and the lack of teams and coordination among them is also one of the causes of this problems. The possibilities for joined objectives or financing of activities that are common for the three conventions are ignored.

The specialized convention units at the MOEW require additional human resources and knowledge on a number of issues such as economic evaluation, use of economic and financial tools etc., allowing these units to exact, evaluate and use information and analysis on such subjects.

The insufficient central budget allocations for activities specific to each convention, such as drawing up of reports and other information, involvement of more representatives in the Conferences of the Parties (CP) etc., impedes the timely fulfilment of the commitments and the maximum use of the favourable opportunities for our country. For example, the discussions on issues under the UNFCCC that are instrumental not only in the fulfilment of the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, but also for the participation in flexible mechanisms and for the right to assistance by the GEF, are held frequently in separate groups and there is a need for a team to participate in such negotiations and to defend Bulgaria's interests.

One obstacle is also the fact that the possibilities to set up budgets providing for objectives common to all three conventions are not utilized. Such objectives may be economic evaluation, coordination with other agencies, preparation and management of projects of common interest and other similar activities.

2. The Economic Activities, Sectors and Directions do not Implement or Implement Inconsequentially and Incompletely the Common Principles, Approaches, Policies and Measures Required for the Implementation of the Conventions

Neither of the conventions can be implemented without measures that are integrated into economic activities, sectors and directions, many of which are common to the three conventions. Such common economic activities, sectors and directions are forestry and agriculture, energy production, land use etc. A number of reasons such as existing and/or lacking practices, mechanisms and tools, insufficient organization and human capacity explain the fact that these sectors and directions that are common to the conventions do not contribute to their implementation, with certain small exceptions. The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works is making insufficient efforts to integrate the principles and approaches recommended by the conventions into the development plans at all levels and into all related legislation. With small exceptions, there are no incentives and favourable conditions for economic activities conducive to the implementation of the conventions. The existing funds do not pursue objectives that are common for the conventions. The funds under the MAF do not support sustainable agriculture with sufficient effectiveness. The MoF does not utilize the tax reform opportunities to a sufficient degree.

The specialized funds do not use sufficiently transparent procedures and the effectiveness of their results is insufficient. The staff and management methods used by the authorities are not consistent with the needs for increased control of the use of natural resources related to the conventions. For example, the insufficient transparency allows for a degree of subjectivism in decision making, and the insufficient knowledge of the requirements of the conventions has caused underestimating of the problems caused by violations. Also, the staff entrusted with drafting of legislative framework, development plans, sector strategies and programs is insufficiently trained. Also, no efficient mechanisms exist for horizontal coordination between various agencies, interested institutions and social partners which obstructs the integration in their activities of measures to achieve the objectives of the three conventions.

3. The Information Required for Decision Making and Carrying out of Activities under the Conventions and Reporting to the Conferences of the Parties is Insufficient, Incomplete and Expensive

Again, there are many causes of this problem that is common to the conventions. One of them is related to the underdeveloped environmental process indicators and to the inefficient policies and measures for implementation of the conventions. The partial or incomplete analyses of environmental media change trends, of the efficiency of measures, of the interrelations with economic development are insufficient for competent decision making.

Some of the data gathered from monitoring systems are inadequate or of low quality which obstructs the fulfilment of the CP reporting commitments. The efforts to ensure data are resource intensive, managed by different agencies and collected using various methods (see Table 3.1.). The possibilities to define the common parameters and to integrate data and information common to all three conventions are underused in areas such as land use, vegetation, soils, forestry and logging, agriculture, weather, hydrology and demographics, topography, energy and fuel. When preparing the CP reports, the units use data from various authorized sources and the data are not always consistent with the parameters set by the CP. Integrating the different data, introducing compatible methods and setting of parameters and formats to support the evaluation of the objectives of the conventions will improve the quality and will make the work of the specialized units more efficient and less resource intensive.

On the other hand, the scientific community is not ready to offer adequate modern methods and analyses required in some cases for decision making to implement the conventions or to monitor and assess related processes. The main cause for this is the lack of a well functioning mechanism for exchange of information required for scientific research. In most cases obtaining of information is very expensive and almost impossible but the involvement of the scientific community in activities related to the conventions is encouraged.

4. The Local Management Authorities, the Economic Subjects, the Non-Governmental Organizations and the Public are not Sufficiently Aware and Involved in the Fulfilment of the Conventions

The main cause for the poor involvement of the local authorities in activities directly related or conducive to the implementation of the conventions is the lack of, or insufficient, information about the conventions, about the possible activities to fulfil the obligations under the conventions and about existing sources for financing of such activities.

The insufficient contribution by the business community in achieving the goals of the conventions is due to poor awareness of this community and of the branch organizations about existing and doable profitable activities and technologies. Also, the financial sector does not implement policies and practices encouraging the development of such activities and technologies.

NGO involvement has been limited for several reasons. First, the current legislation has certain weaknesses related to the optimum involvement of NGOs in the processes related to fulfilling the commitments under the conventions. Second, the agencies use the possibilities to commission activities directly related to achieving the goals of the conventions to a limited degree. Third, there are limited sources of financing.

There are three main causes for insufficient public involvement:

- the institutions involved in fulfilling the requirements of the conventions are insufficiently active in involving the media to promote the issues of the three conventions ,
- limited possibilities for involvement in decision making, and

- inefficient education conducive to building of behaviour that contributes to environmental protection.

These four main problems, common to the three conventions, are central to this report. The following section offers a strategy for their resolution.

III. Strategy for Strengthening/Building of Capacity in Bulgaria for Better Fulfilment of the Common Commitments under the Three Conventions

This report looks for the common elements in building and/or strengthening of the capacity to implement the three conventions. A strategy considering and building upon the common points has several advantages. First, it allows for a more efficient use of limited institutional, human and financial resources through joined efforts and actions. Second, it offers ways to integrate the necessary measures for implementation of the conventions into the country's common political, regulatory and economic framework. Third, it prevents the possibility for any decisions and measures under one convention doing harm to another convention. Therefore, the strategy offered here is based on three principles:

- joined efforts on one convention with those on the two other conventions based on their points of contact,
- the measures for implementation of the conventions are integrated into Bulgaria's regulatory and economic framework in the context of its EU accession priorities,
- Measures and activities under one convention are developed and applied while searching for and/or avoiding damages under the two other conventions.

The auxiliary materials attached to this report have defined the common points between the three conventions (Tables 1, 1.1, 1.2., 1.3.), the interrelations between the specific goals and objectives under each convention in the context of capacity items (Table 2), opportunities and weaknesses in integrated management of data in areas common to the three conventions (Table 3.1) and common or interrelated objectives from the thematic reports (Table 3). The analysis of these auxiliary materials has led to the formulation of four sets of common objectives to build capacities for the three conventions.

The first group of goals is related to the elaboration and implementation of specific program documents, strengthening of the organization and human capacities of the specialized units for the conventions and efficient use of the human and financial resources. All these goals were joined into two specific objectives under one strategic objective: **Increased efficiency of the work toward fulfilling the commitments under the three conventions.**

The second group of goals concerns the capacity of agencies and their structures outside the MOEW system that are in charge of activities, sectors or directions related to the implementation of the three conventions. Such agencies are the MEER, MAF, ME, MRDPW and the MoF as well as certain control authorities (such as the customs). The common goals are related to all levels of capacity, integration of the objectives of the conventions into program documents and policies of those agencies, improved management, increased capacity of the human resources, and efficient use of financial resources to achieve the objectives of the conventions in the context of the mandate of each agency. These goals are grouped into four specific objectives under the second strategic objective. **The executive authorities work using the common principles, approaches, policies and measures, recommended by the conventions.**

The third group of goals relates to the management of resources and securing of what can be referred to most generally as “data and information”. These goals, joined into two specific objectives are presented under strategic objective III: **The activities and decisions for implementation of the conventions are based on adequate information and data.**

The fourth strategic objective is organized around six specific objectives and the goals to build capacity for improved and more efficient stakeholder and public involvement into activities aimed at achieving the objectives of the conventions: **The local self-government authorities, the economic subjects, the non-governmental organizations and the public support and carry out activities directly related or conducive to the implementation of the conventions;**

In this report the strategic objectives and the goals for their implementation are not related to the financial resources and are not directed only to the executive authorities. Although the state authorities have a leading role, the strategic and specific objectives and goals related to them consider the fact that the scientific organizations, NGOs and businesses can and should play a role in the implementation of the conventions. In this sense, this strategy is not an agency action plan but a stakeholder guideline.

The multitude of objectives required for the strengthening of the capacities for the three conventions has necessitated prioritization. At a meeting,⁷ the Cross Sector Working Group specified the goals and pointed out the priorities. The group applied two priority setting criteria: significance/importance for implementation of the conventions and urgency. Thus three groups of goals were formed: urgent priorities, long-term priorities and long-term goals, presented in Table 3.

Strategic objective I: Increased Efficiency of the Work toward Fulfilling the Commitments under the Three Conventions.

The agency responsible for the fulfilment of the commitments under the three conventions is the MOEW. One common requirement of the three conventions is the preparation and application of program documents specific to the respective conventions. This requires three functional specialized units to coordinate their implementation and to interact with the CP. In Bulgaria these units have insufficient numbers of adequately skilled personnel and, as a rule, are comparatively small. Better results and higher efficiency of their work and use of limited human and financial resources would require better coordination between them, joining of certain tasks that are common to the three conventions and utilizing the possibilities to achieve results under the three conventions through work on one convention. The following specific objectives and goals must be fulfilled for the purpose:

Specific objective I.1. Clear Procedures Support the Implementation of Activities under the Conventions

Urgent and Priority Tasks

I.1.1. Improve the coordination and team work for the fulfilment of the commitments under the three conventions to elaborate specific programs and/or plans for each one

Activities:

⁷ Sofia, 15-16.04.2004.

- 1) New and updated strategies and/or plans under one convention consider the interests and possibilities of the three conventions and integrate the requirements for Bulgaria's preparation for accession to the EU,
- 2) Coordinators and specialists working on one conventions should participate in the elaboration of programs and/or plans under the other conventions,
- 3) Assess the contribution for implementation of the two other conventions giving priority to the activities in support of the fulfilment of the two other conventions and/or avoiding activities that may hinder their implementation,
- 4) Apply principles и approaches that are common to the three conventions.

I.1.2. Introduce clear procedures limiting the subjective factor by improving existing and developing missing regulations so that:

- they provide for better coordination, rules and obligations of the participants in processes and sectors affecting the implementation of the conventions;
- they require or encourage teamwork;
- they secure the use of financial resources generated under one convention to achieve the objectives of the two other conventions;
- they reflect the ecosystem management approaches;
- they update the sanctions for various violations;
- they strengthen the powers of control authorities.

I.1.3. More efficient utilization of current and future funds to contribute for the implementation of the objectives of the three conventions through improved transparency.

The following activities are conducted for this purpose:

- 1) The information about the financing project selection procedures and criteria should be easily accessible and understandable for all interested users;
- 2) The funds should submit easily accessible information about submitted projects and approved projects (organization, amounts and financing by funds, implementation and results from the financed projects, etc.);
- 3) Easily accessible information should be secured about the procedures for submission of appeals against non-professional behaviour of the fund officers, number of submitted appeals, response times and measures taken in response.

Efficient venues for access to information are web pages and printed materials by ministries, regional administrations, non-governmental organizations, etc.

Specific objective I.2. The MOEW structures involved in the fulfilment of the commitments under the conventions have improved their efficiency

Urgent and Priority Tasks

I.2.1. Improve the coordination between the officials in the central and regional MOEW structures for the implementation of activities under each convention

Activities:

- 1) Holding of regular meetings between the Coordinators of the three conventions. These meetings would contribute toward finding of opportunities to join objectives and responsibilities and their efficient distribution between the coordinators and their supporting officials. This activity conforms to the recommendations by the Conferences of the Parties to

the conventions to improve the work between the coordinators of the three conventions under the guidance of the GEF coordinator;

- 2) Setting up of auxiliary teams on issues common to the three conventions;
- 3) Holding of meetings and using information technologies to improve the coordination between the coordinators of the three conventions and their colleagues that will work on related issues.

I.2.2. Increase the knowledge and skills of officials at the central and specialized structures of the MOEW involved in the fulfilment of commitments under the conventions, on issues of:

- Planning processes with stakeholder involvement;
- Economic costing of natural resources and ecosystem functions;
- Ecosystem management approach;
- Methods, tools and specific activities for application of the common principles and approaches recommended by the conventions in specific programs, development plans and sector programs (see Table 1, item 1.1.);
- Economic and financial mechanisms to involve economic subjects and citizens in activities supporting the objectives of the conventions (see Table 1, item 1.2.b.);
- Negotiations.

Activities:

- 1) Include environmental and convention related training in the job descriptions of the officials in specialized units.
- 2) Develop courses/modules for training by the Institute for Public Administration and European Integration and by other suitable organizations.

Long-term tasks

I.2.3. Improve the activity and transparency of the work of interagency councils and the stakeholder councils at the MOEW working on specific issues of the conventions.

Activities:

- 1) The decisions should be made publicly accessible on-line and, upon request, on paper;
- 2) An archive of decisions should be maintained to allow tracing of the development of policies on certain issues.
- 3) The involvement of the scientific community in their work should be secured.

Strategic objective II: The Executive Authorities Work Using the Common Principles, Approaches, Policies and Measures, Recommended by the Conventions

The achievement of the objectives of the conventions is related to changes of the long-term trends and economy development conditions. Therefore, their implementation requires integration into the economic activities and development plans. Such integration involves redirection of capitals toward activities conducive to environment protection and leading to change in behaviour of economic subjects. This strategic objective requires implementation of the following specific objectives and goals:

Specific objective II.1. Agencies outside the MOEW System Carry out Activities Aimed at Achieving the Objectives of the Conventions

Urgent and Priority Tasks

II.1.1. The Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works should apply the common principles, approaches, policies and measures, recommended by the conventions into the national, regional and local development strategies and programs and in operating programs

II.1.2. The MAF should improve the efficiency of measures in support of agroecology⁸ and sustainable use of forests. The MAF should carry out the following activities:

Activities:

- 1) Elaborate a National Organic Farming Development Plan by establishing a coalition of stakeholders;
- 2) Provide support for various agroecological activities using means secured by program budgeting.
- 3) Commission an independent organization to prepare large-scale investment projects for agroecology and sustainable management of forests as packages of the projects submitted through intermediate units and securing of financing for their implementation from various sources.
- 4) Provide incentives for consumption of biological products using market mechanisms, certification of products and land, and large-scale information campaigns
- 5) Certify forests in Bulgaria in the context of the 6 Pan-European criteria (Helsinki, 1992) for better understanding and use of natural processes and development of forest ecosystems through consideration of their integrity. Priority certification of the State Forest Fund.
- 6) Elaborate framework development plans and schemes for multifunction management of forests by region (for entire areas or regional forest directorates). The process of their preparation is to secure involvement of all stakeholders.
- 7) Update the national erosion control program based on an updated digital soil-cover map and agricultural map categories

II.1.3. The Ministry of Energy and Energy Resources (MEER) should support energy efficiency at municipal level and the development of renewable energy sources (RES)

Activities:

- 1) Commission an independent organization to prepare large-scale investment projects for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources as packages of the projects submitted through intermediate units and securing of financing for their implementation from various sources.
- 2) Secure preferential conditions for their development in an updated strategy for the development of the sector.
- 3) In identifying indicative objectives, set objectives for renewable sources close to the EU objectives of 21.5%.

⁸ Agro-ecology - farming activities aimed at environment protection.

II.1.4. The MOEW, MAF, MRDPW, and ME should create partnerships with suitable organizations for the implementation of pilot projects to apply the ecosystem approach to ecosystems that are common to the three conventions. Such projects will demonstrate opportunities to achieve the objectives of the three conventions and will build the capacity to apply the ecosystem approach.

II.1.5. Education aids the building of behaviour conducive to environmental conservation
Activities:

- 1) The MES and MOEW should make decisions to enhance the opportunities for environmental education in the system of education.
- 2) The MES and the MOEW should support the building of Environmental Education and Sustainable Development Centres and should assist the environmental and sustainable development education networks.
- 3) The MES should, in cooperation and coordination with other interested institutions and organizations, provide specialized training programs for teachers and trainers on environmental issues, including global issues that are the subjects of the three conventions.
- 4) The MES should provide constant encouragement for the establishing of modern teaching aids that integrate knowledge on environmental issues including those covered by the three conventions. This may be achieved by formulating the needs for such aids and dissemination of information about them through the structures of the MES.
- 5) The MES and the MOEW should draw up a constant plan for carrying out of environmental conservation campaigns that should encourage active involvement of children and students in specific practical activities.
- 6) The MES and the MOEW should elaborate a joint program for EPAME funding for school projects for environment protection set up at municipal level, co-financed and implemented with the participation of municipal administrations. The dissemination of information, collection, and reviewing of projects will be organized with the aid of the structures of the two ministries. It is recommended that approximately 20 projects should be financed in 2005 and 40 projects in 2006.
- 7) The MES should, in cooperation and coordination with other interested institutions and organizations, ensure the development and functioning of a system for exchange of information on existing environmental education aids, programs, qualification courses etc., in the system of education.

Long-Term Priority Tasks

II.1.6. The MOEW, MAF, and MEER should provide information about existing affordable and accessible activities and technologies contributing for the achieving of the objectives of the conventions.

II.1.7. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy should contribute to the fulfilment of the objectives of the conventions

Activities:

- 1) Create “green workplaces” under its own unemployment temporary placement programs;
- 2) Include modules in re-training courses and/or develop and propose special training courses for the unemployed or for people with low income on subjects common to the economic activity development spheres of the three conventions such as agro-forestry and organic farming. Such courses should build practical skills for starting of small businesses with environmental orientation or related to preserving the functions of the ecosystems common to the three conventions.

II.1.8. The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, the Ministry of Defence and the MOEW should develop and implement a joint program for alternative to military service through employment in environmental work. The foreign experience should be studied for this purpose (such as that of Slovakia)

Specific objective II.2. The officials in agencies external to the MOEW increase their knowledge and skills for integration of the objectives of the conventions into their activities.

Urgent and Priority Tasks

II.2.1. Increase the knowledge and skills of the officials of the MoF, MAF, MRDPW, MEER, ME on subjects of:

- principles, approaches, policies and measures for sustainable management of resources in sectors and directions common to the conventions
- Economic costing of natural resources and ecosystem functions;
- applying of the ecosystem management approach;
- economic and financial tools and approaches to implement the common principles of the conventions.

Activities:

- 3) Include a requirement for OC and convention related training in the job descriptions of the officials involved in programming processes.
- 4) Develop courses/modules for training by the Institute for Public Administration and European Integration and by another suitable organization.

Long-Term Priority Tasks

II.2.2. The control authorities of the MAF and of the Customs Office should strengthen by provision of knowledge about the three conventions and skills to control and implement the legislation related to them

II.2.3. The court authorities should strengthen by provision of knowledge about the three conventions and skills to implement the legislation related to them.

II.2.4. Unify the conditions for forestry employees (private foresters and forest owners) and for private farmers through tax legislation changes.

Specific objective II.3. The improved interagency coordination leads to successful integration of the objectives of the three conventions into the sector program documents

Urgent and Priority Tasks

II.3.1. Regular interagency working group practices should be introduced for the development of sector program documents that involve various experts and the coordinators for the conventions.

II.3.2. The practice of involving experts and coordinators for the conventions in sector seminars and meetings, and of sector experts in seminars and meetings related to the conventions should be introduced.

Specific objective II.4. Secured financing to fulfil the commitments under the conventions

Urgent and Priority Tasks

II.4.1. Secure program financing from the state budget for national and international activities under the conventions.

Such activities under the conventions are the drawing up of reports for the Conferences of the Parties, inventories and registers. It is important to secure team involvement in the work under the conventions, such as Conferences of the Parties, meetings of the auxiliary authorities etc.

Long-Term Priority Goals

II.4.2. Existing (EPAME, State Fund “Agriculture” and National Trust Eco Fund) and newly opened funds (“Energy Efficiency”, “Green Investment”) should provide close relation of the financing they offer with the achieving of the objectives of the three conventions.

Activities:

- 1) The project selection systems include a criterion (criteria) that assess the contribution of the proposed project to the three conventions;
- 2) The coordinators of the 3 conventions participate in the project selection committees.
- 3) Creation of special lines for financing of activities concerning common ecosystems or sectors (such as, agro-ecology, organic farming, agro-forestry, forestation, erosion control, conservation of local breeds and varieties, renewable energy sources, energy and water efficiency)

For example, there is urgent need to secure financing from the State Fund “Agriculture” for organic farming and co-financing from the same funds for activities under Measure 1.4. “Forestry, afforestation of agricultural lands and investments in forestry” of the SAPARD Program. These activities are: selection felling in forests of less than 20 years of age where no production of marketable timber is envisioned, improvement of forest roads, maintenance of newly established plantations to ensure their adequate growing and to facilitate their protection against pests, diseases and fire, forestation of abandoned agricultural and eroded lands,

conversion of old non-productive coppice plantations into high-stem plantations, etc. There is a need for financing of NGO activities that are in support of the conventions or of the public involvement in their implementation.

II.4.3. A suitable system for financing of the sustainable management of forests should be created.

II.4.5. The MAF should secure compensatory mechanisms for the forest owners in the events where their use is limited.

Strategic objective III: The Activities and Decisions for Implementation of the Conventions are Based on Adequate Information and Data

The data and the information from their processing and analysis are required for the observation of environmental changes. They are also the basis of efficiency assessments for the actions that have impacts on the environmental and on the processes related to conventions. The selection, adaptation and/or planning of future actions require adequate data and information. Many countries and the European Environmental Agency use indicators as the most concentrated information for monitoring of environmental processes and trends and the trends that affect them. The following specific objectives and goals have been outlined to achieve this strategic objective:

Specific objective III.1. An Integrated System for Gathering, Processing, Analysis and Evaluation of Data is in Place and the Results are Presented through Indicators

Urgent and Priority Tasks

III.1.1. A system of sustainable development indicators that involve evaluation of processes related to the conventions and efficiency of policies, measures and activities for their implementation should start not later than 2006. The indicators:

- should demonstrate the interdependencies between the condition of ecosystems, environmental media and the economic and social development;
- should serve the development of new program documents and the making of specific decisions, as well as better public awareness;
- should conform to the formats for accounting of the countries to the CP concerning the conventions;
- should conform to the UN sustainable development indicators;
- should be compatible with the monitoring systems and indicators (being) established for the three conventions at national and international levels.

Activities:

- 1) Review, select and adapt existing systems of indicators (World Bank, UNDP, the Institute of Global Resources, EAOC, Great Britain, Estonia, Canada, etc.);
- 2) Adopt a set of indicators for Bulgaria in consultancy with stakeholders;
- 3) Collect and process the necessary data about the selected indicators.

Long-Term Priority Tasks

III.1.2. Unify the methods and formats for the data for the selected indicators and for the needs of reporting to the Conferences of the Parties to each convention.

Activities:

- 1) Carry out complete inventorying of the existing data and of the available information regarding the quality and compatibility of the formats of data collected by various institutions and required for each of the conventions (see Table 3.1);
- 2) Assess the adequacy and quality of data collected by various institutions/organizations for the needs of the conventions;
- 3) Review and unify the data collection methods;
- 4) Build the organization structure required for integration of data and its linking to the system of indicators.

Specific objective III.2. Scientific Analyses, Products and Information Support the Development, Application and Assessment of the Impacts of Policies and Measures to Implement the Conventions

Urgent and Priority Tasks

III.2.1. Establish a national scientific program for global environmental management under the National Scientific Research Fund to provide incentives for scientific research in support of the implementation of the three conventions. The program should provide incentives for scientific research in the following fields:

- economic costing of environmental media;
- identification of ecosystems of significance for Bulgaria related to the conventions and to their functions of economic, social and cultural significance, and elaboration of methods and approaches for economic expression and preservation of these functions;
- good practices to implement and protect ecosystem functions;
- unified methods for assessment of policies and measures;
- good practices for sustainable agriculture, forest resource management and land use.

III.2.2. Prepare analyses for assessment of the contribution of strategies, programs and plans for the implementation of the conventions.

Activities:

- 1) Provide an obligation for inclusion in all program documents of criteria for assessment of the achievement of objectives and of their contribution to the conventions;
- 2) Develop criteria for evaluation of the contribution of strategies, programs and plans for the implementation of the conventions;

Long-term tasks

III.2.3. Using program budgets for the scientific institutions of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, build interdisciplinary teams for:

- economic costing of environmental media and ecosystem functions;
- analysis of environmental media change trends and the factors causing them;
- analysis of the interrelations between the environment (more particularly, its elements controlled by the conventions) and economic development in the context of the ecosystems.

III.2.4. Financing for the BAS should be linked to renewed methods and structures of management and to work toward scientific development and high quality of the scientific products.

Activities:

- 1) Develop a governmental strategy for scientific development so that funds can be concentrated and the quality of scientific produce increased;
- 2) Develop clear and objective procedures for identification of scientific and research plans;
- 3) Renew the science management procedures to ensure team work and representation of generations and genders in management.

Strategic objective IV: The Local Self-Government Authorities, Economic Subjects, Non-Governmental Organizations and the Public Support the Implementation of the Conventions

The state administration has comparatively limited abilities to carry out the activities required for the implementation of the Convention. At the same time, other groups and sectors of society can have a significant role in the implementation of the objectives of the conventions. The above strategic objective requires the following objectives and goals to be implemented:

Specific objective IV.1. The local authorities support and carry out activities to implement the conventions

Urgent and Priority Tasks

IV.1.1. Train representatives of self-government authorities on the following:

- Problems and objectives of the three conventions
- Good practices for implementation of the principles of sustainable development;
- Ecosystem Approach
- Economic and financial tools and approaches for application of the common principles of the conventions in the conditions of fiscal decentralization;
- Approaches to adapt to climate changes and draught;
- Methods for increasing of public activity, for provision of information to the public and for its involvement in discussions on EIA permits, plans etc.;

This task may be implemented in consideration of the EU “Leader+” program for financing the sustainable development of rural areas after Bulgaria’s accession to the European Union.

