

# The NBSAP revision process: an overview of the entry points and approaches which support inclusion of values

*Abisha Mapendembe*  
*UNEP-WCMC*  
*[abisha.mapendembe@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:abisha.mapendembe@unep-wcmc.org)*



*Regional Workshop on Resource Mobilization for Africa Entebbe, Uganda, 11–13 February 2014*



# Project Details

## ❖ Conducted by:

- ✓ UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- ✓ Institute of European Environmental Policy



## ❖ Study Funded by:

- ✓ UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs



## ❖ Produced in collaboration with:

- ✓ CBD Secretariat



## ❖ Aim of work:

- ✓ Review how 'biodiversity values' are being incorporated into NBSAPs
- ✓ Support NBSAP practitioners in producing updated NBSAPs compliant with Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1 & 2



# Project Background I

❖ **Decision X/2** - revised  
**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity  
2011-2020** parties are requested to:

- Translate this overarching international framework into revised national biodiversity strategies and actions plans (NBSAPs)

❖ **Aichi Biodiversity Targets:**

- Incorporation of values into NBSAPs will assist countries in developing NBSAPs that comply with Aichi target 1 & 2

## Strategic Goal E

### Aichi target 17

- Develop and adopt an updated NBSAP as a policy instrument

## Strategic Goal A

### Aichi target 1

- Create awareness of the values of biodiversity



### Aichi target 2

- Integrate biodiversity values into strategies and planning processes and incorporate values into national accounting



