|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Programme: | Integrated Biodiversity Management, South Caucasus (IBiS) |
| PN: | 15.2101.2-004.00 |
| Assignment: | Art Nature Documentary (Urban Biodiversity) |
| Period: | 15 July 2018 – 30 September 2019 |

1. **Brief programme information**

The biodiversity of the South Caucasus is of global importance, but the huge variety of species and the proper functioning of the ecosystems are under threat. There is considerable pressure from the exploitation of natural resources by the local population, private industry and governments.

In each of the three countries of the South Caucasus – Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan – there are National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and initial sectoral strategies for managing biodiversity and ecosystem services. As yet, however, these are unable to withstand the challenges posed by the conflicting interests of different sectors (forestry, pasture farming, agriculture, nature conservation and tourism). There is a lack of coordination between the various state and non-state actors and population groups (e.g. shepherds and farmers). In addition, there is not enough reliable data available on the different sectors to support planning and decision-making processes.

Within the framework of the Caucasus Initiative of the German government, the programme cooperates primarily with the environment ministries of the three different countries of the South Caucasus. The programme follows a multi-level approach. At national level, it promotes the development or revision of biodiversity strategies and regulations, particularly in forest and pasture management, and in erosion control. The experience gained from the pilot measures at district, municipal and local levels are incorporated into this process. As part of these pilot measures, relevant actors are provided with the skills needed to implement integrated approaches for sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The module objective of the programme is to promote better coordination of biodiversity and ecosystem services management across sectors on the basis of solid data. The programme comprises four areas of intervention with the following objectives:

1. Instruments and coordination processes for the sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services at local level are tested.
2. The implementation capacity of line ministries, their subordinate bodies and of training institutions regarding the management of biodiversity and ecosystem services is improved.
3. The perception of the general public towards the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services is more positive.
4. The regional exchange on sustainable management of biodiversity and ecosystem services is improved.

IBiS follows up on the achievements of the programmes “Sustainable Management of Biodiversity, South Caucasus” and “Integrated Erosion Control in Mountainous Regions”, and is due to last four years (from December 2015 to November 2019). The programme is implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

1. **Context**

**Urban expansion** is one of the chief characteristics of the freshly minted Anthropocene era[[1]](#footnote-1) and the urbanization process in Georgia is not an exception. Almost half of the Georgian population lives in its capital city – Tbilisi – and the number is growing every day. In recent years the rapid urban development has started here. As the urban environment is constantly evolving, green spaces are disappearing swiftly and huge amount of concrete, roads and cars take over. With the increase of non-natural materials and carbon emissions, it can be difficult for local plants and animals to thrive. Nature can seem a lesser priority here, trumped by other issues, so that the **habitat degradation** and **the loss of biodiversity** is a sad reality of Tbilisi.

It is widely acknowledged that cities with functioning ecosystems make for better places for humans to live. Urban greening helps combat air and noise pollution, soaks up rainwater that may otherwise create flooding, creates a habitat for local wildlife, and has shown to lift morale in the people who see it, calming traffic and lessening urban crime[[2]](#footnote-2). Studies revealed that the greater the biodiversity, the greater the psychological well-being of the city’s residents. Recently, biodiversity is often used as a means of measuring the health of an urban environment.

Acknowledging the ecological and social value of nature’s involvement in the Tbilisi city life and protection and appreciation of existing green spaces is essential for supporting the biodiversity in Tbilisi. Achieving this is challenging and will require the collaboration between the Tbilisi City Hall, decision makers, urban planners, NGOs and the urban society.

Although nature conservation has traditionally focused on the countryside, issues of biodiversity protection also appear on the political agendas of many cities. There are many causes of biodiversity and habitat loss, but urbanization has been shown to be one of the most damaging in terms of numbers of species lost or threatened. Numerous studies have found that both, the richness and abundance of native species, including plants, mammals, insects and amphibians, decrease in response to urbanization. Habitat loss is identified as a main threat to **85 percent of all species** described on theIUCN’s Red List[[3]](#footnote-3). And the main cause for habitat loss is **land use change due to urbanization and transport infrastructure**.

As the city of Tbilisi grows, vital habitat is destroyed or fragmented into patches not big enough to support complex ecological communities. Species may become endangered or even locally extinct as previously natural areas are swallowed up by the urban jungle. If a lack of public understanding or concern about the importance of these issues persists, it is highly unlikely that either governments or businesses will change course.

In order to raise the awareness about the value of urban biodiversity among the urban population in Tbilisi, the project ‘Integrated Biodiversity Management, South Caucasus (IBiS)’ partnered with the Tbilisi City Hall, the National Botanical Garden of Georgia (Tbilisi), National Georgraphic and other NGOs to coneptualizes and implement a communication strategy on the value of urban biodiversity. The communication strategy is characterized by bringing the knowledge about Tbilisi’s urban biodiversity to the people through different channels. Hence, the video production of an art nature documentary is one of many means to reach the general public in Tbilisi. Therefore, it is expected that the video production company cooperates closely together with the GIZ campaign team and other stakeholders that are involved.

1. **Objectives and tasks**

These Terms of References (ToR) refer to the video production services for an art nature documentary. The objective of the movie production is to showcase Tbilisi’s rich biodiversity through an art movie that awakens the audiences’ interest. It is important that the documentary reaches the emotions of the audiences through an artistic depiction. Therefore, it is important that the film music will be produced according to the footage taken. The movie should be coherent with scientific facts and present the reality of Tbilisi’s urban nature in 2018/19.

The tasks are divided into four different parts:

* Prepare and finalize a brief synopsis and script setting for an art nature documentary that includes possible story lines and locations in the urban area of Tbilisi
* Establish a working plan to conduct all necessary steps for the production of the documentary (preparation, production & post-production)
* Take all footage for the art nature documentary during fall 2018, winter 2018/19, spring 2019 and summer 2019
* Ensure the production of the music for both documentaries (short & extended version)
* Edit and produce a high-quality documentary on the situation of Tbilisi’s urban biodiversity and its interaction with the urban population

1. **Expected outputs (deliverables)**

The main outcome of the consultant’s work is to direct, edit and produce a 7-10 minutes short art nature documentary and a 25-35 minutes extended art nature documentary on the urban biodiversity of Tbilisi. The documentary will include footage of human-wildlife interactions & conflicts in Tbilisi. The documentary should be suitable for public screening and posting on social media.

Deliverables:

1. Final concept of the art nature documentary
2. Drafts of the short documentary & the extended documentary
3. Short documentary film of around 7-10 minutes
4. Extended documentary film of around 25-35 minutes
5. Final music produced for both documentaries (short & extended version)
6. Promotion events of both documentaries (short & extended version)
7. **Time frame and work schedule**

The company will work during the period from 15 July 2018 – 30 September 2019. The work schedule will involve several shooting dates in and around the close vicinity of Tbilisi.

The concept of the art nature documentary must be finalized by the end of August 2018. The production of the short documentary of around 7-10 minutes is expected by August of 2019. The extended documentary of around 25-35 minutes must be finalized by the end of September 2019. The drafts of both versions should be accessible for the GIZ campaign team at all times. The first short documentary and the final extended documentary should both presented at two separate promotional events.

1. https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/aug/29/declare-anthropocene-epoch-experts-urge-geological-congress-human-impact-earth [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. https://depts.washington.edu/hhwb/Thm\_Crime.html [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. http://www.iucnredlist.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)