IV.1.2. Facilitate the access to information about the conventions and the practices for achieving of their objectives, through inclusion of all regional structures of the central agencies concerned with the three conventions.

Specific objective IV.2. The economic subjects are involved in the implementation of the conventions

Urgent and Priority Tasks

IV.2.1. Identify suitable environmental activities and functions and the three conventions and commission economic subjects for their implementation. The functions common to the three conventions that can be implemented by other structures include items such as:

- elaboration of indicators, assessments and analyses;
- implementation of pilot projects using the ecosystem approach;
- creation and maintenance of various registries, incl. of producers of various products, of specialists on various subjects (EIA, private foresters, etc.);
- carrying out of information campaigns;
- education.

Activities:

- 1) Elaborate lists of activities and commissioning functions
- 2) Estimate the costs of activities and functions
- 3) Provide budget
- 4) Declare competitions and commission activities and functions
- 5) Build systems for provision of transparency, monitoring of implementation and submission of information.

IV.2.2. Provide incentives for introduction of quality control systems ISO 14000.

Activities:

- 1) The public funds EPAME, Agriculture, Energy Efficiency and the future Green Investment fund finance the introduction of the environmental management standard
- 2) The agencies conclude government procurement contracts giving priority to ISO 14000 certified companies.
- 3) The possession of an ISO 14000 certificate should become gradually a compulsory condition for governmental financing or government procurement contracts.

Long-Term Priority Tasks

IV.2.3. Provide incentives for policies and practices of the financial sector for:

- Alleviated access to loans with softer conditions for activities related to the implementation of the three conventions. Particularly important are forestry, agriculture and energy sectors. This can be achieved by co-financing from the state budget and through others approaches. These approaches should be made consistent with the EU requirements.
- Insurance property policy and practice stimulating economic activities implementing the conventions. The property insurance conditions of such insurance policy may reflect the risks to the natural resources. (For example, the insurance rates for crops where intensive agriculture is used should be higher than those produced by sustainable practices.)
- Property insurance policy encouraging behaviour among the citizen and economic entities aimed at preserving the functions of ecosystems common to the three conventions: forests, mountainous and semi-mountainous regions, dry and arid areas and coastal regions. The property insurance conditions of such insurance policy may reflect the risks to the ecosystems. (For example, the insurance rates of property of certain size in excess of the no-risk size or function in coastal regions may be significantly higher than the rates in other areas or the rates for areas of smaller size and benign functions in the same region.)

IV.2.4. Create a permanent mechanism for provision of information to businesses and sector organizations about possible profitable activities related to the implementation of the conventions.

Specific objective IV.3. The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) are Involved in the Implementation of the Conventions

Urgent and Priority Tasks

IV.3.1. Identify activities and functions related to OC and the three conventions and commission NGOs for their implementation. The functions that are common to the three conventions and can be implemented by NGOs include:

- construction and maintenance of information exchange mechanisms;
- elaboration of indicators, assessments and analyses;
- management of specific areas or resources (such as protected areas);
- public participation in the decision making process of the government;
- training;
- assistance in the preparation of negotiation positions;
- work on/specific functions for the implementation of the forthcoming GMO law;
- implementation of pilot projects using the ecosystem approach;
- carrying out of information activities and campaigns;
- education.

IV.3.2. Improve the financial and economic conditions for implementation of the conventions by NGOs (for example, a percentage of the revenue of the Bulgarian Sports Lottery should be allocated to fund activities of NGOs working for environmental conservation in relation to the implementation of the conventions and sports, following agreement with the competent authorities).

Long-Term Priority Tasks

IV.3.3. The MOEW should encourage NGO involvement in the fulfilment of the commitments under the three conventions, particularly the CCD and UNFCCC.

Activities:

- 1) Include NGO representatives in working groups and advisory councils;
- 2) Commission those representatives for certain activities related to the commitments under the conventions;
- 3) Secure financing for NGO-initiatives in support of the conventions.

Specific objective IV.4. The Public is Informed and Involved in the Implementation of the Conventions

Urgent and Priority Tasks

IV.4.1. Create and ensure the functioning of mechanisms for exchange of information related to the conventions.

The recommendation for achieving high efficiency is that the common themes of the conventions should be identified and suitably visualized. The use of available systems and software such as the Biodiversity Information Exchange Mechanism is also advisable.

The mechanisms should provide information about:

- good practices for sustainable management of forests
- organic farming
- good agricultural practices
- agro-ecology practices
- possibilities to fund activities conducive to achieving the objectives of the conventions
- energy efficiency technologies, including those for households
- certification and eco-labelling possibilities

IV.4.2. The MOEW and MAF carry out systematic national campaigns to promote the significance of the issues of the three conventions, the causes and the ways to overcome the problems.

Such campaigns can involve seminars, meetings, forums, popular publications in Bulgarian, integration of specialized information about the conventions into the general information flows. The structures of the interested agencies should be used for targeted dissemination of this information.

Long-Term Priority Tasks

IV.4.3. Involve actively the media to provide information to the general public on the issues of the conventions and their relation to the individual behaviour of people and economic activities.

Activities:

- 1) Presentation of information to the media should be a permanent activity of the agencies concerned with the conventions, NGOs and the scientific community.
- 2) Training of journalists should be organized, especially for those employed in the local media.
- 3) Establish a system at the Sofia University for training of journalists and experts to prepare and present on regular basis accurate and complete information on the issues related to the fulfilment of the commitments under the conventions.

Long-term tasks

IV.4.4. Increase the role and improve the transparency of parliamentary committees on economic issues/sectors/directions related to the conventions by undertaking the following activities:

- 1) Securing of public access to the decisions from their meetings;
- 2) Increased parliamentary control on the implementation of programs and use of funds which can and should finance activities conducive to the implementation of the conventions.

Specific objective IV.5. Public Proposals are Considered in, and Public Support is Obtained for, the Policies, Strategies, Programs and Plans

Urgent and Priority Tasks

IV.5.1. Raise stakeholder awareness about existing regulatory possibilities for involvement in management decision making concerning the implementation of the conventions (EIA, permits, plans, procedures and program documents).

Long-term tasks

IV.5.2. Improve and make operational and more efficient the public involvement mechanism. The functioning of such a mechanism can be provided for through the following activities:

- 1) Elaborate and apply procedures for provision of information and consulting of the public in the development and implementation of national and local program documents and solutions related to the implementation of the conventions. This includes identification of specific public groups which should be consulted in any decision and any consultancy with each group;
- 2) Build procedures for submission to the public of information and consultancy for the selection and acceptance of evaluations of the implementation of adopted programs and of the implementation of policies and measures for the application of the conventions;
- 3) Provide preliminary information about planned solutions and their relation to the conventions, including the web pages of relevant agencies, local media etc.;
- 4) Provide public and easily accessible information about received proposals and the reasons for their acceptance or rejection;
- 5) Provide public and easily accessible information about the procedures for involvement in decisions of varying scopes and types, responsible contact persons in various agencies etc. This mechanism should be an inseparable part of the e-government currently under preparation.

Annexes

Annex 1 – List of Cross Sector Working Group Members

Institution	Name	Position	Mailing address
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF METEOROLOGY AND HYDROLOGY, BAS	Antoaneta Yotova	Scientific Assistant at the Composition of Atmosphere and Hydrosphere Department	1784 Sofia, 66 Tsarigradsko Shose Blvd
PROLES ENGINEERING Ltd.	Antonii Stefanov	Manger	1303 Sofia, 76-A Sredna Gora St.
GREEN BURGAS FOUNDATION	Atanaska Nikolova	Project Manager	8000 Burgas, 24 Sheinovo St.
EN EFFECT	Bilyana Chobanova	Program Coordinator	1421 Sofia, 1 Hristo Smirnski Blvd.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS	Buriana Konaklieva	Head of the Monitoring and Coordination Department at the Chief Directorate of Regional Development Programming	1202 Sofia, 17-19 St. Kiril I Metodi St.
NATIONAL SELF-ASSESSMENT PROJECT	Veleslava Abadzhieva	Project Manager	Sofia 1000, 22 Maria Luisa Blvd.
BURGAS MUNICIPALITY	Velichka Velichkova	Senior Expert of Eurointegration and Sustainable Development	Burgas 8000, 26 Alexandrovska St.
BULGARIAN FOUNDATION BIODIVERSITY	Ventsislav Vasilev	Project Coordinator	1303 Sofia, 76 Sredna Gora St., floor 3
SHELL BULGARIA Ltd.	Veselin Zhivkov	Commercial Outlet Construction Manager	Sofia 1510, 5 Rezbarska St.
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER	Daniela Stoicheva	State expert at the Directorate of Strategy, European Integration and International Cooperation, Department of Environmental Strategies and Programs	Sofia, 67 W. Gladstone St.
INSTITUTE OF BOTANY, BAS	Desislava Dimitrova	Scientific assistant	Sofia 1113, Acad. Georgi Bonchev St. apt. bldg. 23
BULGARIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	Dimitar Brankov	Director	Sofia 1000, 16-20 Alabin St.
ZLATNA PANEGA JSC.	Ekaterina Shilegarska	Ecologist	Zlatna Panega, Area of Lovech, 2 Shipka St. POB 5760
	Elena Petkova	Consultant	
EXECUTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY AT THE MOEW	Ivanka Todorova	Head of the Monitoring of Land, Biodiversity, and Protected Areas Department	Sofia 1618, 136 Czar Boris III blvd
RUSE MUNICIPALITY	Ilian Georgiev	Head of the Ecology Sector	Russe 7000, 6 Ploshtad na Svobodata
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY	Irina Gerasimova	Consultant	Sofia 1618, 1 Czar Osvoboditel Blvd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS	Kapka Vuchkova	Senior expert in the Department of Specialized Agencies and Other International Organizations at the UN and Security Council Directorate	Sofia 1032, 2 Al. Zhendov St.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCES	Mariana Bancheva	Senior Expert at the Directorate of Secondary Education, Department of Spiritual Development and Cultural Integration	Sofia 1000, 2A Kniaz Dondukov
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCES	Marina Borisova	Senior Expert at the Directorate of Scientific Research and Programs	Sofia 1000, 2A Kniaz Dondukov Blvd.
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER	Maria Karadimova	Directorate of National Nature Protection Service, Head of the Biodiversity Department	Sofia 1000, 22 Maria Luisa Blvd.
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY	Maria Minova	Senior Expert at the Directorate of Enterprise Policy	Sofia 1000, 9 Slavyanska St.
INSTITUTE OF FORESTS, BAS	Maria Sokolovska	Head of Laboratory	Sofia 1756, 133 St. Kliment of Ohrid Blvd.
VRATSA REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION	Milen Milyov	Head of the Regional Planning Sector	Vratsa 3000, 1 Demokracia Blvd.
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER	Milya Dimitrova	Junior Expert in the Department of Environmental Strategy and Programs, at the Directorate of Strategy, European Integration and International Cooperation	Sofia, 67 W. Gladstone St.
EXECUTIVE ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY	Nevena Ivanova	Senior Expert at the Department of Monitoring of Land, Biodiversity, and Protected Areas Department	Sofia 1618, 136 Czar Boris III blvd
EXECUTIVE AGENCY FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY	Nikolai Nikolov	Senior Expert on Programs and Projects for Energy Efficiency and Ecology	Sofia 1000, 37 Eksarh Iosif St., floor 3
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS	Petya Radovanova	Senior Experts at the Chief Directorate of Regional Development Programming	1202 Sofia, 17-20 St. Kiril I Metodi St.
	Rosen Asenov	Consultant	Sofia 1164, 35-43 B Krichim St.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	Snezhka Delcheva	State Expert at the Department of Agro-Ecology, Directorate of Rural Development and Investment	1040 Sofia, 55 Hristo Botev Blvd.
MINISTRY OF	Tatiana	Expert at the Directorate	Sofia 1000, 22 Maria Luisa

ENVIRONMENT AND WATER	Dimitrova	of Subsurface and Ore Minerals, Department Subsurface and Balance of Reserves	Blvd.
INSTITUTE OF SOIL SCIENCES, N. PUSHKAROV	Nikola Kolev	Director	Sofia 1369, 8 Shose Bankia St.
MINISTRY OF FINANCE	Trifon Spasov	State Expert at the Department of Macroeconomy Analyses, Budgeting Directorate	Sofia 1040, 102 G.S.Rakovski St.
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Annex 2 – Proposals, Recommendations and Comments of the Participants in the Cross Sector Report Discussion Seminar

Name/Organization: Proposals, Recommendations, Comments	Statement of the Group of Experts
<p>MRDPW</p> <p>1. Concerning Item I. Introduction: The description of the guideline should explain the mechanism for involvement of various institutions and organizations.</p> <p>2. Concerning Item II. Interrelation between the requirements on the three conventions – the text “Such actions require coordinated capacity building” should be extended with the addition of “and coordinated elaboration of an action plan including an indicative financial budget and sources of financing”.</p> <p>3. Concerning sub-item 1. under item III. The specific activities for each convention are inconsequentially supported on page 12. The text must be reworked and there is no need to quote problems of only one convention (the UNFCCC in this case).</p> <p>4. Concerning sub-item 2. under item III. The economic activities, sectors and directions do not apply or apply inconsistently and incompletely the common principles, approaches, policies and measures, required for the implementation of the conventions – a new paragraph should be added concerning the mechanism for horizontal coordination of the various agencies, interested institutions and social partners. For example, better coordination requires the building of an advisory council or a working group to collect and summarize the information about various financing programs and schemes, and about the work toward implementation of the conventions.</p> <p>5. Concerning sub-item III.1.1, add another, sixth indicator to the proposed indicators that demonstrates the relations between the conventions and the factors for economic development at national and regional levels.</p> <p>6. General note – when introduction of examples is required, they should be differentiated from the main text or table using different font.</p>	<p>1. The stakeholder involvement mechanism was described in the Introduction - workshops, seminars, consultancies.</p> <p>2. The proposal is not reflected in the report. This part indicates only the points of contact between the conventions that would allow us to plan for joint activities.</p> <p>3. The proposal is partially reflected in the report. We regard this example as adequate – it makes the presentation more specific. The two other conventions have an identical problem.</p> <p>4. The recommendation is reflected in the report after its revision because this section discusses the problems and not the possible approaches to overcome them.</p> <p>5. The proposal is reflected in the report.</p> <p>6. The note will be considered.</p> <p>7. The proposal is reflected in I.2.3; II.2.1 and IV.1.</p>

<p>7. The officials in all agencies, including the MRDPW, do not have the necessary training to implement sustainable development related approaches and practical tools. Some serious training of officials from the respective agencies and institutions should be envisioned with development of a clearly defined system of criteria and indicators for evaluation of the achievements in the work on the three conventions, and inclusion of a table with an indicative financial budget distributed by years.</p>	
<p>Antonii Stefanov, BULPROFOR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concerning specific goal II.1. – good practices for sustainable management of forests are offered. 2. Proposed activity: “The Agriculture State Fund should co-finance activities under Measure 1.4. of the SAPARD Program; ...” 3. Proposed activity: “...Introduction of ISO 14000 Quality Control Systems”. 4. Proposals and goals: “equation of the status of private foresters employed in the forestry departments and the forest owners with agricultural producers” and “introduction of compensatory mechanisms for owners of forests with limited use”. 5. Proposal: possible activities for commissioning of NGOs and businesses. 6. The EPAME should encourage the process through delegation of rights. 7. Proposals for new entries in Table 2. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposals are reflected in the report. 2. The proposal is reflected in the report. 3. The proposal is reflected in the report. 4. The proposals are reflected in the report. 5. The proposals are reflected in the report. 6. The proposal is not reflected in the report. “Delegation of Rights” is outside the powers of the EPAME. 7. Table 2 analyses and synthesizes the contents of the Thematic reports produced from the completed intermediary stage and cannot be amended.
<p>Nela Rachevitz, Central Balkan National Park Directorate</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommendation: The activities of the MOEW should involve all regional structures of the MOEW – RIEW, NPD, and Basin Directorates. 2. Specify the categories of environmental information that should be protected. 3. Concerning Goal II.1.3. “MoF ... the resources of particular significance for the three conventions” – add specific important elements. 4. Concerning Goal IV.3.3. – add also the MAF. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposal is reflected in the report. 2. This proposal is not reflected since following the revision, the goal no longer contains this specific text. The Aarhus Convention recently ratified by Bulgaria indicates the categories of information that are subject to protection. 3. This proposal is not reflected in the report since following consultation with a MoF representative this goal was removed. 4. The recommendation is reflected in the goals for provision of information to the public.

<p>Nina Nikolova, Sofia University</p> <p>Comments and proposals to make the text more precise.</p>	<p>The necessary changes are made.</p>
<p>Nadya Boneva, TIME Foundation</p> <p>1. Proposed activities that can be entrusted to NGOs for implementation.</p> <p>2. Specialized programs for rural municipalities oriented toward the implementation of the three conventions should be established.</p> <p>3. The Leader+ Program of the EU should be made use of.</p> <p>4. Concerning Goal IV.1.2, activity B: Use NGO experience in project development and... include NGO representatives in teams with the local authorities.</p> <p>5. Concerning Goal IV.2, activities to be entrusted to NGOs: add “creation of education materials”.</p> <p>6. A new goal should be added: the MES and the MOEW should support the establishment of Centres for Environmental Education and Sustainable Development. Assist in the work of the networks for Environmental Education and Sustainable development.</p>	<p>1. Proposal reflected in the report.</p> <p>2. Proposal not reflected in the report as it is contained in task IV.1.1, activities.</p> <p>3. Proposal reflected in the report.</p> <p>4. Proposal not reflected in the report, as it does not have direct link to the specific activity “establishment of a structure”.</p> <p>5. Proposal reflected in the report.</p> <p>6. Proposal reflected in the report.</p>
<p>Rumen Dobrev, Forest Institute</p> <p>Concerning Goal III.2.4., Proposed activity: Renovation of the laboratory facilities of the academic institutions conducting studies in biodiversity, combating of desertification and climate changes, through provision of modern measuring and analytical equipment.</p>	<p>The proposal for a new activity is not considered since this activity will be achieved with the implementation of Goal III.2.3 through program budgeting.</p>
<p>Zheko Spiridonov, Wilderness Fund</p> <p>1. The “forests” ecosystem and the activities for sustainable management of forests are underestimated in the report.</p> <p>2. The functions of control of the MOEW over forestry activities should be restored.</p> <p>3. The legislative goal is incomplete – there are no proposals for new legislation. The following activity should be added to this goal: amendment and supplementing of the Protected Areas Act with regard to the procedure for designation of NATURA 2000 protected areas.</p>	<p>1. The comments and proposals are reflected in the report.</p> <p>2. The proposal is part of the text of goal I.1.2.</p> <p>3. Goal I.1.2. concerning legislative changes points out the regulatory documents that need to be developed or improved but not all specific proposals are included because the list is very long. The recommendations will be presented to the respective working groups working on various regulations.</p>

<p>Desislava Dimitrova, Institute of Botany</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General recommendation – clarify the objectives and the goals. 2. Group the goals by urgent priority, long-term priority and long-term. 3. Proposals for revisions, additions or exclusions, better structuring of the objectives, goals and activities. 	<p>The proposals and the comments have been considered in the new revision of the Cross Sector Report. Some proposed changes have not been included in the text because of removal, joining or re-phrasing of objectives, goals and activities.</p>
<p>Peter Radev, Borrowed Nature Association</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recommendations: reduce the number of proposed urgent priority goals and activities and they should be oriented more toward the MOEW as a leading agency. 2. Indicate the leading institutions and the financial provisions for the implementation of goals and activities. 3. Look for opportunities to implement the goals using the available capacities of the agencies. 4. Lower-priority goals should be recommended for inclusion in the National Economic Development Plan (2007-2013). 5. Comments on the report 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This recommendation was considered in the new draft of the report. 2. The recommendation is not reflected in the report because the leading institution, partners and financial resources for the implementation of every activity will be indicated in the Strategic Plan. This is no longer necessary. 3. This recommendation is considered except for the cases where new the establishing of structures is envisioned. 4. This proposal is reflected in the report. 5. These comments were considered in the new draft of the report.
<p>Snezhana Petrova, Russe District Administration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update the sanctions for various violations. 2. Increase the powers of control authorities. 3. Make provisions for effective incentives for the private owners (alleviations, compensations) for designation of protected areas in their lands. 	<p>These proposals are reflected in the report.</p>
<p>Nikola Kolev, Forest Institute</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measures under the CBD prevail in the report, while the measures under the CCD are less well covered. 2. Concerning Goal III.1.1, Activity D – replace “building of an information system” with “creation of a specialized database for individual areas/sectors”. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This comment does not contain a specific proposal to include the goals in the report. Possibilities for additional activities in this respect were searched in consultancy with MAF representatives. 2. The proposal for changing activity D was considered in the new version of this goal.
<p>Dimitar Dzhilianov, Agro Bio Institute</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve the horizontal coordination between the stakeholders – agencies, scientific institutions, NGOs, businesses. 2. Introduce clear criteria for selection of 	<p>These recommendations are reflected in the report.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This recommendation is integrated in the following goals: Goal I.1.1., activity A; goal I.2.2.; goals under specific objective II.3; goals

<p>environmental projects for approval and financing.</p> <p>3. The Bulgarian science should improve its management methods because following 2007 it will have to go onto the European market and be competitive.</p>	<p>under specific objective II.5.</p> <p>2. This recommendation is reflected in goal II.2.1.</p> <p>3. This recommendation is reflected in goal III.2.3.</p>
<p>Snezhka Delcheva, MAF</p> <p>1. Define the rights, obligations and responsibilities of all stakeholders.</p> <p>2. Establish a mechanism and practice for elaboration and completion of joint projects implementing the ecosystem approach between the MAF, MOEW, MRDPW and ME.</p> <p>3. Concerning goal I.1.3., Legislative Improvement – indicate all or none of the regulatory documents in need of repair. Include: updating/development of a Soil Protection Act.</p> <p>4. Concerning goal II.1.2, activities for implementation by the MAF – new revision.</p> <p>5. Concerning goal IV.3.1, activity A – “linking of the MAF and MOEW information departments into a network”.</p> <p>6. Concerning goal IV.2.2, activity A – add “financing for conservation of endangered animal breeds and plant varieties”.</p>	<p>1. This recommendation is reflected in the report – task I.1.2.</p> <p>2. This recommendation is reflected in the report – task II.1.4.</p> <p>3. This recommendation is reflected in the report – task I.1.2.</p> <p>4. The proposed new revision is reflected in the report.</p> <p>5. The proposal is reflected in the report.</p> <p>6. The proposal is reflected in the report.</p>
<p>Ministry of Economy</p> <p>Concerning part III, item 2 – A national eco-tourism strategy and action plan have been developed and adopted. They are part of the tourism sector policy of the government. They have been synchronized with the National Strategy for Conservation of the Biological Diversity.</p>	<p>This comment was considered in the new draft of the report.</p>
<p>D. Dukov, Centre for Energy Efficiency EnEffect</p> <p>1. Guarantee financing for the municipalities to implement activities under the three conventions.</p> <p>2. Involve the businesses in the implementation of the conventions through better awareness of profitable activities.</p>	<p>These recommendations were considered in the new draft of the report.</p>
<p>Svetla Bratanova, Central Laboratory of General Ecology</p> <p>1. Increased capacity for implementation of the ecosystem approach through training and</p>	<p>1. and 3. Except for the last, these recommendations were considered in the new draft of the report.</p> <p>2. This proposal is not reflected in the report</p>

<p>implementation of pilot projects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Build capacity for implementation of Strategic EIA. 3. Develop economic costing capacity. 4. Improve the necessary equipment. 	<p>since such a project has already been implemented in the MOEW.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. This recommendation is reflected in task III.2.3. Program budgeting requires the renewal of the necessary equipment to be related to financing of a program.
<p>Petko Kovachev, Environmental Information and Training Centre</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specify the goals and activities, and reduce the priority ones in order to increase the possibility for their implementation. 2. The energy and transport sectors have been omitted. 3. The long-term goals should be related to the National Plan for Economic Development (2007-2013). 4. Concerning goal I.2.4., Activity B, the archive of decisions should be kept longer and transferred to the state archives afterwards. 5. No eco-tourism goals and activities are included. 6. Concerning specific goal IV. – NGO should not be “involved” in activities. They should participate in the decision making processes 7. The issue of corruption is a priority of the state administration and should not be “delegated” to NGOs. 8. A tax reform is required to guarantee adequate financial measures and their implementation. 	<p>These proposals and recommendations are reflected in the report.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Consistent with Table 1, the transport sector is not common to the three conventions and is, therefore, not considered in the report. The comments on the energy sector are reflected in the report. 5. Consistent with Table 1, the tourism sector is not common to the three conventions and is, therefore, not considered in the report.
<p>V. Dvoretzki, Climate Foundation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reach consensus (following mutual education and sharing of problems) of the stakeholders about the urgently required measures that would have a positive effect on more than one convention. 2. Work toward increasing the capacity of the decision makers related to the three conventions – legislators, state officials, businessmen, local authorities. 3. Promote win-win and win-win-win strategies and solutions in Bulgaria and abroad (such as energy saving light bulbs and other forms of energy efficiency). 4. Search for ways to increase employment in environment and, particularly, to implement 	<p>These general recommendations were considered in the new draft of the report.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. This recommendation is reflected in the report – new task II.1.7.