# Project Background II

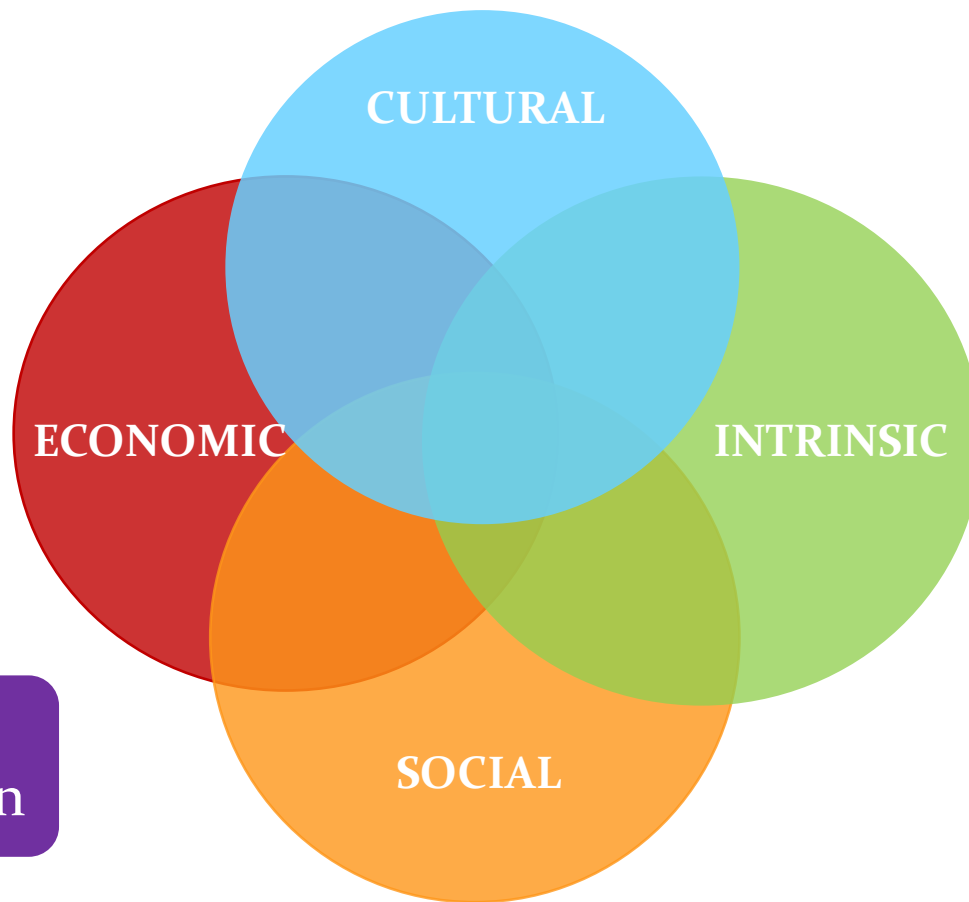
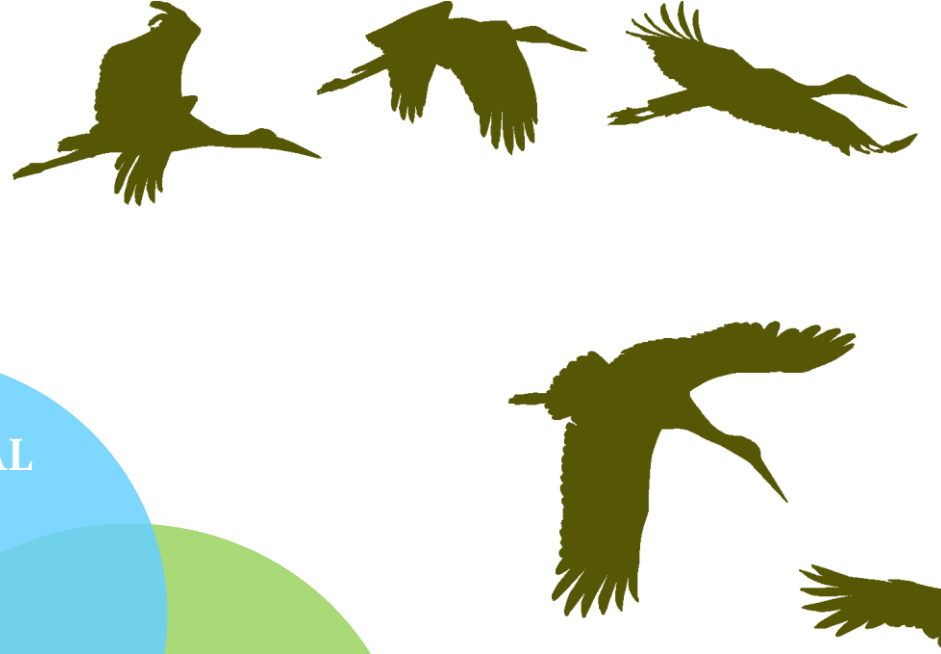
❖ **COP 11, October 2012: Decision XI/4** - Review of implementation of the strategy for **resource mobilisation**, including the establishment of targets.

Parties also endeavoured to:

- Include biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans by 2015
- **Assess and/or evaluate** the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic **values of biological diversity** and its components