the conventions	
<p>Nesho Chipev, Central Laboratory of General Ecology</p> <p>1. The strategy should be based on a broader framework of goals and should not be scattered between the top and the bottom of the pyramid.</p> <p>2. Make the text more precise: use “re-training” instead of “increased capacity”.</p> <p>3. Re-evaluate the part involving Bulgarian science, because the problems are not there.</p>	<p>These recommendations were considered in the new draft of the report.</p> <p>3. This recommendation is reflected partially in the report since it contradicts the recommendations made by other seminar participants.</p>
<p>Yordanka Stancheva, University of Forestry</p> <p>1. Inclusion of agro-forestry as a priority activity who’s encouraging will be conducive to the fulfilment of the commitments under the three conventions.</p> <p>2. The activities should be specified in consideration of the negative demographic situation in Bulgaria.</p>	<p>1. This proposal is reflected in the report – goal II.4.2.</p> <p>2. This recommendation is not reflected in the report – it is not specific and clear.</p>
<p>Toma Shishkov, Forestry Institute</p> <p>1. Concerning goal II.1.2, activities A, B and C should be dropped.</p> <p>2. The same goal should include new activities – reclamation of damaged soils; incentives for introduction of traditional benign technologies in agriculture; updating the erosion control program; restoration of irrigation facilities and culture of irrigation farming; restoration and sustainable use of forests.</p>	<p>1. The proposal is reflected in the report.</p> <p>2. This proposal is reflected in the report – goal II.1.2, but part of the activities will not be included in the report because they have no relation to capacity strengthening.</p>
<p>Mikhail Mikhailov, Blagoevgrad University</p> <p>New tactical approach – orientation of efforts in individual areas.</p>	<p>This proposal is not reflected in the report – fulfilling the commitments under the three conventions means work at national level. The strategic plan will recommend selection of areas for application of the ecosystem approach.</p>
<p>Nikola Slavov, NIMH</p> <p>In Table 3.1., add NIMH as an organization that collects and possesses data about vegetation, forests and soils.</p>	<p>The proposal is reflected in the report.</p>
<p>Marina Borisova, MES</p> <p>1. Goal III.2.1. “creation of a scientific committee of experts” should be removed since the implementation of goal III.2.2 “adoption of a new scientific program” involves the creation of a committee.</p> <p>2. New formulation of goal III.2.2.</p>	<p>The proposals are reflected in the report.</p>

<p>Katinka Mihova, Forestry University</p> <p>1. Concerning part II, item 1 “principles and approaches” – the formulations need specifying.</p> <p>2. Concerning Task I.2.2. – add “cost-benefit” analysis.</p> <p>3. Concerning specific goal II.2. – divide into two separate objectives: a) economic entities and b) NGOs.</p> <p>4. Include the notion of “landscape” in the report.</p>	<p>1. This recommendation is not reflected in the report – it does not contain any specific proposals.</p> <p>2. The proposal is not reflected in the report. The cost-benefit analysis is one of the tools referred to in Goal I.2.3.</p> <p>3. This proposal is accepted – specific objective IV.2. and specific objective IV.3.</p> <p>4. The proposal is not reflected in the report because it is not specific.</p>
<p>Lyubo Trichkov, MAF</p> <p>Proposed new goal: “To guarantee sustainable and environmentally sound management and use of forest resources in Bulgaria in keeping with the conventions, the MoF, MAF and MOEW should develop a national-level financing mechanism for introduction and collection of eco-forest fees and for establishment of a fund Bulgarian Forests – National Wealth at the MAF-NDF, and the fees should consider the beneficial ecological and social functions of forests.”</p>	<p>This proposal is reflected in the report – goal II.2.2.</p>
<p>Milen Milyov, Vratsa District Administration</p> <p>The planning for future activities in the relevant plans should give priority to those activities that concern all three conventions. These activities should be budgeted.</p>	<p>This comment contains no specific proposals for the cross-sectoral report. Its essence is contained in goal I.1.1.</p>
<p>Boryana Borisova</p> <p>Concerning goal I.1.3. – the activities do not cover all regulations, the following have been omitted: Regulation on Erosion Control and Landslides in the Forests; Regulation on Geo Protection Activities; development of a Regulation on Landslide monitoring; Black Sea Coast Act; Landscape Act.</p>	<p>This note is reflected in the report – task I.1.2. It indicates regulatory documents that need to be developed or improved but not all specific proposals are included because the list is very long. The recommendations will be presented to the respective working groups working on various regulations.</p>
<p>Maria Brishtilova</p> <p>The cross-sectoral report severely underestimates the forest ecosystems and the soil as main environmental media.</p>	<p>This comment contains no specific proposals for the Cross Sector Report. Its essence is reflected in the new draft of the report.</p>
<p>Petya Nikolova</p> <p>1. In the development of lacking regulations to create clear procedures, specify the place, the role and the obligations of the municipalities.</p> <p>2. Regulate the activities of specialized units in</p>	<p>1. This recommendation is reflected in the report – task I.1.2.</p> <p>2. This recommendation is not reflected in the report – a specialized unit of a municipality, a local authority, could not be directly</p>

<p>every municipality, and their place and role in its structure. They should be relatively independent or directly subordinated to the MOEW.</p> <p>3. Envision specialized training of the units of municipalities.</p>	<p>subjugated to the MOEW which is a representative of the executive authority.</p> <p>3. This recommendation is reflected in the report – task IV.1.1.</p>
<p>Hristo Anastasov</p> <p>1. The report does not contain and does not build a sufficient number of quality operational relations with the national environmental protection strategy.</p> <p>2. The report should include more specific groups of measures aimed at using market mechanisms and economic measures to achieve the objectives of the conventions.</p> <p>3. The report should recommend specific activities by the government to attract private businesses toward resolving the issues of the conventions.</p> <p>4. Resources are available for implementation of part of the projects related to the conventions.</p>	<p>This comment contains no specific proposals for the Cross Sector Report.</p>
<p>Antoaneta Yotova</p> <p>1. The report should be made more accurate, clear and concise.</p> <p>2. There is a need to point out the role of the scientific community as a stakeholder, and its more active involvement in management boards, steering committees and other structures.</p> <p>3. The “joint implementation” mechanism under the UNFCCC can use the scientific community as a validator.</p>	<p>1. This recommendation was considered in the new draft of the report.</p> <p>2. This recommendation does not contain specific proposals for the Cross Sector Report. Its essence is reflected in the report – I.2.4.</p> <p>3. This recommendation is not reflected in the report. „As a whole, the scientific community can not be a project validator, and only a separate adequately accredited organization could fulfil this function. It is another matter whether a scientific organization in Bulgaria could be accredited as a validator.</p>
<p>Ivan Marinov</p> <p>1. Comments to goal III.1.1; Goal III.2.1. Goal III.2.2. Goal III.2.4. Goal IV.2.7; Goals IV.2.6; and IV.3.3 – repetition of activities.</p> <p>2. Goal IV.2.2, activity A – the term “biological and technical erosion control activities” is more proper.</p> <p>3. Proposed new revision of specific objective IV.5. – “Integration between the scientific community and teachers on environmental issues”</p>	<p>1. This comment contains no specific proposals for the Cross Sector Report.</p> <p>2. This recommendation was considered in the new draft of the report.</p> <p>3. This proposal is not reflected in the report. The new phrasing narrows and displaces the specific objective of Education aids the building of behaviour conducive to environmental conservation</p>
<p>Asia Dobrudzhalieva</p>	<p>These specific recommendations and proposals</p>

Recommendations and proposals for specifying of the report.	were considered in the new draft of the report.
Ivanka Todorova Comment and proposals for changes of the Cross Sector Report.	These specific proposals were reflected in the report, the comments were considered in the new draft of the objectives, goals and activities.

Annex 3 – Proposals, Recommendations and Comments of the Steering Committee Members and How They are Reflected in the Document

Institution; Proposals, Recommendations, Comments	Changes of the Report or Reasons for Rejection
<p>MoF</p> <p>General recommendations for the report</p>	<p>The Cross Sector Report does not aim at proposing activities for implementation of the goals and at costing them. This is for the next project stage – preparation of an action plan.</p>
<p>MoF</p> <p>We do not support the establishing of specialized centrally-financed units outside the MAF and MEER because of limited budgets. We propose that another possibility should be used such as restructuring of activities and functions in the ministries.</p>	<p>The texts of the following goals are changed:</p> <p>II.1.2. Commission an independent organization to prepare large-scale investment projects for agro-ecology and sustainable management of forests as packages of the projects submitted through intermediate units and securing of financing for their implementation from various sources.</p> <p>II.1.3. Commission an independent organization to prepare large-scale investment projects for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources as packages of the projects submitted through intermediate units and securing of financing for their implementation from various sources.</p>
<p>MoF</p> <p>Newly established funds are mentioned in the report which is contrary to the Economic and Financial Policy Memorandum signed between the government of the Republic of Bulgaria and by a representative of the International Monetary Fund providing that no extra-budgetary funds should be established.</p> <p>MAF</p> <p>The Bulgarian Forest Fund can not be restored in this way.</p>	<p>The texts of the following goal is changed:</p> <p>II.4.3. A suitable system for financing of the sustainable management of forests should be created.</p>
<p>MoF</p> <p>The proposal for hundred per cent financing from the Bulgarian Sports Lottery should be submitted to the competent authorities for an opinion.</p>	<p>The texts of the following goal is changed:</p> <p>IV.3.2. Improve the financial and economic conditions for implementation of the conventions by NGOs (for example, a percentage of the revenue of the Bulgarian Sports Lottery should be allocated to fund activities of NGOs working for environmental conservation in relation to the implementation</p>

	of the conventions and sports, following agreement with the competent authorities).
<p>MoF</p> <p>We suggest that page 75 (b), item 5 and page 76, item 1 2 b should include the addition of “consistent with the common EU standards” following the expression “to apply policies”.</p>	These pages contain only quotes from official documents and cannot be changed.
<p>MoF</p> <p>The State Debt management strategy adopted under Article 16 of the State Debt Act provides for a restrictive approach in the financing of public projects using a state debt or debt guaranteed by the state to achieve and maintain a balanced budget. Provisions are made for generally profitable projects to be funded by private lenders, without any state guarantee, and for alternative sources to be looked for with reference to social projects such as budget money, moneys from pre-accession programs, etc. This, on the other hand, means exclusion of state-owned land and state-guaranteed loans as forms of financing and for this reason we propose that the text of the report should be made more specific in this regard.</p>	The words “state guarantees” have been deleted from Goal IV.2.3.
<p>MAF</p> <p>Table 3.B.1 should contain the text “NDF and its authorities” instead of RDF.</p>	This change has been made.

Annex 4 – Literature

1. *THEMATIC REPORT ON BIODIVERSITY*. Bulgaria's National Environmental Management Capacity Self-Assessment. 2004
2. *THEMATIC REPORT. COMBATING OF DESERTIFICATION AND LAND DEGRADATION*. Bulgaria's National Environmental Management Capacity Self-Assessment. 2004
3. *THEMATIC REPORT. CLIMATE CHANGE*. Bulgaria's National Environmental Management Capacity Self-Assessment. 2004
4. *Incentives and financial mechanisms for biodiversity conservation in Bulgaria*. Draft, vol 1. UNDP, Sofia, June 2003
5. *Program for Rejuvenation of Bulgaria's Economy*, Council of Ministers. 2002
6. *National Environmental Strategy*, Draft. MOEW. 2004
7. *Synergies between Conventions. An Assessment*. IUCN. <http://www.rbpiucn.lk/synergymore.pdf>
8. UNFCCC Workshops on Synergies and Cooperation with Other Conventions: 2-4 July 2003. Earth Negotiations Bulletin. enb@iisd.org
9. International Conference on Synergies and Coordination between Multilateral Environmental Agreements. 14-16 July 1999. United Nations University (UNU), Global Environment Information Centre (GEIC), the UNU Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Tokyo, Japan. Sustainable Developments. Vol. 27, No. 03 www.iisd.ca/sd/interlinkages/sdvol27no3e.html
10. *Synergies in National Implementation. The Rio Agreements*. UNDP. Sustainable energy and Environment Division. 2002. <http://www.undp.org/seed/guide/synergies/>
11. *Maximizing Synergies between International Agreements*. World Resources Institute and the World Conservation Union. 1998
12. *Synergies that work: the Joint Work Plan between the CBD and Ramsar Conventions*. CBD, Ramsar. Posted 13 August 2002, Dwight Peck, Ramsar
13. *JI Capacity Building in Bulgaria. Terms of Reference*. 26 June 2003, Revised 8 December 2003. DEPA, MOEW, EnEffect
14. *Capacity building needs for the implementation of financial mechanisms and incentive measures to be used in the context of biodiversity conservation*. UNDP Bulgaria #BUL/98/G31/0/1G/99. First Collective Report, Feb 2002.
15. *Inter-linkages between Biological Diversity and Climate Change. Advice on the integration of biodiversity considerations into the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol*. UNEP, CBD. Oct 2003.

16. *People and Ecosystems*. World Resources Report, 2000-2001. UNDP, ENEP, World Bank, WRI. 2000

17. *Incentive Measures and Financial Mechanisms for biodiversity Conservation: A Review of Selected Countries in Central, Eastern and Western Europe*. Background Paper R. Nick Bertrand and Randall Kramer. IUCN-World Conservation Union.

18. *Climate Change and Biodiversity. Cooperation between the Convention of Biological Diversity and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change/*
<http://www.biodiv.org/programmes/cross-cutting/climate/cooperation.asp>

19. Development of an overall environmental protection program. MOEW. 2004

20. *A plan for connection of the national self-assessment process to other processes and projects in Bulgaria, related to climate changes*. Bulgaria's National Environmental Management Capacity Self-Assessment. Sofia, August 2003.

Web pages used as source of for specific information: <http://www.moew.government.bg/>;
<http://www.parliament.bg/>; <http://www.nsi.bg/>; <http://www1.government.bg/ras/>

Annex 5 – Table 1: Points of Contact between the Three Conventions

Common ecosystem and/or sector for the three conventions
Common ecosystem and/or sector for 2 of the three conventions
The sector and/or the ecosystem relates only to one, or does not relate to any, of the three conventions

	CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
1. Principles and approaches recommended/required for the implementation of the conventions			
1	X	X	X
2	X	X	X
3	X	X	X
4	X	X	
5	X	X	
6	X	X	
7	X	X	X
8	X	X	X
9	X	X	
2. Obligations/recommendations for the political, legislative and economic framework			
2.1. Specific policies, strategies, programs and plans to fulfil the commitments under the conventions			
1	X	X	X
2	X	X	X
3	X	X	
4	X	X	X
2.2. Use of market mechanisms, economic efficiency measures and measures encouraging affordable and accessible technologies			
	X	X	X
3. Obligations/recommendations for international cooperation			
1	X	X	X
2	X	X	X
3	X	X	X
4	X	X	X

4. Obligations/recommendations to build management systems/structures/functions				
1	Sectors/products/resources/production units subject to special regimes and control		X	X
2	Inter-agency coordination	X	X	
3	Warning and reaction	X	X	
4	Interaction with the scientific community	X	X	X
5	Dissemination of information for the public	X	X	X
6	Public involvement	X	X	X
7	Trading		X	X
9	Selection of investment projects		X	X
9	Environmental impact assessments		X	X
10	Training and capacity building	X	X	X
5. Obligations/recommendations for information and scientific resources				
5.1. Obligations/recommendations for collection of data and for implementation monitoring				
1	Land use (by type)	X	X	X
2	Vegetation (by type)	X	X	X
3	Forests (by type, condition, density)	X	X	X
4	Forestry and logging	X	X	X
5	Soils (by type)	X	X	X
6	Agriculture (by type)	X	X	X
7	Use of nitrous compounds, fertilizers and other agro-chemicals	X		X
8	Livestock numbers (by species)	X	X	X
9	Wetlands		X	
10	Marine ecosystems		X	
11	Coastal areas		X	
12	Weather (temperature, precipitation, etc.)	X	X	X
13	Topography (heights, slopes, etc.)	X	X	
14	Hydrological characteristics/water resources	X	X	X
15	Assessment of areas endangered with desertification	X		
16	Flora, fauna, mushrooms (species, density, populations)		X	
17	Habitats of endangered species		X	
18	Protected areas (type, condition)		X	
19	Demographic characteristics (population, settlements, etc.)	X	X	X
20	Technical infrastructure (roads, power lines)	X	X	
21	Industry	X		X

22	Fuels and energy consumption (by type)	X		X
5.2. Obligations/recommendations for analytical products for implementation monitoring and control				
1	Indicators:	X	X	X
2	Maps	X	X	
3	Geographic information systems	X		
4	Scenario	X		
5	Trends and forecasts	X	X	X
6	Inventories and inventory lists	X	X	X
7	Costing/evaluation of benefits/damages/losses/emissions	X	X	X
8	Assessment of implementation	X	X	X
5.3. Requirements for the quality and format of the CP information (requirements for the national communications/inventories)				
1	Periodicity	⁹	X	X
2	Allowable error			X
3	Format set by the Secretariat	X	X	X
6. Participants in the implementation of the Convention.¹⁰				
1	Government institutions and organizations	X*	X*	X*
2	Regional authorities	X*	X*	
3	Local authorities	X*	X*	X
4	Private business/enterprises, trade organizations	X#	X#	X*
5	The scientific community	X#	X#	X*
6	Citizens/the public	X#	X#	X*
7	Non-Governmental Organizations	X#	X#	X*
8	Media	X	X#	X

⁹ There is no established periodicity of CCD reporting but it does not mean that the Coordinating Unit cannot request periodical accounting for the Convention to its international authorities.

¹⁰ * obligatory under the Convention, # recommended explicitly by the Convention; unsigned – required, but not explicitly mentioned in the Convention

Annex 6 – Table 1.1: Requirements of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification

		Decision of the CCD
1.1. Principles and approaches		
1	Prevention/protection/conservation	CCD – Article 10.2.c – implementation of preventive measures for lands that are not yet degraded or which are only slightly degraded; CP - Decision 14/COP3 (ICCD/COP(3)/20/Add.1) on the establishing of groups of early warning systems construction experts; ICCD/COP(5)/CST/4 for operational warning about oncoming periods of draught and subsequent crises, for the purpose of setting of measures; EC - Regulation 2158/86EEC; 804/94 EC for building of forest fire protection and prevention
2	Policies and measures consistent with sustainable development.	CCD – Article 5c; 2.1-combating of desertification through the an integrated approach for sustainable development in affected areas; 9.1;10.2a-NAP related to the national policy on sustainable development; 17.1f;18.1-modern acceptable and accessible technologies securing sustainable development;
3	Equal responsibilities and differentiated obligations of the countries	CCD – Article 7-giving priority to African countries; 4.2c, h-use of various mechanisms and agreements to mobilize financial resources and to improve the international economic environment for developing countries; 26.6-fair geographic location and adequate representation of countries; 26.7 - financial and technical assistance for affected states, particularly the African states, for the implementation of the NAP;
4	Fair distribution of benefits and losses	CCD – Article 16g;17.1c;18.2b – providing adequate protection and measures for the local population in commercial use of traditional and local knowledge and practices, and fair conditions for distribution of benefits;
5	Use of market mechanisms, economic efficiency measures and measures encouraging affordable and accessible technologies	CCD – Article 20.2a,c – mobilization of adequate, timely and predictable financial resources in support of the programs for combating of desertification; 20.5a-rationalization and strengthening of available means for combating of desertification; 20.4-use of all national, bilateral and multilateral, as well as private sector sources and mechanisms of financing; 18.1e-establishing of internal market conditions and financial incentives for acceptable and environmentally sound technologies; 4.2c-due attention should be paid to international trading and marketing agreements; 21.1d-the countries should assist in the on-going and efficient orientation of financial resources to affected countries;
6	Incentives for sustainable use of resources	CCD – Article 3c;4.2d-cooperation at all levels of government, NGOs, farmers for an in-depth evaluation of land and water resources and their sustainable use; 17.1a-enhancing the knowledge about the role and causal factors in the combating of desertification, increasing of productivity and sustainable use of resources;
7	Complex approaches	CCD – Article 2.2-the countries should apply complex approaches for sustainable management of land and

		water resources for improved living conditions; Annex, Article 7.c- creation of conditions to encourage investment and to apply integrated approaches in the efficient combating of desertification, incl. early disclosing of such processes; CP - ICCD/COP(6)/CST/2 –various aspects of degradation, vulnerability and land reclamation are considered for the purpose of finding new methods and means to apply the complex approach;
8	Integration of the objectives of the Convention into the development programs	CCD – Article 21.3- use and strengthening of the national coordination mechanisms in the national development programs;
9	Application of an ecosystem approach	CCD – Article 17.1e- consideration of the interrelations between poverty and migration caused by environmental factors and desertification processes; CP – ICCD/COP(6)/CST/7 descriptions are made of the conceptual model and the methodological approaches used in the assessment of the various options aiding in increasing the significance of the ecosystems in improved public welfare; EC – Regulation 1257/99 EC; 445/2002 EC – introduction of agro-ecology programs as a compulsory measure in the rural area development policy;
10	Creation of new employment and new skills and behaviour	CCD – Article 17.1d- development of local behaviour, extension of current possibilities for new forms of employment; 19.1h-innovative development of alternative sources of livelihood, including acquisition of new habits and skills;
1.2. Political, Legislative and Economic Framework for Achieving of the CCD Objectives		
1.2.a Specific policies, strategies, programs and plans to fulfil the requirements of the CCD		
1	Long-term strategies, programs	CCD – Article 2.2;4.1-coordination of efforts to develop agreed long-term strategies for affected areas at all levels for restoration, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources; 3a; 4.2c-integration of strategies for eradication of poverty; 8.1-implementation of programs in scopes of activity joint with those of other eco-conventions; 13.1a; for financial cooperation to secure the predictability of programs to combat desertification, to support long-term planning and with local public involvement;
2	Action Plans	CCD – Article 9.1;9.3;10.2a; 10.1;10.2f;10.2b – the NAP identifies the factors causing desertification processes, the practical measures undertaken to combat desertification and draught, and allow flexible planning and maximum involvement of the local population; Annex Article 3.1-development and implementation of programs for action to combat desertification as an inseparable part of the main sustainable development policy with the support of various international organizations and programs, the scientific community, NGOs;
3	Normative acts	CCD – Article 5e-strengthening of the relevant legislation or adoption of new normative acts to assist the formation of long-term policy and programs for action to combat desertification; 19.1j-effective operation of

		existing national institutions and legal frameworks and, where necessary, creation of new ones, along with strengthening of strategic planning and management;
4	Management plans (for regions, resources, and sectors, for the purpose of applying the Convention)	CCD – Article 10.2e; 10.2f-conducting policies, making of decisions and strengthening of municipal institutional mechanisms oriented toward adopting practical measures to combat desertification; 17.2- inclusion of priority guidelines reflecting the specifics of local conditions for the specific region in management plans; 19.1d-adaptation of traditional methods, knowledge and practices in agriculture under technical assistance programs;18.1d; 19.1e-expansion of technological cooperation within the scope of management plans through creation of joint ventures in the sectors assisting the formation of alternative sources of livelihood;
1.2.b Economic and Financial Mechanisms for Integration of the CCD Objectives into Development		
<p>CCD – Article 20.5a- strengthening of the management of resources for combating of desertification through evaluation of successes and flaws, removal of obstacles and reorientation of programs;</p> <p>CCD – Article 17.1f-development of better and affordable technologies to achieve the objectives of the Convention;</p> <p>CCD – Article 13.1d-planning of administrative and budget procedures for increasing the efficiency of programs for cooperation and support for the combating of desertification; 20.1;5a-allocation of adequate financial resources for the programs for combating of desertification;</p> <p>CCD – Article 20.2a-mobilization of financial resources from grants for fulfilment of the objectives of the Convention;</p> <p>CCD – Article 18.1c- facilitation of access for the local population to technologies for practical implementation of the Convention through concessions and preferences; 18.2d- suitable facilitation and, in favourable conditions, adaptation and integration of technologies, knowledge, practices;</p> <p>CCD – Article 18.1e-securing of adequate and efficient intellectual copyright protection during the transfer, acquisition and adaptation of suitable technologies, knowledge, practices; 18.1c-securing of access to technologies in consideration of the need for protection of intellectual copyrights and underscoring the social, cultural, economic and ecological impacts.</p> <p>Annex Article 7a- rationalization and strengthening of mechanisms for financing in the form of government and private investment in projects to combat land degradation and draught; 7c- creation of conditions for investment and encouraging investment policies in the combating of desertification;</p> <p>CCD – Article 20.2a-mobilization of financial resources from favourable loans to support programs for combating of desertification; 20.2d-</p>		

application of new methods and incentives **for allocation of resources from foundations, NGOs, the private sector**; 20.2a; 20.5c.financial support by **regional banks and funds**

CCD – Article 21.1d-creation of **national funds** for combating of desertification, with NGO involvement, for operating and efficient orientation of resources into affected regions;

CCD – Article 3c-cooperation and partnership between farmers, municipalities and all government levels in the affected areas for sustainable use of land resources; 10.2c-changing the manner of **permanent use** (of land) with a view to the changing social and economic, biological and geographic conditions;

CCD – Article 18.2- **protection and use of traditional and local technologies, knowledge, practices**, under relevant national policies and legislation; 18.2c-improvement of existing and development of new technologies;

1.3. Interrelation between the economic activities, ecosystems and conventions

Ecosystems/ economic activities and orientations ¹¹	Coastal zones and marine ecosystems	Arable lands	Forests	Inland fresh-water ecosystems (rivers, lakes)	Mountain and semi-mountain areas	Dry and arid areas	Meadows and pastures
Forestry			CCD – Article 1f;		CCD – Article 1g;	CCD – Article 1g, Article 1f,Article 1a	CCD – Article 1f;
Agriculture		CCD – Article 1f;			CCD – Article 1g;	CCD – Article 1g, Article 1f,Article 1a	CCD – Article 1f;
Autotransport							

¹¹ NIS classification, approved with Order No. RD 07-228/12.12.2003. of the NIS Chairman.

Energy							
Industry							
Water supply and waste water management		CCD – Article 1f;			CCD – Article 1g;	CCD – Article 1g;	CCD – Article 1f;
Waste management							
Land use		CCD – Article 1f; CP - 16/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 19/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 11/COP4 (ICCD/COP(4)/11/Add.1);	CCD – Article 1f; CP- 16/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 19/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 11/COP4 (ICCD/COP(4)/11/Add.1);		CCD – Article 1g; CP- 16/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 19/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 11/COP4 (ICCD/COP(4)/11/Add.1);	CCD – Article 1g, Article 1f, Article 1b; CP- 16/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 19/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 11/COP4 (ICCD/COP(4)/11/Add.1);	CCD – Article 1f; CP- 16/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 19/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1); 11/COP4 (ICCD/COP(4)/11/Add.1);
Tourism							
Fisheries and aquacultures							
Water transport							
The achievement of the CCD objectives suggests activities in the ecosystem or in the sector							
The CCD contains language, decisions and/or programs affecting the ecosystem and/or sector							
The CCD contains no language, decisions and/or programs for the ecosystem, but the abundant erosion in those areas has caused many degradation processes that are the subject of action							
1.4. International cooperation;							
1	Exchange of information and good practices	CCD – Article 12.1-integrated and coordinated gathering and analysis of data and information on land degradation and draught within the scope of international cooperation; 19.1g-development and carrying out of programs for gathering, analysis and exchange of information consistent with Article 16; 18.2a-exchange of summarized information about good practices and the possibilities for their use by the local population; 22.2c-facilitation of the exchange of information about measures taken by the countries and determining the form and schedule for submission of information; 24.3-creation of groups of experts on the specific issues of scientific and technical knowledge using the multidisciplinary approach, and broad geographic representation; 24.1;22.2h;					

		Annex Article 6a-strengthening the network of information systems at all levels and its integration into an international system; CP – Decision 15/COP1 (ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1) on the establishing of a Committee for Science and Technologies as an auxiliary authority of the CP to present information and advice on scientific and technical issues related to the combating of desertification;
2	Transfer of technologies, know-how	CCD – Article 20.2c-facilitation of the transfer of technologies, know-how, knowledge through international cooperation; 20.7-assistance of the transfer of technologies from developed countries that are parties to the Convention; 18.1- encouraging, financing and facilitation of transfer, acquisition and adaptation of environmentally clean, economically reliable and socially acceptable technologies for combating of desertification under mutually agreed conditions; CP - Decision 9/COP3 (ICCD/COP(3)/20/Add.1) for the submission of advisory assistance to the countries from the CP Global Mechanism during the transfer of technologies;
3	Financial support	CCD – Article 18.1c;20.7-financial support for the implementation of the Convention and for technological cooperation by developed countries-parties to the Convention; 13.1c-flexibility in the financing and carrying out of projects in keeping with the experimental type approach and within the scope of international cooperation; 21.5b- provision of consultancy about new methods for financing and sources of financial assistance; Annex – Article 7b-cooperation for maintenance of the national efforts and creation of favourable international conditions for combating of desertification through an active investment policy; CP - Decision 24/COP(1) (ICCD/COP(1)/11/Add.1) on the founding of the Global Mechanism under the leadership of the CP, on the cooperation for the measures required for the mobilization and funnelling of financial resources and of other favourable loans;
4	Regional programs	CCD – Article 11 on cooperation in the implementation of joint regional programs for sustainable management of trans-boundary natural resources, scientific and technical projects and strengthening of the relevant institutions; Annex Article 5.1-development and implementation of regional programs for action to increase the efficiency and productivity of the NAP; 5.3-carrying out of studies and development of individual ecosystems in affected areas under regional programs; 5.4 d-coordination of activities under relevant regional programs through creation of steering committees to encourage technical cooperation consistent with Articles 16 to 19 of the UNCCD;
1.5. Systems for management/structures/functions recommended and/or required for the implementation of the CCD;		
1	Sectors/products/resources/ production units subject to special regimes	
2	Monitoring of users/	

	polluters	
3	Development of national reports/ inventories to the Convention	CCD – Article 26.1 – submission of national reports of the measures undertaken to implement the Convention; 26.7 – CP cooperates in the presentation of financial aid in the development of National Reports; 22.2c – determination of the timetable for submission of national reports and the format of such reports; CP - ICCD/CRIC(1)/INF.7-represents a guideline for preparation of national reports;
4	Implementation monitoring and control	CCD – Article 22.2a-carrying out of regular reviews of the implementation of the Convention and functioning of institutional agreements on the basis of accumulated experience and scientific and technical knowledge; 22.2d- regular reviews of the reports from auxiliary authorities to the CP; CP - Decision 1/COP5 (ICCD/COP(5)/11/Add.1) on the founding of a Committee for Reviewing of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) as an auxiliary authority under the CP; ICCD/CRIC(1)L.1 – CRIC assists the CP in the regular monitoring of the implementation of the Convention by the states which are parties to the Convention and holds annual meetings;
5	Inter-agency coordination	CCD – Article 14.1- close cooperation in the development and implementation of action programs; 14.2; 8.1- creation of operational mechanisms for coordination with other ecosystems to avoid duplication, coordination of activities and approaches, and maximizing the effect and benefit from the aid, and efficient use of resources;
6	Warning and reaction	CCD - 19.1i- managers trained to distribute and use the early warning information about draughts and for generation of livelihood; 16-early warning about periods of unfavourable weather change and, in this relation, preliminary planning of measures for such periods; CP - Decision 12/COP2 (ICCD/COP(2)/14/Add.1) on the giving of priority to the building of early warning systems;
7	Interaction with the scientific community	CCD – Article 17.1c-support for the scientific and technical cooperation in the combating of desertification with a view to improving livelihood conditions; 17.1a-extension of the knowledge about desertification processes, their harmful effects and the causes of these processes; 17.1d-giving priority to multidisciplinary and socio-economic studies involving the local population;
8	Public relations	CCD – Article 19.3- carrying out of programs for provision of information to the public for the purpose of analyzing the causes and consequences of desertification; 19.3c;19.3d- creation of associations for distribution of knowledge, and exchange of education materials; 19.4-creation of networks of regional centres for training of personnel to combat desertification;
9	Trading	
10	Selection of investment projects	

11	Environmental impact assessments	
1.6. Information and scientific resources required/recommended for the implementation of the CCD		
1.6.1. Data for the conventions		
1	Land use (by type)	X
2	Vegetation (by type)	X
3	Forests (by type, condition, density)	X
4	Forestry, logging and forest products	X
5	Soils (by type)	X
6	Agriculture (by type)	X
7	Use of nitrous compounds, fertilizers and other agro-chemicals	X*
8	Livestock numbers (by species)	X
9	Wetlands	
10	Marine ecosystems	
11	Coastal areas	
12	Weather (temperature, precipitation, etc.)	X
13	Topography (heights, slopes, etc.)	X
14	Hydrology/Water resources	X
15	Assessment of areas endangered with desertification	X
16	Flora, fauna, mushrooms (species, density, populations)	

17	Habitats of endangered species	
18	Protected areas/locations (type, condition)	
19	Demographic characteristics (population, settlements, etc.)	X
20	Technical infrastructure (roads, power lines)	X
21	Industry	X
22	Fuels and energy consumption (by type)	X
1.6.2. Requirements/recommendations for analytical and scientific products		
1	Indicators:	CP- ICCD/COP(1)/CST/3/Add.1-group of experts on development of methods for impact indicators and criteria; ICCD/COP(5)/CST/7-an initiative of the permanent inter-state committee for combating draught for the development of impact criteria and indicators;
2	Maps	The countries develop maps of soils affected by various forms of degradation such as water or wind erosion; pollution with heavy metals and other pollutants; maps of regions affected in varying degrees by desertification, draughts etc., as part of the NAP etc.
3	Geographic information systems	The countries use GIS for development of projects related to land degradation, fire, and agro-forestry.
4	Scenario	The countries develop scenarios for climate changes and for the changing conditions for plant development.
5	Trends and forecasts	CCD – Article 10.3c- the use of seasonal and climate forecasts for strengthening of the capacity for combating, and eliminating the consequences of, draughts; CP - ICCD/COP(5)/CST4 –established specialized groups for elaboration of early warning systems
6	Inventories and inventory lists	The countries should make provisions for inventory of polluted and degraded lands (MOEW/Executive Environment Protection Agency);
7	Costing/evaluation of benefits/damages/losses/emissions	The countries should make provisions for costing of the losses of agricultural and other land from degradation or draught (Institute of Economy, BAS);
8	Assessment of performance	CP – Decision 6/COP3 (ICCD/COP (3)/20/Add.1) – on the founding of a special working group for an in-depth analysis of the implementation of the Convention by the states which are parties to it.

1.6.3. Requirements for the quality and format of the CP information (requirements for the reports)		
1	Periodicity	CCD – Article 22.2c- CP carries out periodic reviews of the national reports and makes recommendations on these reports; 22.8- CP may make periodic requests for information from the national and international competent organizations; 26.3- the countries submit periodic information on the implementation of action programs according to Articles 9 to 15 of the UNCCD;
2	Allowable error	
3	Format set by the Secretariat	CCD – Article 22.2c- CP defines the format for presentation of the information in accordance with Article.26 of the UNCCD; CP - ICCD/CRIC(1)/INF.7 – sets the format and content of the National Report (guidelines);
1.7. Common requirements for the parties to the CCD;		
1	Fulfilment of the commitments under the Convention	CCD – Article 4 the countries should fulfil their commitments under the Convention through coordination of efforts and application of an integrated approach to the various aspects of desertification; 5-giving priority and elaboration of strategies for combating of desertification, integration of strategies for eradication of poverty, strengthening of the cooperation among all stakeholders to preserve land and water resources, use of existing mechanisms and agreements for mobilization of financial resources; securing local population involvement in the combating of desertification;
2	Implementation Reporting	CCD – Article 26- submission of regular reports to the CP about measures taken to combat desertification, detailed description of the strategies and action programs under the UNCCD;
3	Dissemination of information for the public	CCD – Article 5d-ensuring awareness of the local population, particularly women and youngsters; 16f-provision for the local population of complete and constant access to relevant information; 18.1a- us of all available types of information systems and mechanisms for coordination and dissemination of information;
4	Public involvement	CCD – Article 10.2f-efficient and complete involvement of the local population at all levels of policy planning and decision making; 19.3c- broad involvement in training and knowledge dissemination activities; 19.3f-interdisciplinary programs involving the public to create awareness about desertification issues; Annex Article 3.2 – organized processes of advisory involvement of the local communities and NGOs;
5	Training and capacity building	CCD – Article 19.1- strengthening of the scientific and research capacity at the national level; creation and strengthening of the auxiliary units and services for use and dissemination of knowledge, practices, know-how; organizing of adequate training and presentation of relevant technologies; training of managers and leaders;
1.8. Participants in CCD Implementation		
1	Government institutions and organizations *	CCD – Articles 3c;5c;6a;6e;8.1;9.1;10.22;11;12;13.1d;14.1;14.2;15;16;16b;16d;17.1f;18.1c;19.1;19.1i;19.1j;19.2;19.4;20.5b;

		21.1c;22.1h
2	Regional authorities*	CCD – articles 4b;16d;20.5b;
3	Local authorities*	CCD – Articles 3a;3c;10.2e;10.2f;13.1b;13.1c;16;16b;16g;17.1b;17.1f;18.1b;18.2a;18.2b;19.1;19.1a;19.1c;19.1d;19.2;21.3;
4	Private business/enterprises, trade organizations #	CCD – articles 6d;10.2e;17.1f;20.2d;20.4;21.3;
5	The scientific community#	CCD – articles 9.1;9.3;16e;17.1;17.1c;17.1d;17.1f;17.2;19.1b;19.4;
6	Citizens/the public #	CCD – Articles 3a;3c;5d;17.1b;17.1d;17.1f;19.1a;19.3b;19.3c;19.3e;19.3f;
7	Non-Governmental Organizations #	CCD – Articles 3c;4.2f;5d;6d;9.3;10.2f;13.1b;14.2;16d;18.2a;19.1a;19.3;20.4;21.1c;21.1d;21.3;21.5c;22.1h;
8	Media	CCD – Article 19.3a;

Notes and explanations of the table:

1.8. Participants in CCD Implementation

- * compulsory under the Convention,
- # recommended explicitly by the Convention
- not marked – recognized as required or not explicitly mentioned

Annex 7 – Table 1.2: Requirements of the UN Convention on Biodiversity

		Decision of the CBD
1.1. Principles and approaches		
1	Prevention/protection/conservation	CBD 1 ... conservation of biodiversity”; article 8 of the CBD “in situ” conservation; article 9 of the CBD “ex situ” conservation;
2	Policies and measures consistent with sustainable development.	CP IV /Decision 15 ¹² ... the Executive Secretary to provide inputs based on the above submissions to the discussion at the Commission on Sustainable Development to ensure that any future work of the Commission on Sustainable Development in these areas fully incorporates biological diversity considerations and makes full use of existing materials and national guidelines”.
3	Equal responsibilities and differentiated obligations of the countries	CBD 3 ... the states have, according to the UN Charter and to international law, the right and the responsibility to guarantee that the activities under their jurisdiction or control do not cause harm to the environment”, and their differentiated obligations are presented throughout the CBD 8 (m); 9 (e); 12; 16/2 “access to technologies and their transfer to developing countries should be secured and/or facilitated at most favourable conditions”; CBD 16/3; 17/1 etc. The form of the national reports presents various questions concerning “developing country Party & Party with economy in transition”.
4	Fair distribution of benefits and losses	CBD 1... the fair and reasonable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources through the relevant transfer of technologies ...”; Article 8 (j) of the CBD; Article 15.7 of the CBD “access to genetic resources”; CBD 19/2 ... transfer of biotechnologies...; CP IV Decision 8, CP VI Decision 24, CP VII Decision 19.
5	Use of market mechanisms, economic efficiency measures and measures encouraging affordable and accessible technologies	Article 11 of the CBD “... Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.”; Article 20/1 of the CBD
6	Incentives for sustainable use of resources	Article 11 of the CBD “... Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.”; Decision 18 of the CP III, Decision 10A of

¹² “Programme for the further implementation of Agenda 21” и “Parties to provide information to the Executive Secretary on the biodiversity-related activities of the Commission on Sustainable Development”

		the CP IV , CP V/ Decision, Decision 15 of the CP VI and Decision 18 of the CP VII.
7	Complex approaches	Decision 10 of the CP II “Encourages the use of integrated marine and coastal area management”
8	Integration of the objectives of the Convention into the development programs	6 (b) of the CBD “... Integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into plans, programs and policies.”
9	Application of an ecosystem approach	Decision 6 of the CP V “Calls upon Parties, other Governments, and international organizations to apply, as appropriate, the ecosystem approach...” Decision 12 of the CP VI, Decision 11 of the CP VII.
10	Creation of new employment and new skills and behaviour	CBD Article 10 (c) and (d) of the CBD “Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources” and “Support local populations to develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced”
1.2. Political, Legislative and Economic Framework for Achieving of the CBD Objectives		
1.2.a Specific policies, strategies, programs and plans to fulfil the requirements of the CBD		
1	Long-term strategies, programs	Article 6 (a) of the CBD “Develop national strategies, plans or programs”
2	Action Plans	Article 8 (c) of the CBD “Regulate or manage biological resources ... with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use”
3	Normative acts	Article.8 (k) of the CBD “Develop or maintain necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions”; Article 15.7 of the CBD; Article 16.3 of the CBD; Article 19.1 of the CBD;
4	Management plans (for regions, resources, and sectors, for the purpose of applying the Convention)	Article 6 (b) of the CBD “Integrate ... the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans”; Article 8 (b) of the CBD “Develop, where necessary, guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas”; Article 10 (b) of the CBD

1.2.b Economic and Financial Mechanisms for Integration of the CBD Objectives into Development

Article 11 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party shall **adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives** for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.”; Decision 18 of the CP III, Decision 10A of the CP IV, Decision 15 of the CP V, Decision 15 of the CP VI, and Decision 18 of the CP VII.

Cross-Cutting Issue “Economics Trade and Incentive measures”; CITES (**controlled trading**)

Article 10 (b) of the CBD “Adopt **measures** relating to the use of biological resources to **avoid or minimize adverse impacts** on biological diversity”; Article 11 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party shall adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity.”; Decision 18 of the CP III, Decision 10A of the CP IV, Decision 15 of the CP V, Decision 15 of the CP VI, and Decision 18 of the CP VII.

Article 16.5 of the CBD “**patents and other intellectual property rights** may have an influence on the implementation of the CBD”; Decisions II/12, III/17 “Governments, and relevant international and regional organizations, to conduct and communicate ... case studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Convention's objectives”

Article 15.7 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party shall take **legislative, administrative or policy measures, as appropriate** ... with the aim of **sharing in a fair and equitable way the results**”

Article 14 (a) of the CBD “Introduce appropriate procedures requiring **environmental impact assessment** of its proposed projects”

Article 8 (a) of the CBD “establish **a system of protected areas**” and (b) “develop guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of the protected areas”

Article 16 of the CBD “**provide and/or facilitate access for and transfer of technologies**”; Decision 16 of the CP III “Emphasizes the importance of technology transfer in the achievement of each of the three objectives of the Convention”.

1.3. Interrelation between the economic activities, ecosystems and conventions							
Ecosystems/ economic activities and orientations¹³	Marine and coastal ecosystems	Arable lands	Forest ecosystems	Inland fresh- water ecosystems (rivers, lakes)	Mountain and semi-mountain areas	Dry and arid areas	Meadows and pastures
Forestry			Decision V/4	Decision IV/4			
Agriculture		Decision III/ 10 Annex I	Decision III/ 10 Annex I	Decision III/ 4 Annex	Decision III/ 10 Annex I	Decision III/ 10 Annex I Decision V/23	
Autotransport							
Energy							
Industry							
Water supply and waste water management				Decision III/ 4 Annex	Decision VII/27	Decision V/23	
Waste management							
Land use		Decision V/5			Decision VII/27		
Tourism	Decision VII/14	Decision VII/14	Decision VII/14	Decision VII/14 Decision III/ 4 Annex	Decision VII/14	Decision VII/14 Decision V/23	
Fisheries and aquacultures	Decision II/ 10 Annex I			Decision III/ 4 Annex Decision III/ 4 Annex			
Water transport				Decision III/ 4 Annex			
The achievement of the CBD objectives suggests activities in the ecosystem or in the sector							
The CBD contains language, decisions and/or programs affecting the ecosystem and/or sector							
<p>Notes and explanations of the table:</p> <p>The CBD has working programs, ready or under preparation, for protection and sustainable use of biological diversity in the following ecosystems:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems 2. Programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity 3. Programme of work for forest biological diversity 							

¹³ NIS classification, approved with Order No. RD 07-228/12.12.2003. of the NIS Chairman.

4. Agricultural biological diversity
5. Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dry-land, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems
6. Mountain biological diversity

Each of these programs stresses upon the need for integration of the objectives and goals related to the conservation of biodiversity in various ecosystems through sectoral or cross-sectoral policies, strategies, plans etc. using the ecosystem approach. Different working programs mention some sectors where integration of objectives and goals is recommended (sectors highlighted in blue), but the complete list of possible sectors and economic directions for integration is left for the member states.

1.4. International cooperation

1	Exchange of information and good practices	Article 17 of the CBD “exchange of information” and many decisions of the CP: Decision 3 of the CP II; Decision 4 of the CP III and Decision 2 of the CP IV concerning CHM
2	Transfer of technologies, know-how	Article 16 of the CBD “transfer of technologies” and Article 19 of the CBD “handling of biotechnologies” and Decision 17 of the CP III (intellectual property); Decision 3 of the CP IV (biological safety) and Decision 1 of the CP V (developed ICCP plan); Decision 29 of the CP VII.
3	Financial support	Article 20.1 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party undertakes to provide financial support in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the CBD”; Article 20.2. of the CBD “The developed country Parties shall provide new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties” and Article 21 of the CBD and approximately ten decisions of the CP.
4	Regional programs	Decision 20 of the CP VI “Parties to take steps to harmonize policies and programmes, at the national level, among the various multilateral environmental agreements and relevant regional initiatives, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in their implementation, at the national, regional and international levels”. Each of the 6 programs of the CBD for conservation of biodiversity in various ecosystems recommends development of national and regional plans for achieving their objectives.

1.5. Systems for management/structures/functions recommended and/or required for the implementation of the CBD;

1	Sectors/products/resources/ production units subject to special regimes	The Cartagena Protocol places the GMO under a special regime – Decision EM-I/3 of the CP I.
2	Monitoring of users/ polluters	Article 10 (b) of the CBD “Adopt measures relating to the use of biological resources to avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity”; Article 7 (c) of the CBD “Identify processes and

		categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts”.
3	Development of national reports/ inventories to the Convention	Article 26 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party shall present to the Conference of the Parties reports”.
4	Performance monitoring and control	Article 7 (b) of the CBD “Monitor the components of biological diversity identified” and (c) of the CBD “Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts ... and monitor their effects”; Article 8 (g) of the CBD; Decision 8 of the CP VII.
5	Inter-agency coordination	As an international convention, the CBD and the decisions of the CP highlight international cooperation and coordination, and no specific recommendations for improved inter-agency coordination within the national jurisdiction are made. A broader interpretation of Article 6 (b) of the CBD on integration of the objectives of the CBD into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programs and policies may include such a recommendation. Various decisions of the CP also make similar recommendations (such as: Decision 1 of the CP VII “ <i>Invites</i> Parties and other Governments to enhance cross-sectoral integration and inter-sectoral collaboration on the implementation of the expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity at all levels, in particular at national and sub national levels”).
6	Warning and reaction	Article 14 (d) and (e) of the CBD “In the case of imminent or grave danger or damage, originating under its jurisdiction or control, to biological diversity within the area under jurisdiction of other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, notify immediately the potentially affected States of such danger or damage, as well as initiate action to prevent or minimize such danger or damage” and “Promote national arrangements for emergency responses”.
7	Interaction with the scientific community	Article 12 of the CBD “The Contracting Parties must establish and maintain programmes for scientific and technical education and training”; Article 18 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party shall promote technical and scientific cooperation ... special attention should be given to the development and strengthening of national capabilities, by means of human resources development and institution building”; Decision 18 of the CP VI.
8	Public relations	Article 13 of the CBD “Public education and awareness”, (a) “The contracting parties shall promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity”; Decision 17 of the CP V. Decision 19 of the CP VI.
9	Trading	The CBD does not require any specific trade regulations but the Secretariat is working closely with the World Trade Organization on these issues (Decision 7 of the CP III; Decision 15 of the CP IV. Decision 26B of the CP VI. Decision 10 of the CP VI. Decision 24 E of the CP VI and Decision 20 of the CP VI). Also, the CBD is in close cooperation with CITES.

10	Selection of investment projects	Article 14 (a) of the CBD “Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects”
11	Environmental impact assessments	Article 14 (a) of the CBD “Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects” and (b) “Introduce appropriate arrangements to ensure that the environmental consequences of its programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account”; Decision 10 of the CP IV. Decision 18 of the CP V. Decision 7A of the CP VI; Decision 7 and Decision 17 of the CP VII.
1.6. Information and scientific resources required/recommended for the implementation of the CBD		
1.6.1. Data for the conventions		
1	Land use (by type)	X
2	Vegetation (by type)	X
3	Forests (by type, condition, density)	X
5	Forestry and logging	X
6	Soils (by type)	X
7	Agriculture (by type)	X
8	Use of nitrous compounds, fertilizers and other agro-chemicals	
9	Livestock numbers (by species)	X
10	Wetlands	X
11	Marine ecosystems	X
12	Coastal areas	X
13	Weather (temperature, precipitation, etc.)	X
14	Topography (heights, slopes, etc.)	X
15	Hydrological characteristics/water resources	X
16	Assessment of areas endangered with desertification	
17	Flora, fauna, mushrooms (species, density, populations)	X
18	Habitats of endangered species	X

19	Protected areas (type, condition)	X
20	Demographic characteristics (population, settlements, etc.)	X
21	Technical infrastructure (roads, power lines)	X
22	Industry	
23	Energy sources/fuels/raw materials (by type)	
1.6.2. Requirements/recommendations for analytical and scientific products		
1	Indicators:	Article 7 (b) and (c) of the CBD; Decision 7 of the CP V “Encourages Parties and Governments to establish or increase regional cooperation in the field of indicators” и “Requests the Executive Secretary, in broad consultation with Parties, drawing on the roster of experts, and in collaboration with other relevant organizations, bodies and processes, to carry out the pending activities set out in the work programme on indicators of biological diversity”; Decision 7 of the CP VI; Decision 8 of the CP VII.
2	Maps	Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and the Wild Flora and Fauna” Article 4. (1) On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II ... The list shall be transmitted to the Commission, within 3 years of the notification of this Directive, together with information on each site. That information shall include a cartographic presentation of the territory ...”
3	Geographic information systems	
4	Scenario	
5	Trends and forecasts	Article 14 (a) of the CBD “Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects”
6	Inventories and inventory lists	Article 7 (a) of the CBD “Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use”
7	Costing/evaluation of benefits/damages/losses/emissions	Article 14 (a) of the CBD “Introduce appropriate procedures requiring environmental impact assessment of its proposed projects” Decision 15 of the CP V. Decision 15A of the CP VI;
8	Assessment of performance	Article 26 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party shall present to the Conference of the Parties, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention”; Decisions 6 and 30 of the CP

		VII.
1.6.3. Requirements for the quality and format of the CP information (requirements for the reports)		
1	Periodicity	Article 26 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties”. Decision 17 of the CP II; Decision 14 of the CP IV. Decision 19 of the CP V. Decision 25 of the CP VI and Decision 25 of the CP VII.
2	Allowable error	
3	Format set by the Secretariat	Decision 17 of the CP II “the Conference of the Parties will determine the intervals and form of subsequent national reports”; Decision 25 of the CP VI and Decision 25 of the CP VII.
1.7. General requirements for the parties to the CBD		
1	Fulfilment of the commitments under the Convention	Article 1 of the CBD “The objectives of this Convention, to be pursued in accordance with its relevant provisions, are ...”
2	Implementation Reporting	Article 26 of the CBD “Each Contracting Party shall present to the Conference of the Parties, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention”;
3	Dissemination of information for the public	Article 13 (a) of the CBD “The Contracting Parties shall promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biological diversity, as well as its propagation through media”; Decision 10 C of the CP IV. Decision 17 of the CP V. Decision 19 of the CP VI. Decision 24 of the CP VII.
4	Public involvement	Article 14 (a) of the CBD “introduce appropriate procedures ... allow for public participation in such procedures”.
5	Training and capacity building	Article 12 (a) of the CBD; Article 18.2. of the CBD “special attention should be given to the development and strengthening of national capabilities, by means of human resources development and institution building” and Article 18.4. of the CBD “The Contracting Parties shall promote cooperation in the training of personnel and exchange of experts” and Article 13 of the CBD “Public education and training ... inclusion of these topics in educational programs ... in developing public education and awareness programs”.
1.8. Participants in CBD Implementation		
1	Government institutions and organizations *	X*
2	Regional authorities *	X*
3	Local authorities *	X*

4	Private business/enterprises, trade organizations #	Article 10 (e) of the CBD “Encourage cooperation between its governmental authorities and its private sector”; Article 16.4. of the CBD “Each Contracting Party shall ... with the aim that the private sector facilitates access to, joint development and transfer of technology”.
5	The scientific community *	Article 12 of the CBD “Research and Training”; Article 18 of the CBD “Technical and Scientific Cooperation”.
6	Citizens/the public #	Article 14 (a) of the CBD “allow for public participation in such procedures”.
7	Non-Governmental Organizations #	Decision 28 of the CP VII “joint NGO statement and joint NGO commitment on protected areas to support the implementation of a strong programme of work on protected areas under the CBD”; Decision 10 of the CP IV “ <u>Urges</u> Parties to promote education on biological diversity through relevant institutions, including non-governmental organizations”.
8	Media #	Article 13 (a) of the CBD “as well as its propagation through media”.

Note:

1.8. Participants in CBD Implementation

* recommended explicitly by the Convention, # recommended explicitly by the Convention; not marked – recognized as required or not explicitly mentioned

Annex 8 – Table 1.3: Requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

		Decision of the UNFCCC
1.1. Principles and approaches		
1	Prevention/protection/conservation	<p>UNFCCC 3/3: The Parties should take precautionary measures to anticipate, prevent or minimize the causes of climate change and mitigate its adverse effects. 3.</p> <p>KP 2/3: The Parties included in Annex I¹⁴ shall strive to implement policies and measures under this Article in such a way as to minimize adverse effects, including the adverse effects of climate change, effects on international trade, and social, environmental and economic impacts on other Parties, especially developing country Parties.... The Conference of the Parties ... may take further action, as appropriate, to promote the implementation of the provisions of this paragraph</p>
2	Policies and measures consistent with sustainable development.	<p>UNFCCC 3/4 The Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development.</p> <p>UNFCCC, 4/1/d: The Parties shall ... promote sustainable management, and promote and cooperate in the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including biomass, forests and oceans as well as other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems;</p> <p>KP 10: All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and their specific national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, without introducing any new commitments for Parties not included in Annex I, but reaffirming existing commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and continuing to advance the implementation of these commitments in order to achieve sustainable development, taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 3, 5 and 7, of the Convention...</p>
3	Equal responsibilities and differentiated obligations of the countries	<p>UNFCCC 3/1: The Parties should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind, on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.</p>

¹⁴ Annex I countries have committed to reducing their emissions to certain levels. These are developed and other industrial countries, mainly those in transition. Bulgaria is included in Annex I.

		UNFCCC 4/6: In the implementation of their commitments under paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Convention (Obligations), a certain degree of flexibility shall be allowed to the Parties included in Annex I undergoing the process of transition to a market economy.
4	Fair distribution of benefits and losses	
5	Use of market mechanisms, economic efficiency measures and measures encouraging affordable and accessible technologies	KP 2/1/(a)/(v) Each Party shall apply policies ... for progressive reduction or phasing out of market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of market instruments;
6	Incentives for sustainable use of resources	
7	Complex approaches	
8	Integration of the objectives of the Convention into the development programs	X
9	Application of an ecosystem approach	X
10	Creation of new employment and new skills and behaviour	
1.2. Political, legislative and economic framework for achievement of the objectives of the Convention		
1.2.a Specific policies, strategies, programs and plans to fulfil the requirements of the conventions		
1	Long-term strategies, programs	<p>KP 10/a: The Parties shall ... Formulate, where relevant and to the extent possible, cost-effective national programs to improve the quality of local emission factors, activity data and/or models which reflect the socio-economic conditions of each Party for the preparation and periodic updating of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties, and consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of national communications adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>KP 10/b: The Parties shall ... formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where</p>

		appropriate, regional programs containing measures to mitigate climate change and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change: KP 10/b/i: Such (national and regional) programs would, inter alia, concern the energy, transport and industry sectors as well as agriculture, forestry and waste management. Furthermore, adaptation technologies and methods for improving spatial planning would improve adaptation to climate change.
2	Action Plans	X
3	Normative acts	
4	Management plans (for regions, resources, and sectors, for the purpose of applying the Convention)	UNFCCC, 4/1/f: Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture; KP 2/1/a/vi: Each Party shall apply policies ... for encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;

1.2.b Economic and Financial Mechanisms for Integration of the UNFCC Objectives into Development

KP 2/1/(a)/(v): Each Party shall implement policies ... for progressive reduction or phasing out of **market imperfections, fiscal incentives, tax and duty exemptions and subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors** that run counter to the objective of the Convention and application of **market instruments**; KP 2/1/a/vi: Each Party shall apply policies ... for encouragement of appropriate reforms in relevant sectors aimed at promoting policies and measures which limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;

1.3. Interrelation between the economic activities, ecosystems and the UNFCC

Ecosystems/ economic activities and orientations	Coastal zones and marine ecosystems	Arable lands	Forests	Inland fresh- water ecosystems (rivers, lakes)	Mountain and semi-mountain areas	Dry and arid areas	Meadows and pastures	
Forestry and logging (forestation and sustainable use of resources)			KP 2/1/(a)/(ii)		KP 2/1/(a)/(ii)		KP 2/1/(a)/(ii)	
Agriculture		KP 2/1/(a)/(iii)			KP 2/1/(a)/(iii)	KP 2/1/(a)/(iii)	KP 2/1/(a)/(iii)	

Overland transport		KP 2/1/(a)/(vii)	KP 2/1/(a)/(vii)		KP 2/1/(a)/(vii)	KP 2/1/(a)/(vii)	KP 2/1/(a)/(vii)	
energy, energy efficiency and fuels		KP 2/1/(a)/(i)	KP 2/1/(a)/(i)					
industry, (Manufacturing industries and construction, chemical production, production of metals, production and use of halogenated carbons and sulphur-fluoride containing substances; use of solvents and other product, other produce)		KP 2/1/(a)/(i)	KP 2/1/(a)/(i)					
Collection, treatment and distribution of water (Wastewater handling)				KP, Annex A; Sectors and source categories				
Solid waste disposal on land, Waste incineration		KP 2/1/(a)/(viii)			KP 2/1/(a)/(viii)		KP Article 2.1.a. (viii)	
Land use	KP 10/(b)/(i)	KP 10/(b)/(i)	KP 10/(b)/(i)		KP 10/(b)/(i)	KP 10/(b)/(i)	KP 10/(b)/(i)	
Tourism								
Fisheries and								

aquacultures								
Water transport	KP 2/2.							
1.4. International cooperation								
1	Exchange of information and good practices	<p>UNFCCC, 4/1/g: The Parties shall ... promote and cooperate in scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and other research, systematic observation and development of data archives.</p> <p>UNFCCC, 5/a: In carrying out their commitments under Article 4/1/g, the Parties shall:</p> <p>a) Support and further develop, as appropriate, international and intergovernmental programs and networks or organizations aimed at defining, conducting, assessing and financing research, data collection and systematic observation, taking into account the need to minimize duplication of effort;</p> <p>b) Support international and intergovernmental efforts to strengthen systematic observation and national scientific and technical research capacities and capabilities, particularly in developing countries, and to promote access to, and the exchange of, data and analyses thereof obtained from areas beyond national jurisdiction;</p> <p>UNFCCC, 4/1/h: The Parties shall... promote and cooperate in the full, open and prompt exchange of relevant scientific, technological, technical, socio-economic and legal information ...</p> <p>UNFCCC 6/a/i: In carrying out their commitments under Article 4, paragraph 1(i), the Parties shall:</p> <p>b) Cooperate in and promote, at the international level, and, where appropriate, using existing bodies:</p> <p>(ii) The development and implementation of education and training programs, including the strengthening of national institutions and the exchange or secondment of personnel to train experts in this field, in particular for developing countries.</p> <p>KP 10/e: All Parties shall... cooperate in scientific and technical research and promote the maintenance and the development of systematic observation systems and development of data archives to reduce uncertainties related to the climate system, the adverse impacts of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies, and promote the development and strengthening of endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in international and intergovernmental efforts, programs and networks on research and systematic observation, taking into account Article 5 of the Convention.</p>						
2	Transfer of technologies,	UNFCCC, 4/1/c: The Parties shall... Promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion,						

	know-how	<p>including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol in all relevant sectors, including the energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management sectors;</p> <p>UNFCCC 4/5: The developed country Parties and other developed Parties included in Annex II shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties, particularly developing country Parties, to enable them to implement the provisions of the Convention. In this process, the developed country Parties shall support the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of developing country Parties. Other Parties and organizations in a position to do so may also assist in facilitating the transfer of such technologies.</p> <p>KP 10/c: All Parties shall ... cooperate in the promotion of effective modalities for the development, application and diffusion of, and take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies, know-how, practices and processes pertinent to climate change, in particular to developing countries, including the formulation of policies and programs for the effective transfer of environmentally sound technologies that are publicly owned or in the public domain and the creation of an enabling environment for the private sector, to promote and enhance the transfer of, and access to, environmentally sound technologies.</p>
3	Financial support	<p>UNFCCC 11/1: A mechanism for the provision of financial resources on a grant or concessional basis, including for the transfer of technology, is hereby defined. It shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of the Parties, which shall decide on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria related to this Convention. Its operation shall be entrusted to one or more existing international entities.</p>
4	Regional programs	<p>UNFCCC 4/1/b: The Parties shall... Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programs containing measures to mitigate climate change ...</p> <p>KP 10/a: The Parties shall ... Formulate, where relevant and to the extent possible, cost-effective ... and, where appropriate, regional programs to improve the quality of local emission factors, activity data and/or models which reflect the socio-economic conditions of each Party for the preparation and periodic updating of national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, using comparable methodologies to be agreed upon by the</p>

		<p>Conference of the Parties, and consistent with the guidelines for the preparation of national communications adopted by the Conference of the Parties.</p> <p>KP 10/b: The Parties shall ... formulate, implement, publish and regularly update national and, where appropriate, regional programs containing measures to mitigate climate change and measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change:</p> <p>KP 10/b/i: Such (national and regional) programs would, inter alia, concern the energy, transport and industry sectors as well as agriculture, forestry and waste management. Furthermore, adaptation technologies and methods for improving spatial planning would improve adaptation to climate change.</p>
1.5. Systems for management/structures/functions recommended and/or required for the implementation of the conventions;		
1	Sectors/products/resources/production units subject to special regimes	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
2	Monitoring of users/polluters	Marrakech agreement (CP 7) – with reference to the implementation of Article 7, paragraph 4 of the Kyoto Protocol, each Party shall create and maintain a National Registry for accurate accounting of prescribed and other emission quantities (emissions credits).
3	Development of national reports/ inventories to the Convention	<p>The national inventories shall be submitted annually – not later than April 15. Regarding the national communications, the deadlines are determined by the Conference of the Parties as proposed by the Convention Executive Authority. So far 3 national communications have been requested from the Parties – in 1996, 1998 and 2002. The fourth national communication should be ready by 1.01.2006.</p> <p>KP 7/1. Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its annual inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, submitted in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, the necessary supplementary information for the purposes of ensuring compliance with Article 4, to be determined in accordance with paragraph 3 below.</p>
4	Performance monitoring and control	KP 5/1. Each Party included in Annex I shall have in place, no later than one year prior to the start of the first commitment period, a national system for the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.
5	Inter-agency coordination	

6	Warning and reaction	
7	Interaction with the scientific community	KP 10/e: All Parties shall...cooperate in scientific and technical research and promote the maintenance and the development of systematic observation systems and development of data archives to reduce uncertainties related to the climate system, the adverse impacts of climate change and the economic and social consequences of various response strategies, and promote the development and strengthening of endogenous capacities and capabilities to participate in international and intergovernmental efforts, programs and networks on research and systematic observation, taking into account Article 5 of the Convention. ¹⁵
8	Public relations	Working Program from New Delhi concerning Article 6 of the UNFCCC.
9	Trading	KP 17: The Conference of the Parties shall define the relevant principles, modalities, rules and guidelines, in particular for verification, reporting and accountability for emissions trading. The Parties included in Annex B may participate in emissions trading for the purposes of fulfilling their commitments under Article 3 (of the Protocol). Any such trading shall be supplemental to domestic actions for the purpose of meeting quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments under that Article. The CP 7 agreement (Marrakech) contains detailed guidelines for the flexible mechanisms (Bulgaria may participate in joint implementation and emissions trading).
10	Selection of investment projects	
11	Environmental impact assessments	Marrakech Agreement (KC7), Annex on the Framework for Capacity Building in Countries with Economies in Transition.
1.6. Information and scientific resources required/recommended for the implementation of the conventions		
1.6.1. Data for the conventions		
1	Land use (by type)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
2	Vegetation (by type)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines

¹⁵ This article of the Kyoto Protocol refers mainly to cooperation between the authorities of the Convention and the scientific community. For a country to participate in scientific work and analyses in support of CP decisions, it should have the necessary scientific potential. The same applies to the cases where one party wants the impact of climate changes on other ecosystems to be assessed in order for it to take the necessary measures for adaptation and/or to present to the CP requirements for assistance or special conditions for implementation.

3	Forests (by type, condition, density)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
5	Forestry, logging and forest products	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
6	Soils (by type)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
7	Agriculture (by type)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
8	Use of nitrous compounds, fertilizers and other agro-chemicals	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
9	Livestock numbers (by species)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
10	Wetlands	
11	Marine ecosystems	
12	Coastal areas	
13	Weather (temperature, precipitation, etc.)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
14	Topography (heights, slopes, etc.)	
15	Hydrology/Water resources	
16	Assessment of areas endangered with desertification	
17	Flora, fauna, mushrooms (species, density, populations)	
18	Habitats of endangered species	
19	Protected areas/locations (type, condition)	
20	Demographic characteristics (population, settlements, etc.)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines

21	Technical infrastructure (roads, power lines)	
22	Industry, (manufacturing processes, chemical production, production of metals, production and use of halogenated carbons and sulphur-fluoride containing substances; use of solvents and other products and processes)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
23	Energy sources/fuels/raw materials (by type)	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
1.6.2. Requirements/recommendations for analytical and scientific products		
1	Indicators:	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
2	Maps	
3	Geographic information systems	
4	Scenario	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
5	Trends and forecasts	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
6	Inventories and inventory lists	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines KP 7/1: Each Party included in Annex I shall incorporate in its annual inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.
7	Costing/evaluation of benefits/damages/losses/emissions	The Agreement CP 7 (Marrakech) on the guidelines of participation in flexible mechanisms.
8	Assessment of implementation	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
1.6.3. Requirements for the quality and format of the CP information (requirements for the reports)		
1	Periodicity	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
2	Allowable error	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines

3	Format set by the Secretariat	UNFCCC/CP/1999/7 – Reporting and reviewing guidelines
1.7. Common requirements for the parties to the conventions		
1	Fulfilment of the commitments under the Convention	KP 3/2 Each Party included in Annex 1 shall, not later than 2005, have made visible advances in fulfilling its commitments set out in the Kyoto Protocol.
2	Implementation Reporting	KPI 2/1/(a)/(v) See above
3	Dissemination of information for the public	Working Program from New Delhi concerning Article 6 of the UNFCCC.
4	Public involvement	Working Program from New Delhi concerning Article 6 of the UNFCCC.
5	Training and capacity building	Working Program from New Delhi concerning Article 6 of the UNFCCC, part E (Annex): as part of their national programs and activities, the Parties ... may develop and apply a number of items, including education capacities.
1.8. Participants in the implementation of the Convention.		
1	Government institutions and organizations	X*
2	Regional authorities	
3	Local authorities	X
4	Private business/enterprises, trade organizations	X*
5	The scientific community	X*
6	Citizens/the public	X*
7	Non-Governmental Organizations	X*
8	Media	X

Key:

Achieving the UNFCCC objectives suggests activities in the sector and it concerns the particular ecosystem
The UFCCC contains language, decisions and/or programs affecting the ecosystem and/or sector
UNFCCC contains no language, decisions and/or programs for the ecosystem, but the sectors that are subject to the policies and measures affect the ecosystem

Notes and explanations of the table:

1.3. Interrelation between the economic activities, ecosystems and conventions

The UNFCCC or the Kyoto Protocol (KP) contain no explicit language identifying ecosystems of particular interest for the implementation of the Convention. The KP presents a list of sectors, directions and specific activities of significance for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. These sectors, directions and specific activities are related to the functioning of certain ecosystems which are not mentioned explicitly because it is assumed that climate changes affect and change the functions of all ecosystems.

1.8. Participants in the implementation of the Convention.

- * compulsory under the Convention,
- # recommended explicitly by the Convention
- not marked – recognized as required or not explicitly mentioned

Annex 9 – Table 2: Goals in Each Convention in the Common Capacity Areas

Table 2 is based on the thematic reports and presents the capacity building assets and objectives of each convention in their common areas. The common needs and areas that will be most conducive to achieving the common objectives can be derived from this table.

The table is organized as follows:

2.A. Political, economic and legislative framework: Assets and needs for further building of the relevant political, economic and legislative framework and a set of policies and laws to fulfil the requirements of the relevant convention

2.A.1 Political and economic framework: convention-specific objectives and assets

2.A.2 Legislative framework: convention-specific objectives and assets

2.B. Resources: Assets and needs for strengthening and/or building of institutions and structures, human potential with knowledge and skills, the necessary information resources (data and information) and available and required financial resources

2.B.1 Institutions/structures: convention-specific objectives and assets

2.B.2 Human resources: convention-specific objectives and assets

2.B.3 Convention-specific data and information and exchange mechanisms: convention-specific objectives and assets

2.B.4 Financial resources: convention-specific objectives and assets

2.C. Public support Assets and needs for provision of information and public participation in activities contributing to the application of the respective convention

2.D. Coordination: Assets and requirements for improved inter-relations between institutions/organizations, processes.

2.A. Political, economic and legislative framework

2.A.1 Political and economic framework – is there a political and economic framework for implementation of the conventions, does it work well

2.A.1.1 Capacity improvement goals		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.A.1.1.a Specific policies, programs, strategies and plans		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Developed and adopted long-term strategy and national UNCCD action program. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Solidification of a state policy for development of science and biodiversity technologies, reflected in the Scientific Research Encouragement Act; ❖ Adoption of a program for incentives and financial mechanisms for biodiversity conservation in Bulgaria; ❖ Development of a national program for scientific and applied research of biological diversity, biosafety, conservation of genetic resources and costing of biodiversity components. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Development of a national strategy on climate change; ❖ An emission trading policy included in the forthcoming national climate change strategy ❖ A joint implementation policy included in the forthcoming national climate change strategy ❖ A decision for a National system for assessment of anthropogenic greenhouse emissions included in the National Environmental Strategy.
2.A.1.1.b Integration in development plans		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Updated existing programs and plans at national, regional and local levels to include the UNCCD commitments; ❖ Specific goals for combating of desertification included in the development plans of local administrations in the areas affected by desertification; ❖ Good practices for sustainable management of natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Urgent need to develop a national program/plan for integrated management of the Black sea coast with particular attention to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. 	
2.A.1.1.c Integration in sectoral policies, programs, strategies, plans		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Updated existing programs and plans at national, regional and local levels to include the UNCCD commitments; ❖ Specific goals for combating of desertification included in the plans of local administrations in the areas affected by desertification; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Better synchronization of the sector policy and strategy implementation plans (such as the National Agriculture and Rural Development Plan, the National Forestry Policy and Strategy Implementation Plan, the National Eco-Tourism Strategy Implementation Plan) with the National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and the National Biodiversity Conservation Plan; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Elaborated climate change sectoral programs

	❖ Creation of operational mechanisms for consideration of the concerns for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the sectoral policies and their related program documents, with a view to securing sustainable development.	
2.A.1.1.d Forests		
	❖ Specific measures for conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity in forests should be included in the Action Plan of the National Forestry Policy and Strategy for Sustainable Development of the Forestry Sector.	
2.A.1.1.e Agriculture		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Development and efficient implementation of land degradation prevention measures; ❖ Long-term programs and systems for preferences in agricultural development in areas affected by long draughts developed and adopted; ❖ Environmentally sound technologies introduced in Bulgaria's current agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Accelerate the implementation of biodiversity conservation measures from the National Agriculture and Rural Development Plan – conservation of local and traditional breeds and varieties; conservation of traditional local practices, compatible with the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; increased farmer awareness of environmental protection. 	
2.A.1.1.f International cooperation		
:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Consistent government policy for active international cooperation (in relation to the access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits, international exchange of information, joint research and exchange of technologies). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ An emission trading policy included in the forthcoming national climate change strategy ❖ A joint implementation policy included in the forthcoming national climate change strategy
2.A1.2. Assets		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.A.1.2.a Specific policies, programs, strategies and plans		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A Program Concerning the Necessary Measures in the Circumstances of Trend to Drought adopted by the Council of Ministers (2001). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National Strategy for Conservation of the Biological Diversity and National Action Plan; ❖ National Plan for Priority Actions in Wetlands; ❖ 15 approved protected area management plans; ❖ National Biosafety Framework; ❖ Municipal environmental protection programs, good biodiversity conservation and public support practices of individual municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prepared, partially implemented and continually updated National Climate Change Action Plan ❖ The National Environmental Protection Strategy is being updated
2.A.1.2.b Integration of the objectives of the Convention into the development plans		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Action plan under the Strategy for Acceleration of Bulgaria's EU Accession Negotiations (2002); ❖ National Plan for Building and Strengthening the Administrative Capacity to Implement the European Environmental Legislation, 	
2.A.1.2.c Integration in sectoral policies, programs, strategies, plans		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Operational sectoral strategies and programs concerning the issues of desertification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Biological diversity is among the priorities of the management program and sectoral programs of the government. 	
2.A.1.2.d Forests		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A national forestry policy and strategy is developed and submitted to Parliament for approval; ❖ Program for Interaction between the National Management of Forests and the National Union of Hunters and Fishermen (NUHF) for conservation of forests, game animals and fish 	
2.A.1.2.e Agriculture		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A national agro-ecology program for development of environmentally benign activities is drafted; ❖ National Agricultural and Rural Development Plan with measures to prevent land degradation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National Biosafety Framework; ❖ Draft national agro-ecology program; ❖ Horticulture strategy drafted; ❖ National Biosafety Project is under way with the 	

	<p>main objective of implementing the KP;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The draft GMO Act envisions creation of a Register of Issued Permits for Field Testing of GMO. 	
2.A.1.2.f Eco-tourism		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National Ecotourism Strategy drafted 	
2.A.1.2.g Energy		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Experience of drawing up of municipal energy efficiency programs exists ❖ National energy-saving program for the period 2004 - 2014 drafted. and a Three-Year National Energy Saving Action Plan is approved by the Minister of Energy and Energy Resources; ❖ National Renewable Energy Sources Program for the period 2004 – 2014 is drafted, and is currently reviewed by the MEER prior to approval; ❖ A new Energy Efficiency Act adopted (5 March 2004).
2.A.1.2.h Medicinal Plants		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Draft Strategy for Development of the Medicinal Plants Sector. 	
2.A.1.2.i International cooperation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bulgaria participates in the Regional Environmental Restoration Program under the Stability Pact; ❖ Eight ratified conventions and international agreements in the field of biodiversity; ❖ National Plan for Building and Strengthening the Administrative Capacity to Implement the European Environmental Legislation (2003-2006). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Bilateral agreements are signed with the Netherlands, Austria, Denmark, Switzerland, the Prototype Carbon Facility of the World Bank, and are under preparation with Germany and Japan for Joint Implementation projects.

2.A.2 Legislative framework – availability of legislation required for the application of the respective conventions

2.A.2.1 Capacity improvement goals		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC

2.A.2.1.a Laws, provisions and secondary legislation, related to environmental management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ New Soil Protection Act drafted and adopted; ❖ Secondary legislation requiring monitoring of desertification processes drafted and adopted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Adoption of the GMO Act; ❖ Drafting and adoption of the Black Sea Coast Act ensuring integrated management and conservation of biological resources; ❖ Development and adoption of the Caves Act; ❖ Completion of the current legislation and elaboration of the missing secondary legislation with a view to filling the existing gaps and contradictions with certain international requirements; ❖ Drafting and adoption of a rivers and fresh-water basins act ensuring integrated management and conservation of biological resources; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Transposition of Directive 2003/87/EC into the Bulgarian legislation (the EU Emissions Trading Directive); ❖ Provision of regulations for a system for evaluation of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions established not later than 31.12.2006 and in conformity with the decisions of the UNFCCC authorities
2.A.2.1.b Laws, provisions and secondary legislation related to the functioning of organization structures or management tools		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Developed and adopted secondary legislation on economic costing of the adverse effects of desertification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation of a regulatory framework that considers the interests of all stakeholders and the biodiversity conservation priorities; ❖ Provision of regulations for the functioning of the EIA for the benefit of biodiversity conservation (limit the “operational independence” of a minister or director in order to avoid unilateral judgment of the need for relevant procedures; introduce objectively measurable criteria for assessment of the significance of impact; when issuing EIA decisions and permits, provide and request guarantees for notification and participation not only of interested citizens and NGOs, but also of those affected by the changes; define “independent” expert or “an expert who is not personally interested”; the report on the procedures should be prepared only by independent registered experts; objectively measurable criteria or a ratio to determine the amount of remuneration for preparation of the report or statement for assessments; the experts should be selected competitively according to the Public Procurement Act or by other democratic means, and not by the investor; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regulation of the rights and obligations of all parties carrying out activities related to climate changes in implementing the main documents and decisions; ❖ Regulation of a mechanism for implementation control and for evaluation of the results from the climate-change related policies and measures; ❖ Adoption of financing rules and procedures, preparation and submission of official reports required under the UNFCCC; ❖ Regulation of a system for collection, formatting and presentation of data and information required in planning and preparation of national inventory through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ legislative changes ensuring the necessary information (the Environment Protection Act and/or the Statistics Act) ➤ administrative decision to build this system ➤ rules and regulations for coordination of the gathering and submission of information and data from each ministry and agency ➤ certification of a quality management system in the

	<p>punitive responsibility and compensation for the effects from unlawful actions of experts, investors etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ regulatory arrangements of financial and economic mechanisms encouraging and providing sponsorship for activities for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and of natural resources; ❖ Completion of the current legislation and elaboration of secondary legislation with a view to filling the existing gaps and contradictions with certain international requirements; ❖ updating and making more precise the regulations on punitive measures and sanctions such as a tool for prevention and restriction of unlawful acts affecting biodiversity; ❖ develop and adopt the Lobbying Act; ❖ regulatory settlement of sponsorship for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; ❖ studying of legal opportunities and development of a mechanism for joint financing by the state and the businesses (public private partnerships) in resolving issues of biodiversity; ❖ Review the effective legislation with a view to making more precise the competencies of responsible institutions and their authorities, removing of contradictions and securing better institutional coordination; ❖ enhancing the effective legislation through making more precise the language concerning schedules and control for increased efficiency; ❖ Exclusion from the Environmental Protection Act of the general regime for public access to information and for deposition of amendments envisioning mechanisms in line with the specific requirements for environmental information. 	<p>collection and verification of data and information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Adoption of law or a normative act for accreditation of a selected institution or organization to act as a National administrator of the National Register of greenhouse gas emissions.
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2.A.2.2. Assets		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.A.2.2.a Laws, regulations and secondary legislation, related to environmental management		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regulated organic farming; ❖ Available regulations and methods for evaluation of agricultural and forest land productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Effective rules on the distribution of genetically modified vascular plants created through recombinant DNA technology; ❖ Draft GMO Act approved by the Council of Ministers and adopted at first reading in Parliament; ❖ Effective regulations: Biodiversity Act, Protected Areas Act, Hunting and Fishing Act, Forestry Act, Fisheries and Aquacultures Act, Hunting and Game Protection Act (incl. their secondary legislation); ❖ The MAF has deposited a proposal for amendments of the Penal Code for related to poaching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The Environmental Protection Act requires national and municipal environmental protection programs to be developed and implemented
2.A.2.1.b Laws, provisions and secondary legislation related to the functioning of organization structures or management tools		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Effective regulations providing for opportunities for stakeholder participation in the management process; ❖ The current regulatory framework provides for individual measures to stimulate biodiversity conservation/use; ❖ The MAF has deposited a proposal for amendments of the Penal Code for related to poaching. 	
2.A.2.2.c International cooperation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Harmonizing the legislation in accordance with the EU requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Action plan under the Strategy for Acceleration of Bulgaria's EU Accession Negotiations (2002); ❖ Participation in the drafting of international biodiversity standards and norms; ❖ Eight ratified conventions and international agreements in the field of biodiversity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The EU Directive on the integrated pollution prevention and control is transposed and implemented; <p><u>Note:</u> The implementation of this Directive is expected to be related to the implementation of the EU Greenhouse Emissions Trading Directive.</p> <p>Experience in transposition and implementation of EU legislation</p>

2.B. Resources

Assets and needs for strengthening and/or building of institutions and structures, human potential with knowledge and skills, the necessary information resources (data and information) and available and required financial resources

2.B.1 institutions/structures – existence and good management and operation of the structures required for implementation of the relevant convention

2.B.2.1 Capacity improvement goals		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.B.1.1.a Strengthening of the existing structures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Strengthened administrative capacity expressed as numbers and competency of the UNCCD implementation personnel at all levels of government; ❖ Introduced team-work and practical orientation in interdisciplinary studies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Completion of the National Environmental Network (15% of Bulgaria's territory should be covered by protected areas and zones by 2007) in relation to NATURA 2000; ❖ Better utilization of funds from international projects and the EU pre-accession and other funds using the capacities of existing structures and improving the organization of the work; ❖ Improved control of management of EIA decisions and issuance of permits; ❖ Improvement of the capacity of units of the Ministries (MRDPW, ME, MES, MOEW, MAF/NDF), the Customs Agency, the regional and municipal administrations involved with biological diversity; ❖ Increasing the role of agency lawyers in the implementation of the regulatory framework in the sector; ❖ Strengthening, and increasing the requirements for, the authorities for protection and monitoring of biological diversity and biological resources; ❖ Continuity of personnel and team work in the state administration; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Extending and improving the work of the climate changes unit at the MOEW to build a system and conditions for implementation of the future climate changes strategy and programs; ❖ Strengthening the capacity of the national coordinator, the Executive Environmental Agency, of the anthropogenic emission evaluation system required for planning and preparation of national inventories; ❖ Strengthening of the joint implementation capacity of the MOEW

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Active information departments and press offices in the competent government institutions; ❖ Improving the infrastructure, the technical facilities and the provision of information to scientific and academic institutions. 	
2.B.1.1.b Creation of new structures		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Established associations (organizations), contributing to public awareness of desertification issues; ❖ Provision of resources for a national and regional research network for interdisciplinary studies in the area of the UNCCD and development of socio-economic study units; ❖ Introduced practice of attracting local qualified personnel to scientific research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation of specialized administrative units for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources at regional and municipal levels, and at the RIEW and RDF; ❖ Creation of administrative structure under the legislative framework of the GMO Act; ❖ Creation and maintenance of a Bulgarian Biodiversity Platform. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation of a system and conditions for implementation of the upcoming climate change strategy and programs through establishment of climate change units in various agencies; ❖ Creation of a system for evaluation of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions not later than 31.12.2006, consistent with the requirements of the UNFCCC authorities through formation and accreditation of a constant team carrying out the main activities for assessment of emissions; ❖ Creation of a team and efficient procedure for preparation, presentation and defending of Bulgaria's position on international negotiations with the UNFCCC authorities with an administrative decision; ❖ Created temporary form for registering of agreed emissions from joint implementation projects and emission trading (until the register is created); ❖ <u>Selected, accredited and equipped institution or organization to act as a National administrator of the greenhouse gas emissions register not later than 31.12.2006, consistent with the requirements of the UNFCCC authorities;</u> ❖ Selected institution and method for distribution of emitting and emissions trading quotas/permits; ❖ Created fund for accumulation of emission trading revenue and rules for its management and disbursement;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ An active fund supporting greenhouse emission reduction projects ❖ Creation of teams of sector experts and practice for analysis and prediction of the volumes of production and use of raw materials, fuels and energy in the respective ministries, executive and state agencies; ❖ Functional emission trading and joint implementation system in compliance with the Kyoto Protocol requirements and with the relevant decisions of the UNFCCC authorities, and with Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Union introducing the emission trading scheme.
2.B.1.2. Assets		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.B.1.2.a Structures for implementation of national, regional and local policies, programs, strategies, plans and tools		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Created institutions, staffed and equipped, to formulate and implement the national policy on combating of desertification; ❖ Established horizontal and vertical structures capable of becoming included in the work related to the UNCCD; ❖ Inter-agency experts and teams working on desertification in aid of the National coordinator; ❖ National coordinator for the UNCCD at the MOEW; ❖ National agricultural extension service at the MAF; ❖ Created information centres in all government institutions, including the regional ones; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A system of protected areas exists ❖ Every Directorate at the MOEW has a legal advisor ❖ National CBD coordinator at the MOEW ❖ Existing network of institutions required for the fulfilment of commitments under the CBD (such as NNPS at the MOEW, Executive Environment Protection Agency at the MOEW, NDF at the MAF, Agro-Ecology Directorate etc.). ❖ Existing visitor information centres ❖ Existing network of institutions and scientific institutes with many years of experience ❖ Existing specialized scientific organizations which could, following additional training, cost the biological diversity: Institute of Economy, BAS; Agency for economic analyses and forecasts at the MoF; National Institute of Statistics; Institute of Agro-Economy at the National Centre for Agrarian Sciences; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A team preparing the National Climate Change Action Plan and working on its updating exists; and has prepared the three national communications ❖ Identified competent national climate-change coordinator at the MOEW ❖ Existing Environment protection activity management enterprise at the MOEW ❖ A National coordinator has been appointed for the National system for assessment of anthropogenic greenhouse emissions included in the Executive Environment Protection Agency (EEPA). ❖ Existing agro-statistics unit at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests ❖ Existing transport vehicles statistics unit at the Ministry of the Interior ❖ A coordination unit (2 persons) for the inventories and the National Registry is established at the Executive

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Created specialized natural resource costing structures (Institute of Economy-BAS; Agency for economic analyses and forecasts at the MoF; National Institute of Statistics; Institute of Agro-Economics – National Centre for Agrarian Sciences, Association of Appraisers); ❖ Scientific institutes and universities carrying out scientific research and exchange of information. 		<p>Environmental Agency of the MOEW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A preliminary study for construction of a national register in Bulgaria conducted ❖ Existing unit for activities related to implementation of Directive 96/61/EC of the European Union on the integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) ❖ Two experts at the MOEW involved in joint implementation projects ❖ Studies have been made by the Regional Environmental Centre (Hungary) and the Institute of World Resources (USA) of climate change issues and of the capacity required in Central and Eastern Europe and, particularly, in Bulgaria for participation in the flexible mechanisms and for implementation of the commitments to prepare inventories. ❖ Established and functional security exchange ❖ Experience obtained in other countries with the introduction of emissions trading in compliance with the Kyoto Protocol; ❖ Registers are operational in Bulgaria; ❖ A national climate changes coordinator is appointed at the MOEW acting also as chairman of the subsidiary body for implementation of the UNFCCC; ❖ Existing scientific coordination centre on global changes at the BAS ❖ A National coordinator has been appointed for the System for assessment of anthropogenic greenhouse emissions included in the Executive Environment Protection Agency (EEPA).
Sectoral structures for implementation of sectoral programs		
2.B.1.2.b Energy/Energy Efficiency		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Established structures involved in energy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existing municipal energy efficiency network

efficiency and institutions monitoring the efficient management of natural resources.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Regional and local energy efficiency centres and bureaus exist ❖ An Executive Agency for Energy Efficiency exists at the Ministry of Energy and Energy Resources; ❖ An Industry Energy Efficiency Centre exists at the Ministry of Economy.
2.B.1.2.c Agriculture		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Created irrigation associations; ❖ An Organic Farming Association is being established; ❖ A national network of stationary erosion control research facilities/testing fields is created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Structures exist at the MAF and ME for provision of information to the public and for overall implementation of eco-tourism and agriculture projects and programs; ❖ Active institutions, scientific institutes and NGOs consulting people involved in collection and trading in biological resources. 	
2.B.1.2.d Other structures		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ NGOs completing the capacities of control authorities exist; ❖ Active NGOs warning about violations and provoking control actions; ❖ Active NGO working with the general public and nature conservation organizations; ❖ NGOs increasing the public interest and activeness stimulate political support and international contacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existing NGOs with capacity for climate change related work

2.B.2 Human resources and knowledge in the administration, municipalities, businesses, the scientific community and non-governmental organizations

2.B.2.1 Capacity improvement goals		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.B.2.1.a Increasing the capacity of government officials		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Trained state administration officials to: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Development and implementation of a training program for personnel of the institutions related to biodiversity, to conduct international negotiations and for project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Negotiation training; ❖ Ensured permanent climate change training for experts in

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ introduce integrated analysis in UNCCD activities; ➤ develop and introduce early warning systems; ➤ evaluate natural resources ➤ use alternative sources of energy. 	<p>preparation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ "... and training of staff for economic costing; ❖ Increasing the awareness of magistrates, the police and the customs for efficient enforcement of the environmental legislation for the purpose of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; ❖ Secure foreign-language training of officials of the state administration; ❖ Increasing the specialized (biodiversity) skills of agency legal advisors; ❖ Improvement of the skills/qualifications of the staff in information departments and press offices of the MOEW and MAF to create and maintain lasting interest of the media in biodiversity 	<p>agency departments for implementation of the main documents and policies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Training of specialists to collect, check and verify the information required for planning and preparation of national inventories; ❖ Training of sectoral experts to assess the causes of trends in production volumes and fuel and energy consumption, and in greenhouse gas emissions; ❖ Creation of teams of sector experts and practice for analysis and prediction of the volumes of production and use of raw materials, fuels and energy in the respective ministries, executive and state agencies; ❖ Training of sectoral experts to assess the causes of trends in emission quantities; ❖ Training of staff required for efficient functioning of the National Registry of Greenhouse Gas Emissions; ❖ Training of specialists/experts in the responsible agencies in emission trading according to the Kyoto Protocol ❖ Training of independent experts in emissions trading
<p>2.B.2.1.b Increasing the capacity of municipalities</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Trained municipality officials to extend advice to the population on the use of good practices for conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the areas affected by desertification. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Create a training program for municipal authorities, NGOs and local media on increasing public involvement in issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components and on awareness of the regulatory framework. 	
<p>2.B.2.1.c Raising the capacity of businesses and consulting organizations</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Further development of the existing consulting system; ❖ Involving NGOs and businesses using measures including commissioning of activities in resolving biodiversity related issues; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Securing of information and training of business representatives for participation in joint implementation projects; ❖ Training of specialists to collect, check and verify the information required for planning and preparation of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Strengthen the human capacity of NGOs by searching for opportunities to military service through working for NGOs or national parks; ❖ Further development of the existing consulting system for sustainable activities in the forests outside protected areas and NATURA 2000. 	<p>national inventories;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Experts trained in emission trading according to the requirements of Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Union; ❖ Training of sectoral experts to assess the causes of trends in emission quantities;
2.B.2.1.d Raising the capacity of scientific personnel		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation of economic costing staff allowing Bulgaria to provide an assessment of the losses of biodiversity by 2010. 	
2.B.2.1.e NGO		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Strengthen the human capacity of NGOs by searching for opportunities to military service through working for NGOs or national parks; ❖ Increase the activeness and the role of NGOs in the carrying out of activities related to biodiversity by improving their financial stability. 	
2.B.2.2. Assets		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Inter-agency experts and teams working on desertification in aid of the National coordinator; ❖ National agricultural extension service at the MAF; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Every Directorate at the MOEW has a legal advisor ❖ Good level of experts at the competent governmental institutions (MOEW, MAF); ❖ The subject of “Ecology and environmental protection” is included in the curricula of many higher education facilities; ❖ Training of staff, financing, lending and programs, including law enforcement; ❖ National biosafety project oriented mainly toward training of personnel for implementation of the KP; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The National Statistics Institute is experienced in data gathering and verification ❖ Experience of international exchange of emission data (IEED) exists ❖ Existing experts and teams with experience from climate-change related projects ❖ Experience of pollution emission inventories using the CORINEAIR methodology exists ❖ Existing experts with experience from greenhouse emission forecasting projects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ International cooperation for increasing the skills of personnel; ❖ The institute of public administration organizes periodic courses on training of state officials; ❖ Training of staff for implementation of the GMO Act; ❖ Increased interest of staff to raising the skills for sustainable use of biological resources; ❖ Teacher capacity for training of experts; ❖ National Plan for Building and Strengthening the Administrative Capacity to Implement the European Environmental Legislation (2003-2006). ❖ Existing specialized scientific organizations which could, following additional training, cost the biological diversity: ❖ Interest by the businesses in the results from studies related to biodiversity and GMO and in the opportunities and criteria for eco-agricultural practices and production; ❖ Interest by the businesses in the possibilities and criteria for eco-agricultural practices and produce; ❖ Journalists competent on the subject of biological diversity; ❖ Active institutions, scientific institutes and NGOs consulting people involved in collection and trading in biological resources. ❖ The subject of “Ecology and environmental protection” is included in the curricula of many higher education facilities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Studies have been made by the Regional Environmental Centre (Hungary) and the Institute of World Resources (USA) of climate change issues and of the capacity required in Central and Eastern Europe and, particularly, in Bulgaria for participation in the flexible mechanisms and for implementation of the commitments to prepare inventories.
Science		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Available qualified scientists; ❖ Available qualified sector specialists; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Good scientific capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Available scientific capacity ❖ Existing experts with experience from greenhouse

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Appraisers of agricultural land and economists; ❖ Gained experience of evaluation of past damages from pollution and prevention of damages. 		<p>emission forecasting projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existing experts and teams with experience from climate-change related projects
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2.B.3 Data, information and exchange

2.B.3.1 Capacity improvement goals		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.B.3.1.a Databases		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Structured database about the condition of environmental elements and active exchange of scientific information; ❖ Established integrated information system (data, processing, analysis) for exchange of the available UNCCD information between the administration and the scientific community; ❖ Maintained and efficiently used available scientific information on environmental elements related to the UNCCD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Biodiversity projects should become the basis for a permanent information enhancing and exchange mechanism. 	
2.B.3.1.b Inventories and inventory lists		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Formed and accredited permanent team carrying out the main emission assessment activities; ❖ Provision of a suitable inventory commissioning and implementation procedure; ❖ Secured financing for regular implementation of national greenhouse emission evaluations.
2.B.3.1.c Information, scientific studies and analyses		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prepared complex assessment of the existing problem of desertification in Bulgaria through the creation of interdisciplinary teams of experts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ An overall review of the implementation of the National Biodiversity Conservation Plan (1999-2003) with the stakeholders; ❖ Review and evaluate the current legislation with a view 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Secured funding for development of a methodology to evaluate the results from the implementation of climate-change related policies and measures, and the respective analyses and assessments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ evaluation of results from climate change

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Developed unified methods for evaluation of desertification on the basis of uniform methodology; ❖ Inclusion of desertification as a separate section into the National Annual Report on the Status of the Environment. 	<p>to efficient fulfilment of Bulgaria's international commitments and synchronizing between individual laws to ensure priority for conservation principles;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Stimulation of scientific research on conservation biology and solidification of an interdisciplinary approach; ❖ Encouraging studies for conservation and maintenance of local breeds and varieties; ❖ Integration of Bulgaria into the European scientific space through establishment and maintenance of the Bulgarian biodiversity platform. 	<p>policies and measures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ evaluation and forecasts of resource-use and emission quantities trends. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Expert studies aiming to achieve clarity on the structure, management and functioning of the national systems for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ evaluation of emissions and preparation of inventories; ➤ national emissions trading registers; ➤ participation in joint implementation projects.
<p>2.B.3.1.d CHM and other information exchange mechanisms</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Functioning CHM (information exchange portal) for the UNCCD; ❖ Regular UNCCD discussion forums. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop mechanisms for efficient functioning of the CHM, BCH and a Bulgarian biodiversity platform; ❖ Biodiversity projects should become the basis for a permanent information enhancing and exchange mechanism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Created mechanism for exchange of information (CHM) on the causes for climate change, its effects and activities for its prevention in various areas and sectors ❖ Established system for exchange of information on activities in Bulgaria related to climate-changes, and their results, between all stakeholders ❖ Ensured exchange of information between the stakeholders on policy and measure implementation and results ❖ Established temporary form for registration of agreed emissions in joint implementation projects and emissions trading (until the national greenhouse gas emissions register is created).
<p>2.B.3.2. Assets</p>		
<p>CCD</p>	<p>CBD</p>	<p>UNFCCC</p>
<p>2.B.3.2.a Monitoring data</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A technical national environmental media monitoring network (NEMN) has been established and financed, and a national hydro meteorological system at the NIMH; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A project for development of a national biodiversity and protected area monitoring system is to be developed, commissioned by the MOEW; ❖ Certain institutes possess modern technical facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existing agro-statistics unit at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests ❖ Existing transport vehicles statistics unit at the Ministry of the Interior

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Systematic collection of environmental information is regulated; ❖ Long-term experience in the field of monitoring of environmental media (NEMN). 	<p>(such as Agrobioinstitute, Dobrudzha Agricultural Institute, Institute of Oceanology, Institute of Plant and Genetic Resources in Sadovo).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The National Statistics Institute is experienced in data gathering and verification ❖ Experience of pollution emission inventories using the CORINEAIR methodology exists.
2.B.3.2.b Databases		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Databases from studies in various institutes are available; ❖ Databases from studies in various institutes are available (the NIMH has a database of the national hydro meteorological network). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Projects such as: A national mechanism for exchange of information on biodiversity, a national biodiversity monitoring system, a Bulgarian biodiversity platform, a mechanism for biosafety information exchange; ❖ Biodiversity databases exist and new are created; ❖ National catalogue of environmental information sources on the web page of the Executive Environment Protection Agency; ❖ Good information resource of significance for conservation habitats (such as <i>CORINE</i> BIOTOPES, wetlands, important bird areas, NATURA 2000) and species (Red Data Book); ❖ A database of plant species of highest economic significance and their wild forms in Bulgaria is established in relation to the evaluation of the GMO risks under a project of the Agrobionstitute in cooperation with the Institute of Botany of the BAS; ❖ The draft GMO Act envisions creation of a Register of Issued Permits for Field Testing of GMO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A database of climate parameters is established at the National Institute of Metrology and Hydrology of the BAS and is constantly updated .
2.B.3.2.c Inventories and inventory lists		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Successfully implemented 12 inventories, two revised by the Secretariat of the Convention
2.B.3.2.d Information, scientific studies and analyses		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A glossary of terms is prepared by the UNCCD Secretariat; ❖ Available scientific works monograph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Experience in the use of certain bio indicators for evaluation of the condition of various environmental components; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A team preparing the National Climate Change Action Plan and working on its updating exists and has prepared the three National communications;

<p>“Draught in Bulgaria – current analogue of climate changes”, “Atlas of soils in Bulgaria” etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Complete and on-going desertification research projects; ❖ Available regulations and methods for evaluation of agricultural and forest land productivity. ❖ Created specialized natural resource costing structures (Institute of Economy-BAS; Agency for economic analyses and forecasts at the MoF; National Institute of Statistics; Institute of Agro-Economics – National Centre for Agrarian Sciences, Association of Appraisers); ❖ Scientific institutes and universities carrying out scientific research and exchange of information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Models for rational <i>in-situ</i> use of resource species and methods for cultivation of species of limited natural resource are under preparation; ❖ Existing network of institutions and scientific institutes with many years of experience ❖ Existing specialized scientific organizations which could, following additional training, cost the biological diversity: Institute of Economy, BAS; Agency for economic analyses and forecasts at the MoF; National Institute of Statistics; Institute of Agro-Economy at the National Centre for Agrarian Sciences; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existing study of the proscribed emission qualities tradable between 2008 and 2012.
<p>2.B.3.2.e Exchange of information and data, CHM and other information exchange mechanisms</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A national hydro meteorological information system is created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A national biodiversity CHM is operational; ❖ Projects such as: A national mechanism for exchange of information on biodiversity, a national biodiversity monitoring system, a Bulgarian biodiversity platform, a mechanism for biosafety information exchange; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Experience of international exchange of emission data (IEED) exists ❖ Existing experts with good knowledge of information technologies ❖ A preliminary study for construction of a national register in Bulgaria conducted

2.B.4 Financial resources:

<p>2.B.4.1 Capacity improvement goals</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">CCD</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CBD</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">UNFCCC</p>
<p>2.B.4.1.a Target needs</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of resources for a national and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provision of financing for maintenance and creation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Secured financing by the state and/or donors for:

<p>regional research network for interdisciplinary studies in the area of the UNCCD and development of socio-economic study units;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Financed UNCCD related studies and projects. 	<p>collections for ex situ protection, conservation and propagation of species, varieties, breeds, gene banks and for creation of databases consistent with the principles of program budgeting;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Earmarking of moneys from the central budget and from the funds at the MOEW, MAF and MES, (% deductions) for media and education campaigns on biodiversity and biosafety; ❖ Securing of financing for the Protected Areas Fund through the MOEW budget in accordance with the program budgeting principles; ❖ At least 20% of the funds in support of agricultural development should be allocated for the creation of agro-ecology schemes; ❖ Secure financing (through competition or otherwise) of publications of significance for biodiversity conservation (such as the red lists of plants, animals, mushrooms and habitats, consistent with the IUCN criteria; the Bulgaria's Biodiversity series, etc.); ❖ Increase the activeness and the role of NGOs in the carrying out of activities related to biodiversity by improving their financial stability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of a national strategy and sectoral programs on climate change; ➤ climate changes activities in agencies; ➤ studies and consultancy for assessment of the implementation of commitments and preparation of reports ; ➤ creation of an emissions evaluation system (possible funding sources are the EU and the European Environment Agency (EEA)) ➤ regular implementation of greenhouse gas emissions evaluation; ➤ development of a methodology to evaluate the results from the implementation of climate-change related policies and measures, and the respective analyses and assessments; ➤ participation of experts in international activities; ➤ studies and consulting in relation to negotiation and future commitments; ➤ activities under the national program for education, training and provision of information to the public in relation to climate changes and for scientific research in higher education facilities.
<p>2.B.4.1b New sources</p>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Participation of Bulgaria in the EU LIFE Program following economic expedience evaluation; ❖ regulatory settlement of sponsorship for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; ❖ attracting of donors and funds from international organizations and tourism for increased awareness of the public and for generation of public support (sociological studies, national media events); ❖ Increased cooperation/lobbying with neighbouring countries for joint attracting of funds, investments and donors; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Created fund for accumulation of emission trading revenue and rules for its management and disbursement; An active fund supporting greenhouse emission reduction projects ❖ Improved interrelation between businesses and the scientific community to promote and apply scientific results in practice and to finance studies on the subject.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ securing of prerequisites for use of NATURA 2000 funds through the creation of a National Environmental Monitoring network on 15% of Bulgaria's territory. 	
2.B.4.1c Better use of available resources		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Long-term programs and systems for preferences in agricultural development in areas affected by long draughts developed and adopted; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Better utilization of funds from international projects and the EU pre-accession and other funds using the capacities of existing structures and improving the organization of the work; ❖ Increase the fund allocations from existing agency funds for activities for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and for biosafety; ❖ Adoption of a program for incentives and financial mechanisms for biodiversity conservation in Bulgaria; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Secured financing from the Fund for scientific research by the MES on climate changes.
2.B.4.2. Assets		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.B.4.2.a International sources		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Global mechanism; ❖ GEF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ International cooperation and financing of various projects; ❖ Financing of various projects from foreign sources; ❖ On-going projects providing information about financing opportunities (such as Bulgarian biodiversity platform); ❖ Bulgaria participates in the Regional Environmental Restoration Program under the Stability Pact; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The World Bank assists in a study on the possibilities to apply a green investment scheme in Bulgaria ❖ The first Joint Implementation project deals are being implemented in Bulgaria
2.B.4.2b National sources		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ SAPARD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The SAPARD Program (Europe's first accredited agency); ❖ EPAME finances the development of PA management plans, action plans for protected species and species subject to regulated use and monitoring; ❖ Partial national financing exists – Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existing Environment protection activity management enterprise (funding of projects); ❖ A scientific research fund exists at the MES.

	protection activity management enterprise at the MAF; ❖ Funding of scientific studies by the National Council for Scientific Research at the MES; ❖ On-going projects providing information about financing opportunities (such as Bioplatform).	
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2.C. The Public: Public information, education, training and securing of public support.

2.C.2.1 Capacity improvement goals		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
2.C.1.a Public awareness and work with the media		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Conducted systematic national campaigns for promotion of the significance of the issues aimed at making the public aware of the UNCCD and of the need for combating of desertification; ❖ Promoting publications for provision of information and training on the issue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Creation and maintenance of a Bulgarian Biodiversity Platform to establish contacts between stakeholders through forums, meetings, information materials, a web page; ❖ Journalists competent on the subject of biological diversity; ❖ Increasing of the public intolerance for economic pressure through initiatives of the institutions, media and NGOs; ❖ Improved skills/qualification of staff in the information departments and press-centres at the MOEW and MAF for creation and maintenance of lasting interest among the media in biodiversity through the use of the capabilities and experience of NGOs and scientific institutes; ❖ Create a training program for municipal authorities, NGOs and local media on increasing public involvement in issues of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components and on awareness of the regulatory framework (EIA, permits, plans, etc.). ❖ Development of information and education materials promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prepared education and information aids and materials in Bulgarian ❖ Created informal group of journalists and experts preparing and presenting climate change related information ❖ Journalists trained in the subject ❖ Securing of information and training of business representatives for participation in joint implementation projects according to the Kyoto Protocol requirements; ❖ Ensured exchange of information between the stakeholders on policy and measure implementation and results ❖ Adapted scientific knowledge and information related to climate changes, promoted on-line in various specialized information flows.

	<p>biodiversity conservation among the public;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Accelerate the implementation of measures from the National agriculture and rural development plan related to biodiversity conservation - ... increased farmer awareness of environmental protection. 	
2.C.1.b Public participation in the adoption and assessment of policies, strategies, programs and plans		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Planned and made national and local level decisions related to the implementation of the UNCCD with active citizen participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The annual reports for the implementation of the national biodiversity conservation plan should be prepared and discussed with all stakeholder categories and the results should be made available to the general public (the MOEW web page, CHM, the Bulgarian Biodiversity Platform); ❖ An overall review and evaluation of the implementation of the National Biodiversity Conservation Plan with the participation of all stakeholders; ❖ Increased stakeholder awareness of the existing regulated possibilities for participation in governmental decision making related to biodiversity conservation and use; ❖ Involving NGOs and businesses using measures including commissioning of activities in resolving biodiversity related issues; ❖ Increase the activeness and the role of NGOs in the carrying out of activities related to biodiversity by improving their financial stability. ❖ Increasing of the public intolerance for economic pressure through initiatives of the institutions, media and NGOs; 	
2.C.1.c Education		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Developed interdisciplinary education programs initiated by and involving the local community, covering issues of desertification, the role of the causes of desertification, sustainable use and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Systematic arrangement of the elements of environmental education and establishment of a strategic program document for the development of nature conservation education and enlightenment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prepared education and information aids and materials in Bulgarian ❖ Prepared specialized climate change training programs for teachers and trainers

<p>management of the natural resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Developed curricula and education programs including UNCCD issues at all levels of education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Initiating a process of development and adoption of a national strategic program document on environmental education covering all levels of education (from kindergarten to higher education). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Teaching aids on natural and humanitarian subjects that include climate change and its impact on the relevant areas ❖ Developed and adopted national program or plan for public education, training and awareness about climate change
2.C.2. Assets		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Appreciation of the need for energy efficiency and efficient management of natural resources; ❖ Functioning national agricultural extension service at the MAF, Agency of Soil Resources; ❖ Regulated public access to information; ❖ A series of published collections of reports on the issues of the Convention; ❖ UNCCD published as a printed document; ❖ Carrying out of information campaigns; ❖ Conducted national and regional seminars; ❖ The existing scientific capacity is used for training and provision of awareness of the public on the issue; ❖ Created centres for dissemination of knowledge and increasing of qualifications; ❖ Created information centres in all government institutions, including the regional ones; ❖ Created training facilities at the institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Effective regulations providing for opportunities for stakeholder participation in the management process; ❖ Participation of international programs and NGOs in the management of protected areas; ❖ Various projects related to biodiversity provide for awareness and training of journalists and the public; ❖ Initiated NGO environmental education projects; ❖ Active NGO working with the general public and nature conservation organizations; ❖ Existing visitor information centres ❖ Nature conservation education aids published by NGOs; ❖ Good practice for publication of information materials; ❖ Active institutions, scientific institutes and NGOs consulting people involved in collection and trading in biological resources. ❖ Seminars are organized for journalists on subjects related to biological diversity, biosafety and biotechnologies; ❖ Readiness of local media to cover the subject; ❖ Structures exist at the MAF and ME for provision of information to the public and for overall implementation of eco-tourism and agriculture projects and programs; ❖ The protected area management envision public awareness raising activities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existing NGOs with capacity to control the implementation of climate-change related policies and measures ❖ Created training and information centres in various agencies and scientific institutes; ❖ A large amount of climate change related information is available on the Internet; ❖ Existing NGOs experienced in public education and awareness; ❖ The MOEW has established an information centre and a web page dedicated to climate changes; ❖ Existing public relations departments in ministries and agencies; ❖ Specialized radio and TV programs exist (such as “Brazdi”, “Ecocambana” etc.); ❖ There is an education and environment specialist at the MOEW ❖ The Ministry of Education is making changes in the teacher re-qualification system ❖ Individual education materials are available in small printing runs ❖ Updating of the governmental education requirements expected in 2004

<p>and educational facilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presentation of information on-line; ❖ Confidence in the information presented by the institutions; ❖ NGO participation in environment protection; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy provides for raising of the environmental awareness of the public; ❖ good biodiversity related practices of individual municipalities and securing of public support for such activities; ❖ Scientific capacity to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; ❖ NGOs increasing the public interest and activeness stimulate political support and international contacts. ❖ Project to improve the mechanisms for enhancing and exchange of information among the stakeholders; ❖ National catalogue of environmental information sources on the web page of the Executive Environment Protection Agency; ❖ Good information resource about habitats and species of significance for conservation exists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Existing branch organizations for cooperation in the distribution of information and protection of the interests of their members
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2.D Coordination – inter-relations between institutions/organizations, processes; do they work together.

2.C.1 Capacity improvement goals		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Functioning interagency steering council for the implementation of the UNCCD; ❖ Establishment of interagency groups involving representatives of the scientific community to carry out UNCCD related activities; ❖ Prepared complex assessment of the existing problem of desertification in Bulgaria through the creation of interdisciplinary teams of experts; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Better synchronization of the sector policy and strategy implementation plans (such as the National Agriculture and Rural Development Plan, the National Forestry Policy and Strategy Implementation Plan, the National Eco-Tourism Strategy Implementation Plan) with the National Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and the National Biodiversity Conservation Plan; ❖ Reviewing the distribution of competencies of governmental institutions responsible for the implementation of the goals for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity components, with a view 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improved coordination between the stakeholders and coordination between various agencies ❖ Established system for exchange of information on climate-change related activities and their results between all stakeholders ❖ Ensured exchange of information between the stakeholders on policy and measure implementation and results ❖ Created rules and regulations for coordination of the gathering and submission of information and data from

	<p>to increasing the efficiency of their work and securing supra-agency control;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Efficiently functioning National Biodiversity Council optimizing the system for coordination of the various management, consulting, organization and/or coordinating structures; ❖ Creation and consistent implementation of a practice for development of regulatory documents by the interdisciplinary teams involving all stakeholders and involving legal advisors from the very beginning of every stage of legislative development; ❖ Remove the gaps and weaknesses of the current legislation through synchronized legislative policy of the responsible agencies; ❖ Optimization of the forms of interagency interaction through strengthening of the capacities of existing administrative structures and/or creation of an administrative structure entrusted with biodiversity related decision making; ❖ Optimizing intra-agency coordination and monitoring of the carrying out of CBD and KP related activities; ❖ Improvement of the coordination between the MOEW directorates through agency rules and orders by the Minister; ❖ Improvement of the coordination of state institutions, international programs and NGOs for management of the protected areas and conservation of species and habitats; ❖ Improvement of the coordination between control authorities of various agencies to limit the economic pressure; ❖ The processes of legislative creation should involve experts on specific elements of biological diversity but well prepared legal advisors should have the leading role 	<p>each ministry and agency (for preparation of national inventories).</p>
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	in creating regulations.	
2.D.2. Assets		
CCD	CBD	UNFCCC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Proposal by the National Coordinator to the MOEW to establish an interagency steering committee for implementation of the Convention; ❖ Inter-agency experts and teams working on desertification in aid of the National coordinator for the UNCCD; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A National biodiversity council and National Committee for the Ramsar Convention are constituted by are still not functioning; ❖ Poaching control program of the MAF and the Ministry of Internal Affairs; ❖ The practice exists of drawing up of regulations by working groups of stakeholder representatives; ❖ Good cooperation of the MOEW and other executive authorities, local authorities, scientific and academic institutions and NGOs exists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Created interagency climate-change committee coordinating the updating and implementation of the NCCAP ❖ Identified competent national climate-change coordinator at the MOEW ❖ The national climate coordinator is the chairman of the subsidiary body for implementation of the UNFCCC; ❖ Existing scientific coordination centre on global changes at the BAS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Interaction and cooperation between government institutions and NGOs. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A National coordinator has been appointed for the System for assessment of anthropogenic greenhouse emissions included in the Executive Environment Protection Agency (EEPA). ❖ Established unit for coordination of inventories and of the National registry at the Executive Environmental Agency at the MOEW ❖ A national coordinator of activities under Article 6 of the UNFCCC is assigned

Annex 10 – Table 3: Common capacity building/strengthening goals of the three conventions

Key:

Urgent priority

Priority

Others

3.A. Political, economic and legislative framework

3.A.1 Political and economic framework: common goals

3.A.1.a Specific policies, strategies, programs and plans (specific program documents) to fulfil the requirements of the conventions

Strategies, programs, and/or plans specific for each of the three conventions exist, are being updated or will be developed..

1. The elaboration of new specific and updating of existing program documents /strategies, programs, and/or plans/ arising from the ratification of the conventions, priority should be given to those which:

- **are related to EU accession harmonization;**
- **support the implementation of international obligations whose non-fulfilment would cause punitive measures;**
- **secure the implementation of measures or building of systems opening possibilities for financing of activities related to the implementation of the three conventions.**

2. The future new or updated specific program documents /policies, strategies, programs and plans for fulfilment of the requirements of the conventions/ should be based on up-to-date scientific information and work. They should also develop economic and market mechanisms for integration of the objectives of the conventions and retaining the market and recommend their inclusion in sectoral program documents. Such mechanisms recommended and valid for the implementation of the three conventions are:

- prices
- taxes
- resource-use fees
- certificates
- loans
- land-use regimes for certain areas (such as protected areas, forests, areas endangered with draughts) etc.

3. A mechanism should be created according to established international methods and practices, for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of specific program documents with the participation stakeholders in each convention, and the conclusions should be used to improve the efficiency of the measures provided in them.

3.A.1.b Integration of policies and measures required for the achievement of the objectives of the conventions in national, regional and local development plans

Certain integration for the preparation for EU accession is under way. The more complete and aggressive use of these opportunities needs:

1. Application of the common principles, approaches, policies and measures, recommended by the conventions to the development plans and programs (national

development programs, operating programs) at all levels. The principles and approaches that are common for the three conventions are:

- **Prevention/protection/conservation**
- **Policies and measures consistent with sustainable development**
- **Market mechanisms, economic efficiency measures and measures encouraging affordable and accessible technologies**
- **Incentives for sustainable use of resources**
- **Complex and integrated approaches**
- **Application of an ecosystem approach**

2. Adopt and apply the ecosystem approach in development plans (national development programs, operating programs) at all levels through implementation of pilot projects in selected ecosystems and/or areas and aiming at fulfilling the commitments under the three conventions (see **3.A.1.c.i**). This approach requires:

- determining the functions of the ecosystem;
- evaluation of the actual economic, culture or social value of functions;
- management of sectors, directions and activities concerning ecosystem functions and securing their maximum conservation and/or use for economic development, development or preservation of cultural values and norms for social development;
- using approaches and technologies that support the implementation of at least two conventions or have no negative effect on the implementation of the objectives of any of the conventions

3. The Ministry of Finances (MoF) contributes for the sustainable use of resources related to the conventions. Such resources common to the three conventions are: arable lands, forests and forest products, water, energy. This can be achieved through a combination of various measures, mechanisms and tools, including:

- **Program budgeting for sustainable use of resources related to the conventions.**
- **Improvement of the system of taxes, fees and other financial and economic mechanisms to encourage sustainable use of the resources related to the conventions.**
- **Linking new and effective policies, strategies, programs, and plans to economic and financial mechanisms encouraging sustainable use of resources.**

4. Accelerate decentralization as a common approach to increase the role of the municipalities in sustainable development by means of:

- identification and delegation of specific rights and obligations of municipal administrations;
- municipal program budgeting

3.A.1.c Integration of policies and measures required for achievement of the objectives of the conventions in sectoral policies, strategies, programs, plans (referred to for brevity as sectoral program documents)

2. The objectives of the conventions should be integrated in the economic activities, sectors and directions and the interrelations between the conventions in every sector should be identified clearly. Particular attention should be paid to economic activities, sectors and directions currently outside the scope of the thematic reports: water economy, land-use, industry and waste management. (See 3.A.1.c.i).

- **Economic and financial mechanisms such as prices, taxes, fees, preferences etc. that include environmental costs should be used for the integration. These mechanisms should encourage environment and resource conservation behaviour. Reduction of subsidies and liberalization of energy prices may be models for other sectors such as the water economy.**
- **Real accounting of public costs and losses from pollution or loss of natural resources should be a common principle in the sectoral policies and measures.**
- **The recommendations of specific program documents should be explicitly integrated into the sectoral program documents.**
- **The ecosystem approach should be a common approach in the sectoral program documents.**

<p>4. Integrate the objectives of the conventions into the financial sector policy by ensuring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alleviated access to loans for activities related to the implementation of the three conventions. The following economic activities, sectors and directions are particularly important: energy, land-use, tourism, forestry and agriculture ➤ Insurance property policy and practice stimulating economic activities implementing the conventions. ➤ Property insurance policy encouraging benign and/or protective behaviour among the citizen and economic entities aimed at preserving the functions of ecosystems common to the three conventions: forests, mountainous and semi-mountainous regions, dry and arid areas and coastal regions. <p>5. Adopt and apply the ecosystem approach into the sectoral program documents (new and on-going) through application of pilot projects in selected sectors and/or directions. Such projects should look for and build interrelations between ecosystem functions on the one hand and sectors and/or directions of the conventions on the other (such as adaptation to climate changes in agriculture/arable land or forests/forestry). Such projects will demonstrate opportunities to achieve the objectives of the three conventions, will create capacity for application of the ecosystem approach, will present information and will build experience for work on future sectoral policies (see 3.A.1.c.i.);</p> <p>6. Evaluate the efficiency of existing policies and measures to achieve the objectives of the conventions. Future policies and measures should be guided by this evaluation and by forecasts of the trends for changes of the conditions. Such evaluations should be based on a system of indicators such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ should demonstrate the links between the conventions ➤ should demonstrate the interdependencies between the condition of ecosystems, environmental media and the economic and social development; ➤ should serve the development of new program documents and the making of specific decisions, as well as better public awareness; ➤ should be easily understood; ➤ should be based on and integrate methods and recommendations of the European Environmental Agency ➤ should conform to the formats for accounting of the country to the CP of the conventions;
<p>3.A.1.d Governmental policy for international cooperation</p> <p>1. Adopt political decisions for international cooperation to fulfil the common obligations under the 3 conventions (exchange of information, know-how, reporting, common regional programs).</p> <p>2. Identify and adopt as priority a state policy required for the specific objectives of individual conventions in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ access to genetic resources (Biodiversity); ➤ sharing of benefits (D, Biodiversity) ➤ Emissions trading (C); ➤ joint implementation (C,D,D).

3.A.2 Legislative framework: status and goals

<p>3.A.2.a Laws and secondary legislation affecting the environment</p> <p>The environmental legal framework related to the conventions is established, generally.</p> <p>1. Improve the existing and develop the missing regulatory framework necessary for the implementation of the three conventions and referring to the sectors related to the achievement of their objectives. New and improved normative acts related to one convention should consider the interests and possibilities of the</p>
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three conventions. This is particularly important for the regulatory framework on soils and coastal areas which is related to the objectives of at least two of the three conventions and to sources, related to the achievement of these objectives. This new regulatory framework:

- Should reflect the ecosystem approach.
- Should strengthen the role of the municipalities and market entities for implementation of the conventions.

2. Improve the existing and develop the missing regulatory framework related to economic activities, sectors and directions related to the implementation of the conventions.

This regulatory framework:

- Should reflect the ecosystem approach.
- Should consider the interests and possibilities of the three conventions.
- Should strengthen the role of the municipalities and market entities for implementation of the conventions.

3.A.2.1.b Laws and secondary legislation related to the functioning of organization structures or management tools

1. Improve the existing and develop the missing standards for:

- arranging the roles, responsibilities and relationships between various participants in processes and sectors affecting the conventions;
- building of clear procedures, reduction of the effects of subjectivity and creation of better conditions for implementation of the existing legislation; For example:
 - *The EIA regulation for clarification of the procedures and responsibilities;*
 - *The Protected Areas Act (PAA) regarding the criteria for making of decisions on sanitary felling and the responsible agency or service;*
 - *The Protected Areas Act (PAA) regarding the right of the MOEW to propose new protected areas and/or facilitate the required documents so that more organizations could afford them and so that more new protected areas can be proposed, to construct a National Environmental Network and to utilize more EU funds;*
 - *The national process for prevention/adaptation to climate changes needs clear and accurate definition of the rights and obligations of all participants and stakeholders;*
 - *The Access to Information Act and the Statistics Act with a view to preparing, processing and dissemination of data and information required to fulfil the commitments under the conventions;*
 - *The Access to Information Act (AIA) and the Environment Protection Act (EPA) in order to extract environmental information from the category of classified information and to allow public access to it.*
 - *The Property Act.*
- Introduction and regulation of financial and economic mechanisms to encourage and sponsor activities for implementation of the conventions.
- Use of the flexible mechanisms. The regulatory framework should assist in the achieving of the objectives common to the three conventions.
- The statute of scientific information as particular intellectual property

3.B. Resources

3.B.1. Institutions/structures: status and goals

3.B.1.a Strengthening of the organization and management of existing structures

Government structures:

1. Make the work of MOEW's specialized units and structures of the (RIEW) on the three conventions more efficient and productive by:

- **securing the national qualified personnel**
- **reviewing the work methods and increasing the degree of team work by including an assessment of the capacity of the staff for team work;**
- **creating a coordination mechanism under the guidance of the respective deputy-minister;**
- **looking for connections between the work of individual units and opportunities for joining of tasks and responsibilities. For example, the creation of databases under the three conventions to facilitate the preparation of reports for the Conferences of the Parties may be coordinated by one person;**
- **creating of auxiliary teams (such as teams of consultants or interagency groups), working on goals common to the three conventions;**
- **creating of a common flow of information in support of the work of all three units.**

2+3+4 Strengthen the following government structures outside the MOEW system:

- The control authorities (NDF and its structures, the customs, etc.) and the judicial authorities concerned with the enforcement of laws related to the implementation of the conventions. These authorities should be strengthened with: a) qualified personnel possessing the necessary knowledge and skills for monitoring and enforcement of laws and normative acts; b) information, and c) improved work methods (team work, accountability, transparency). This may be achieved through the use of incentives for team work, annual or semi-annual self assessments and evaluations, and simple and efficient transparency means such as lists of cases displayed in advance in visible locations in the courts, badges with the names of customs officers, lists of issued quotas and organizations obtained on-line, etc.;
- Structures in charge of the elaboration of development plans and sectoral strategies using information and knowledge for inclusion of decisions in support of the implementation of conventions or application of the principles of sustainable development;
- Units and agencies for the three conventions with obligatory training of personnel on practical approaches for application of policies and measures for sustainable development and evaluation of the implementation of functions related to the conventions. This may be achieved through the use of experience from other countries (such as Norway) where job descriptions and evaluation methods related to payment of staff include requirements for participation in such training.

5. Decentralize the implementation of the conventions through active involvement of the municipalities and other sub-national and non-governmental structures in the implementation of the goals of the three conventions. The functions common to the three conventions that can be implemented by other structures include items such as: (shifted from governmental structures)

- **construction and maintenance of information exchange mechanisms;**
- **elaboration of indicators, assessments, etc;**
- **management of certain areas or resources;**
- **involvement of the public in government decisions;**
- **training of government officials;**
- **preparation of negotiation positions;**
- **monitoring and management of specific areas or resources (such as protected areas);**
- **work on the implementation of the forthcoming GMO Act;**
- **running of monitoring and analysis laboratories**
- **others.**

7. Improve the capacity of governmental institutions responsible for the management of the existing and newly established funds for the purpose of more efficient utilization of moneys from them by:

- **Reviewing and revising the working rules and their closer connection to goals under the three conventions. For example, the Agriculture Fund should finance agro-forestry projects and activities to reduce erosion and draughts, to improve biodiversity and to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions, or projects for forestation with local species to reduce net emissions and to support biodiversity), the future Green Fund should finance energy, as well as**

forestry and soil related projects;

- **Presentation of public and easily accessible information about procedures and criteria which are or will be applied for selection and financing, and of contacts for questions and answers. This information should be made public domain on-line;**
- **Presentation of public and easily accessible information about submitted projects and information about approved projects and organization, project amounts and financing by funds, implementation and results from the financed projects, etc.); This information should be made public domain on-line;**
- **Providing information about the procedures for submission of appeals against non-professional behaviour of the fund officers, number of submitted appeals, response times and measures taken in response. This information should be made public domain on-line;**
- **Elimination of the practice of use of a limited number of intermediary companies passing judgment on the quality of projects.**

8. Increase the role and transparency of interagency councils and of stakeholder councils by:

- Making the decisions publicly accessible on-line and, upon request, on paper;
- Creating and keeping for 10 years of an archive of decisions allowing for tracing of the development of policies on individual issues (such as GMO)

9. Increase the transparency of parliamentary committees on economic activities/sectors/directions related to the conventions (ecology, agriculture and forests, etc. see 3.A.1.c.i) by securing public access to the decisions from their meetings;¹⁶

Science

10. Update the management of scientific organizations financed by the state budget by:

- Ensuring that the National council for scientific research at the MES gives priority to and finances scientific studies involving team work, interdisciplinary approach and practical orientation;
- Renewing the management of scientific organizations by inclusion of the following selection criteria: generation and gender representation, managerial skills, team work, interdisciplinary approach, participation in practical projects and initiatives.

NGO:

11. Encourage NGO specialization/work in the field of desertification and climate, by:

- Including NGO representatives in working groups and advisory councils;
- Commissioning those representatives for certain activities related to the commitments under the conventions;
- Securing targeted financing for NGO-initiatives in support of the conventions.

12. NGOs should develop programs and carry out activities to combat unlawful economic pressure and corruption affecting the implementation of the conventions directly or indirectly, particularly in the sectors such as forestry, medicinal plants and energy:

- making maps of areas of illegal felling containing information about destroyed forests, companies involved in illegal felling, timber prices, years required for its restoration, etc.;
- inspection of permits and quotas for felling, medicinal plants, etc. and announcing of the results;

¹⁶ Presently, the web-page of the National Assembly includes the dates of meetings, the agendas and the staffing of the committees but not the protocols derived from them, or the main decisions of the meetings of the committees.

- classification of large enterprises by energy efficiency, water efficiency and efficient use of other raw materials related to the conventions;
- classification of the municipalities by energy efficiency and water efficiency and efficient use of other raw materials related to the conventions.

3.B.1.b Creation of new structures

Government structures:

1. The specific institutional structures applying various conventions develop irregularly. At the same time the Conferences of the Parties adopt new protocols and decisions that require new structures.

Build the necessary structures which are lagging or are required for the implementation of new decisions. These are:

- structures for creation of the national emissions trading register not later than 31.12.2006;
- structures for regular evaluation of the anthropogenic emissions and preparation of the national GHG inventories not later than 31.12.2006;
- structures for preparation for the implementation of the forthcoming GMO Act and monitoring;
- structures for implementation of the CCD and of the regulatory framework to be adopted.

1-a. Restore the information department at the MAF and network it to the information department of the MOEW.

1-6. Introduce the practice and build mechanisms for:

- evaluation and discussion of project policies and measures about the degree to which they support sustainable development and the specific objectives of the three conventions;
- evaluation of the efficiency of results from the policies and measures to achieve the objectives of the conventions.

Science:

- The National Scientific Research Council should create a new committee of scientific experts uniting various areas (such as soil sciences, humanitarian sciences and agrarian sciences) to encourage interdisciplinary, practice-oriented studies in support of strategies/programs/plans for implementation of the conventions.
- Adopt a new national scientific program under the National Scientific Research Council for financing of scientific research consistent with the needs and presenting information in support of the strategies/programs/plans for implementation of the conventions.

2. Build interdisciplinary and scientific coordination teams to develop unified methods and complex assessments and indicators for:

- the status of the problems of the three conventions;
- the results from the implementation of specific program documents or sectoral policies and measures;
- the trends, factors and interrelations between desertification, biodiversity and climate changes

Media:

4. Create mechanisms for training of journalists and experts to prepare and present on regular basis accurate and complete information on the issues related to the fulfilment of the commitments under the conventions.

3.B.2 Human resources: status and goals

3.B.2.a Raising the capacity of state administration officials

Increase the specific knowledge and skills of the officials of:

<p>1. the MOEW to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop policies, strategies, programs and plans that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Apply the common principles and approaches recommended by the three conventions (see Table 1, item 1.1) ▪ Apply economic and financial mechanisms to involve economic subjects and citizens in activities supporting the objectives of the conventions (see Table 1, item 1.2.b.) ▪ Integrate the objectives of the three conventions and/or avoid negative effects on other conventions ▪ Provide for public participation in the development of implementation monitoring (see Table 1, item 1.6.) ➤ Negotiations. Such skills will be obtained efficiently through coordinated special training not only of the personnel responsible for negotiations, but also of a broader range of MOEW employees to ensure continuity and team work in the preparation of negotiation positions and carrying out of negotiations; <p>2. The MOEW and other agencies, managing economic activities, sectors and directions of significance for the conventions, for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ economic evaluation of natural resources; ➤ analysis of environmental media change trends and the factors causing them; ➤ analysis of the interrelations between the environment (more particularly, its elements affected by the conventions) and economic development in the context of the ecosystem functions. (See 3.1.A.2-3, 3-i). <p>3. The MOEW and other agencies, managing economic activities, sectors and directions of significance for the conventions, for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ sustainable development; ➤ application of common principles and approaches of the conventions in development plans; ➤ application of the common principles and approaches of the conventions in sectoral policies, strategies, programs and plans; ➤ ecosystem approach; ➤ economic and financial tools for implementation of the goals of the conventions. <p>4. Raise the skills/qualifications of staff in information departments and press offices of the MOEW and MAF for creation and maintenance of lasting interest of the media towards the subject of the conventions by using fully the possibilities and experience of NGOs and scientific institutes.</p>
<p>3.B.2.b Raising the capacity of officials in self-government structures</p> <p>1. Raise the capacity of officials in self-government structures for application of good practices under the three conventions through lecture programs/modules and specialized training in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Good practices for implementation of the principles of sustainable development; ➤ Ways to encourage measures for sustainable use of resources; ➤ Approaches to adapt to climate changes; ➤ Methods for increasing of public activity, for provision of information to the public and for its involvement in discussions on EIA permits, plans etc.; ➤ Other practical skills in support of activities related to the problems of the three conventions.
<p>3.B.2.c Increasing the participation of those employed in businesses and in branch organizations</p> <p>2. Inform them about any profitable activity opportunities and involve representatives of businesses and branch organizations in activities related to the implementation of the conventions.</p> <p>3. Inform them and build capacity of the officials and experts in private and state financial institutions (such as EPAME, the Agriculture State Fund) as entities that could</p>

affect business behaviour.
3.B.2.d Raising the capacity of scientific personnel
<p>1. Improve the capacity in the scientific community for analyses and information, scientific and applied research in direct support of specific program documents/strategies, programs, and/or plans/. More particularly, build capacity for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ economic evaluation; ➤ analysis of environmental media change trends and the factors causing them; ➤ analysis of the interrelations between the environment (more particularly, its elements controlled by the conventions) and economic development in the context of the ecosystems. <p>2. Build capacity for selection, adaptation and application of the indicators for the three conventions as an element of sustainable development indicators. They should have simple and easily traceable parameters.</p>
3.B.2.e Raising the capacity of NGO employees
1. Train, inform, attract, and involve NGOs in practical work for implementation of the conventions. .
3.B.2.f Raising the capacity of media employees
<p>1. Raise the awareness and knowledge of media employees by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ organizing training of journalists, especially for those employed in the local media. ➤ providing specialized information for the media regarding the conventions.

3.B.3 Management of data and information in the scope of the three conventions: status and goals

3.B.3.a Management of information
<p>The availability and adequate management of information underlies the making of government decisions with regard to the implementation of the conventions and the preparation of the national reports to the Conferences of the Parties. This requires:</p> <p>1. Complete inventory of existing data and available information about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ activities, policies, measures, projects etc. for implementation of the conventions; ➤ good practices for implementation of the conventions; ➤ evaluation of results from activities, policies and measures; ➤ economic costing of environmental media; ➤ determining the functions of ecosystems, their economic, social and cultural value and the practices for the use and maximum protection of these functions; ➤ analysis of the trends and factors for the changing of environmental elements; ➤ analysis of the interrelations between the environment (particularly, its elements related to the conventions) and economic development. <p>1.B. Build and secure the functioning of integrated systems for collection, processing and dissemination of data and information required to fulfil the commitments</p>

under the conventions.

2. Create and secure the functioning of systems for management of data and information related to the conventions on desertification and climate changes that could follow the model and use the software of the CHM already established under the Convention on Biological Diversity. This process should improve and develop further the CHM under the Convention on Biodiversity. As a minimum, up-to-date information should be secured concerning:

- activities, policies, measures, projects etc. for implementation of the conventions;
- good practices for implementation of the conventions;
- evaluation of results from activities, policies and measures;
- economic costing of environmental media;
- determining the functions of ecosystems, their economic, social and cultural value and the practices for the use and maximum protection of these functions;
- analysis of the trends and factors for the changing of environmental elements;
- analysis of the interrelations between the environment (particularly, its elements related to the conventions) and economic development.

The development of the systems will include the use of results from the inventory for elaboration of a plan to provide missing data and information, digitizing (of available hard-copy data), structuring (building of databases);

3. Identify the common topics regarding the exchange of data and information under the three conventions and their visualization using a module common to the three systems and also demonstrating an integrated approach in resolving the issues of the three conventions. Information and data exchange is one of the main elements of the integrated approach for implementation of the goals of the conventions.

3.B.3.b Monitoring and evaluation of the fulfilment of commitments under the Convention using indicators (see 3.B.3.a.i).

1. Build and apply a system of indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the efficiency of policies, measures and activities for implementation of the conventions. It should serve the following needs:

- **making of decisions regarding future policies, measures and activities specific for the three conventions;**
- **making of decisions concerning development plans;**
- **making of decisions concerning sector program documents;**
- **preparation of reports and assessments for the conferences of the parties to the three conventions**

It is recommended that the indicators should be a part of a system of sustainable development indicators and should conform to the UN sustainable development indicators. They should be compatible with the monitoring systems and indicators (being) established for the three conventions at national and international levels. It should be linked to the institutions and to other capacities.

The development and building of the system should be linked to:

- **Identification of a set of indicators**
- **Identification of indicator-monitoring parameters**
- **Identification of data required for monitoring of parameters**
- **Inventorizing of available data**

2. Build and maintain an up-to-date system for monitoring and evaluation of the processes required for implementation of the conventions (for example: biodiversity monitoring system, early warning systems, monitoring of desertification). This includes:

- **evaluation of whether data from various institutions/organizations meet the needs of the system**

- **review of the data gathering methods**
- **comparison to the requirements and measures used by the European Environmental Agency**
- **building of the necessary organization structure**
- **standardizing data collection for the system of indicators**
- **building of the relevant information system**

3.B.4. Financial resources; goals

3.B.4.a Needs and sources

All conventions have significant needs for which they rely mainly on the budget, EU programs and other international organizations. So far the budget has not financed all structures and activities required for implementation of the functions and commitments under the conventions. For example, many national reports and other activities for the Conferences of the Parties are financed from foreign sources.

1. The state budget should use programs to finance activities for accountability to the authorities of the conventions, and the implementation of obligatory arrangements, if any. Such obligatory activities include:

- **preparation of reports, inventories, registries and other documents which are required by the conventions or which determine the possibility to use funds or financial mechanisms under the conventions;**
- **monitoring of the implementation of the conventions;**
- **information required for adequate identification of policies and measures.**
- **participation in activities from the conventions (CP etc.)**

The budget should secure the staff, structure and equipment required for these activities.

3. NGOs and businesses should be involved in activities in support of the implementation of the conventions. This requires the use of economic mechanisms and incentives, creation of funds and provision of incentives for private investors and activities related to the three conventions. Such activities include agro-forestry, forestation, erosion control, renewable energy sources, energy and water efficiency, sustainable agriculture, forestry etc.

4. Funds for one convention should provide priority financing for projects fulfilling objectives common to those of the other conventions. To that end:

- **a list of the funds that finance sectors and activities related to the conventions should be drawn up (see 3.A.1.c.i)**
- **In consultation with the relevant units of the conventions, the eligibility criteria of these funds should be revised and lines should be added to assist in achieving the objectives of the conventions**

5. Better utilization of funds from international projects and the EU pre-accession and other funds using the capacities of existing structures and improving the organization of the work; For example, to that end, build groups of project development experts; groups of experts creating project packages for searching of co-financing sources.

6. Financing of scientific organizations should be related to:

- **a government strategy for the development of selected branches of science**
- **program objectives determined by the priorities of the state in various sectors and directions (such as medicine, environment, forests)**
- **clarity and objectivity of the procedures for identification of the scientific and research plans and objectives, and for securing of their quality.**
- **renewing the science management procedures**

3.C Public support

3.C.1 Public awareness

1. Raise stakeholder awareness of existing and regulated opportunities for participation in government decision making on projects or activities related to the implementation of conventions through main activities and activities in sectors that determine the achievement of global objectives (EIA, permits, plans, procedures and program documents, related to the conventions, etc.).
2. **Raise the awareness of the public and provide for systematic national campaigns promoting the significance of the issues of the three conventions, the causes, factors, interrelations, and other problems of the three conventions. Such campaigns may include popular publications in Bulgarian. Specialized information on the conventions should be integrated into the common information flows.**
4. **Specific information should be provided upon initiatives of the institutions, media and NGOs to strengthen public intolerance for unlawful economic pressure for unsustainable use of natural resources. Such information may include the following:**
 - **maps of areas of illegal felling containing information about destroyed forests, companies involved in illegal felling, timber prices, years required for its restoration, etc.;**
 - **public lists with permits and quotas for felling, medicinal plants, etc. and announcing of the results;**
 - **classification of the large enterprises by energy efficiency and water efficiency. and efficient use of other raw materials related to the conventions.**
 - **classification of the municipalities by energy efficiency and water efficiency. and efficient use of other raw materials related to the conventions.**
 - **Information about unlawful use of resources, illegal construction, pollution, etc.**
5. Organize seminars, meetings, forums etc., on which interrelations and links between the problems of the three conventions should be searched.
6. **Increase the work with the media to provide information for the conventions from:**
 - **the specialized government units responsible for the conventions;**
 - **NGO;**
 - **the scientific community.**

3.C. 2 Public participation in the adoption and assessment of policies, strategies, programs and plans

1. Improve and make operational and more efficient the public involvement mechanism. The functioning of such a mechanism requires:
 - development and implementation of procedures to provide information and advice to the public for the development of national and local program documents and solutions related to the implementation of the conventions such as national convention-specific or sectoral strategies, programs, plans or laws, or local plans for land-use, agriculture or development;
 - determination of procedures for submission to the public of information and consultancy for the selection and acceptance of evaluations of the implementation of adopted programs and of the implementation of policies and measures for the application of the conventions;
 - provision of advance information about planned solutions and their relation to the conventions, including the web pages of relevant agencies, local media etc.;
 - identification of specific public groups which should be consulted in any decision and any consultancy with each group (stakeholders, experts, affected persons);
 - provision of public and easily accessible information about received proposals and the reasons for their acceptance or rejection;
 - provision of public and easily accessible information about the procedures for involvement in decisions of varying scopes and types, responsible contact persons in various agencies etc.
 - This mechanism should be an inseparable part of the e-government currently under preparation.

3.C.3 Education

1. Prepare specialized programs for training of teachers and trainers on the issues of the three conventions.
2. Develop teaching aids that integrate the knowledge on the issues of the conventions, their effect on the respective area and the positive or negative factors.
3. By initiative, and with the participation, of the local community, elaborate interdisciplinary education programs that involve awareness of the problems of the three conventions, the role of the factors causing the problems they try to resolve, sustainable use and management of the natural resources at all levels.
- 4. Initiate a process of development and adoption of a national strategic program document on environmental education covering all levels of education (from kindergarten to higher education).**

3. D. Coordination: goals

- 1. Fulfil the recommendations of the conventions for improved coordination between the coordinators of the three conventions under the guidance of the GEF coordinator. To this end regular meetings should be held in the system of the MOEW:**
 - exchange of information;
 - general planning;
 - identification of common goals and their implementation in teams;
 - carrying out of coordination in respect of other agencies;
 - Others.
- 2. Improve internal coordination in the MOEW between the coordinators for the three conventions and their colleagues working on related issues in the respective directorates through, for example, regular meetings and/or using of information technologies, for:**
 - exchange of information;
 - general planning;
 - identification of common goals and their implementation in teams;
 - improved monitoring;
 - accountability for the implementation of common goals.
- 3. Improve interagency coordination through the introduction of a regular practice for:**
 - work in interagency working groups to develop specific or sectoral program documents;
 - participation in sectoral seminars and meetings of the staff for the conventions, and of sectoral experts in seminars and meetings related to the conventions.
- 5. Improve the coordination between science and government, through:**
 - setting of specific goals to science and implementation monitoring using respective funds;
 - using the model of the Bulgarian biodiversity platform;
 - incentives for officers of respective agencies for the use of scientific products, expert analyses and papers in the making of policies, measures etc., for inclusion and advice with experts and scientists on particular issues (such as negotiations, policies, etc.).
6. Improve the coordination between the agencies and municipalities through coordination and support for municipal projects under the respective conventions.
7. Improve the coordination between the state and the NGOs through inclusion and/or consulting on:
 - policies, measures and other program documents;
 - positions/delegations for negotiations;
 - working groups;
 - funds to direct their work on specific issues of interest to the state.

8. Improve the coordination between all stakeholders to the conventions. The Bulgarian Biodiversity Platform may be used as a model.

Annex 11 – Table 3.1: Availability, accessibility and compatibility of data and information, required for the fulfilment of the commitments under the three conventions

Key:

- No + Yes ? Uncertain, requiring further study

Data required under the three conventions (from Table 1)
Data required under 2 of the three conventions (from Table 1)
Data required only under one convention (no need to fill out columns 11, 12, 13) (from Table 1)

D – CCD B – CBD C – UNFCCC

Data collected from the system	Consistency with the needs of the Convention			Integrated in one database	Authorized institution and degree of accessibility to information	Organizations which also have information/data and accessibility to them	Updating periods			To what degree do you consider the data gathering formats compatible between the conventions		
	D	B	C				D	B	C	D	B	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Land-use (permanent land use by type) ¹⁷	+	+	- ¹⁸	+(D) -(B) +(C)	From “Agrostatistics” /MAF (+D,+B); NDF/MAF(+D,+B) (only partially for the	Agency for Soil Resources /MAF (+D,+B); Cadastral Survey Agency /MRDPW (+D,+B); Executive Environment	1 year	?	1 year 2002			

¹⁷ Maintained by MAF- Soil Resources Agency, but are based on summaries, while the information required annually by the CBD is maintained by the Agrostatistics Directorate at the MAF; The Executive Environment Protection Agency has the respective information obtained from the CORINE Land Cover Project and updated every 10 years. The cadastral survey agency also maintains information on land use but it is based on the 6 main criteria of permanent use. The databases are digital and integrated for the needs of the respective agencies (they cannot be integrated among themselves because they have been produced using different methods) and have access rights.

¹⁸ The IPPC requires certain country-specific data to be produced during the national inventories. No such data is submitted presently.

2. Vegetation (by type)	+	+	+	-(D) -(B) +(C)	forests); NIS (+D, +B); From “Agrostatistics” /MAF (+D,+B,+C); NDF/MAF (+D,+B) (only partially for the forests); NIMH	Protection Agency (+D,+B); N. Pushkarov Institute (-D) Companies involved in forest management (-D,-B); municipal services (+D,+B); Institute of Botany, (-B); Institute of Forests, BAS (-D); University of Forestry (-D); Sofia university (-B); Plovdiv university (-B); CORINE centre (+B);	1 year 2001	?	1 year .2002
3. Forests (by type, condition, density)	+	+	+	+(D) -(B) +(C)	NDF/MAF (+D, +B, +C); MOEW (+D, +B); NIMH	Institute of Forests, BAS (-D); University of Forestry (-D); Companies involved in forest management (-D, -B); MAF-Seed control and forest protection stations (+D);		10 years	1 year
4. Forestry, logging and forest products	+	+	+	+(D) +(B) +(C)	NDF/MAF (+D, +C, +B); NIS (+D);	Regional departments of forests – RDF/MAF (+D, +C, +B); State forestry boards (+D, +B); MOEW (+B); Municipal administrations (+B); State Game Breeding Stations(+B); Customs Agency (+B); National Union of hunters and	1 year 2001	1 year	1 year 2002

5. Soils (by type)	+ + +	+(D) -(B) +(C)	ASR/MAF (+D, +C, +B) NIMH	fishermen (+B) Pushkarov Institute (-D, -C); Institute of Forests BAS (-D); University of Forestry (-D); NDF/MAF (+D, +B); Executive Environment Protection Agency (+D) Agrostatistics/MAF (+C) ¹⁹	No deadlines		
6. Agriculture (by type)	+ + +	+(D) +(C) +(B)	MAF (+D, +C, +B); NIS (+D, +B);	National centre for agrarian sciences (+D, +B); Regional Directorates of Agriculture (+D, +B);	1 year 2001	1 year	1 year 2001
7. Use of nitrous compounds, fertilizers and other agro-chemicals	+ +	+ (D) +(C)	National plant protection service /MAF (+D, +C);	National agricultural extension service at the (+D); ; Pushkarov Institute (-D);	½ year and 1 year		1 year
8. Number of farm animal species	+ + +	-(D) -(B) +(C)	Executive agency for selection and reproduction in livestock raising /MAF (+D,+C,+B); Agrostatistics Department MAF (+D); NIS (+D, +C);	NDF/MAF (+D, +B); National veterinary medicine service (+D,+B); Customs Agency (+B); Municipal administration (+B); NGO (+B) – Bulgarian Association for special sheep breeds	1 year 2003	1 year 2003	1 year 2003
9. Wetlands	+	-(B)	NNPS/MOEW(+B);	MOEW (+B); NDF/MAF (+B); NGO		2 years	

¹⁹ The NDF/MAF and the Executive Environment Protection Agency use data collected by other organizations.

10. Marine ecosystems	+	-(B)	Presently ²⁰	(+B) - Bulgarian Society for Protection of Birds (B); Wetlands International (+B); BAS (-B) (Institute of Zoology, Institute of Botany, Central Laboratory for Ecology and Environment Protection) MOEW (+B) – Water Directorate, Burgas and Varna RIEWs, Burgas and Varna Basin Directorates; BAS – Institute of Oceanology – Varna (-B); Black Sea municipalities (+B); Executive Agency for Fisheries and Aquacultures / MAF (+B)	2002	
11. Coastal areas/ecosystems	+	-(B)	MOEW (+B);	Regional Government (+B) Cadastral Survey Agency /MRDPW (+B); Black Sea municipalities (+B) ²¹ Strategic Planning of Regional Policy Directorate –		

²⁰No authorized institution exists thus far. Such an institution will be selected under the Protocol for Biological and Landscape Diversity in the Black Sea under the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea from Pollution

²¹14 by 1997 when the database was established; MRDPW

				Territorial Development Plans (+B); MOEW – NNPS; Varna and Burgas RIEWs (+B); MAF – Varna and Burgas RDFs (+B); BAS (-B) – Institute of Oceanology, Varna; NGO (+B)				
12. Weather (temperature, precipitation, etc.)	+ + +	-(D) + (B) +(C)	National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (NIMH) ²² (-D;-C, -B);	Institute of Forests BAS ²³ (-D); Pushkarov Institute ²⁴ (-D); Municipalities (+B); Mountain rescue service (+B); NIS (+D, +C);	1 year 2001	1 year	1 year 2003	+ + +
13. Topography (heights, slopes, etc.)	+ +	+(D) -(B)	Cartography Ltd. NIS (+D, +B);	Cadastral Survey Agency /MRDPW, Geocardfund department (+D); Geoplanproject +D, +B); Ministry of Transport (+B); Ministry of Defence (+B); NDF (+D);	No deadline			
14. Hydrological characteristics/water resources	+ +	-(D) + (B)	NIMH (-D, -B); NIS (+D, +B);	EEPA (+D); Basin directorates (+D, +B); Institute of water issues (-D) Dams and Cascades Ltd., (+B); Water supply and sewerage companies	1 year	2003		

²²Financed by the MOEW/Executive Environment Protection Agency and the data is available to them

²³partial

²⁴partial

15. Assessment of areas endangered with desertification	+	-(D)	No such institution exists ²⁵ ASR-MAF (+D); MOEW/EEPA (+D); NIMH (-D);	(+B); MRDPW (+B); Pushkarov Institute (-D); Institute of Forests BAS (-D); University of Forestry (-D); National centre for agrarian sciences (NCAS) (+D); Agrarian University - Plovdiv (-D);	1 year for the EEPA	
16. Flora, fauna, mushrooms (species, density, populations)	+	-(B)	No such institution exists; MOEW ²⁶ (+B);	NDF-MAF (+B), Institute of Botany (+B), Institute of Zoology (+B), National union of hunters and fishermen (+B), BSBCP (+B), BSPB (+B), private persons (+B),	Various deadlines	
17. Habitats of endangered species	+	-(B)	Confidential -(B)	NNPS/MOEW(+B); NDF/MAF (+B); The Biology institutes of the BAS (-B)		
18. Protected areas (type, condition)	+	+(B)	NIS (+B); EEPA/MOEW (+B);	NNPS – MOEW (+B), NDF-MAF (+B); EEPA/MOEW; Municipal and regional administrations (+B); NGO (+B); Central Laboratory of General Ecology-BAS (-B)	1 year 2003	

²⁵ No uniform evaluation exists to unify all factors characteristic of desertification, but the MOEW/EEPA has information about various forms of land degradation; the MAF/ASR has degradation information based on soil maps; the NIMH has climate data

²⁶ Applying to some plant and animal species under the Biodiversity Act and the Medicinal Plants Act

19. Demographic characteristics (population, settlements, etc.)	+	+	+	+(D) + (B) +(C)	NIS (+D, +B, +C);	Institute of Economy, BAS (-D); Ministry of labour (+D); Institute of Sociology -BAS (-D); Cadastral Survey Agency /MRDPW (+B); Municipal and regional administrations (+D, +B);	1 year 2001	1 year 2001	1 year 2002	
20. Technical infrastructure (roads, power lines)	+	+		+(D) -(B)	Executive roads agency /MRDPW (+D, +B); NIS (+D, +B);	MAF(+D); NDF (+D); MEER (+D,+B); Ministry of Transport (+D, +B); Ministry of Defence (+B	1 year ?		1 year 2003	
21. Industry	+		-	-(D) +(C)	ME (+D, +B); NIS (+D, +C);	Cadastral Survey Agency /MRDPW (+D, +B); MOEW (+D, +B); MAF (+D); World Business Council on Sustainable Development ²⁷ (C)	1 year		1 year 2002	
22. Fuel and energy consumption	+		+	-(D) -(C)	NIS (+D, +C);	MAF (+D); Cadastral Agency (+D) NIS (+D); Agency for Energy Efficiency (+C); Ministry of Energy and Energy Resources ²⁸ (+D, -C)	1 year .?		1 year 2002	

²⁷ The World Business Council on Sustainable Development has been collecting information on the emissions of greenhouse gasses in various industry sectors, including industries in Bulgaria, since 1995. The information is extremely detailed and updated annually.

²⁸ The NIS and MEER prepare the so called Common Energy Balance for Bulgaria, but the NIS balance is considered official at present.