# What do we mean by 'values'?



Broad  
definition

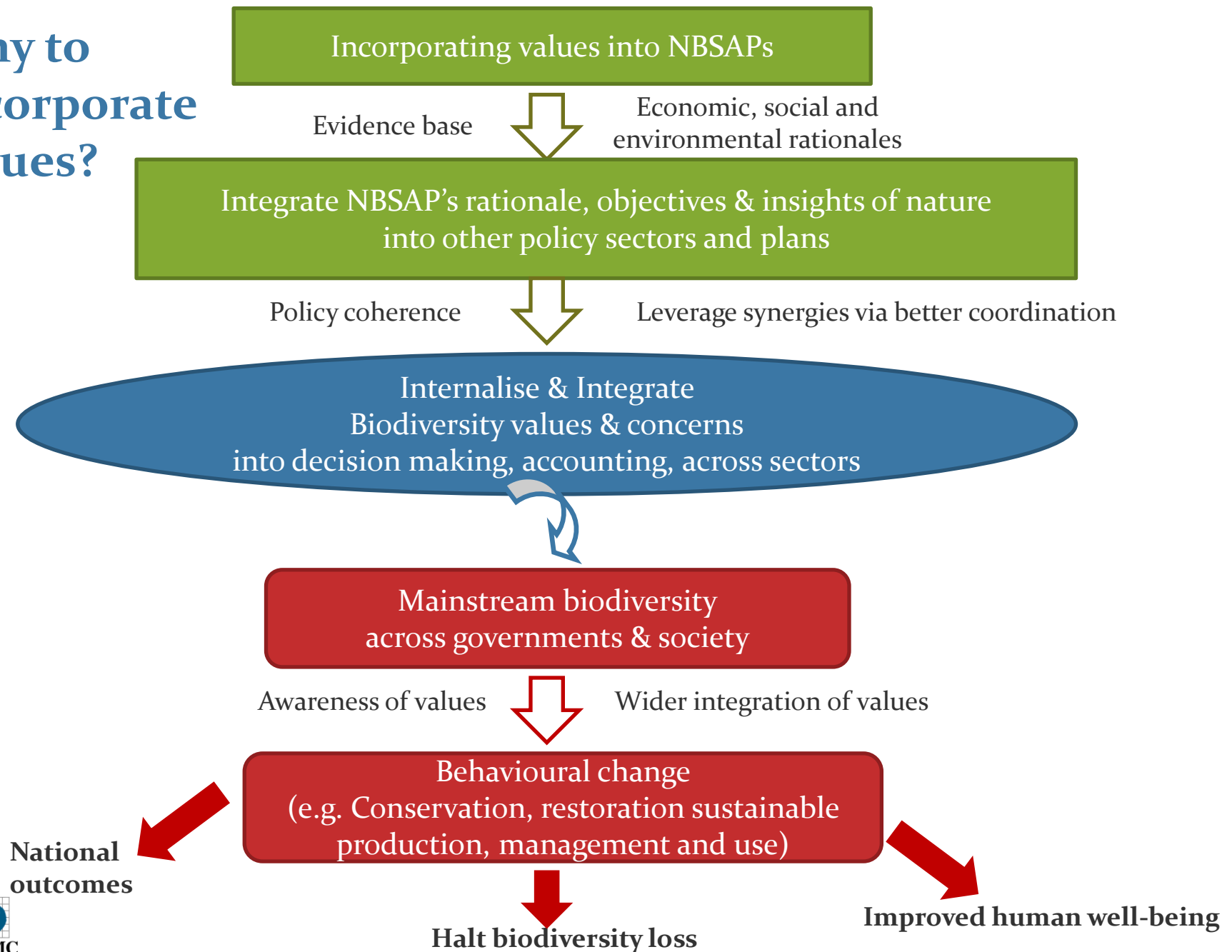
## UNITS

- ✓ Physical
- ✓ Qualitative
- ✓ Quantitative
- ✓ Monetary

## VALUATION APPROACHES

- ✓ Economic
- ✓ Non-economic

# Why to incorporate values?



# National outcomes of biodiversity and ecosystem services mainstreaming

Outcomes	Examples
Governance outcomes	Improved consideration of stakeholders' and right holders' concerns (particularly those who are directly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services)
Policy & political outcomes	High-level sector, fiscal, development and social policies, constitution and statements of national vision, include biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations and vice versa
Plan outcomes	Inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations in development and poverty reduction strategies and in biodiversity strategies
Budget & accounting outcomes	Evidence of public-private sector resource mobilisation, inclusion of development-biodiversity linkages in national public and sector budgets, inclusion of ecosystem services in national accounting systems
Institutional & capacity outcomes	Strengthened capacity within biodiversity-related institutions to understand development and economic processes and interact in a constructive manner; valuation of the economic importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the economic outcomes undertaken and used in decision-making
Investment and economic outcomes	Improved domestic resource mobilisation for biodiversity and ecosystem service investments or recognition of potential trade-offs in sector investments such as mining
Behavioural outcomes	Key patterns and processes of production, consumption and waste treatment in sectors and localities are informed by biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations
Pro-poor biodiversity management outcomes	Pro-poor management of ecosystem services, such as medicinal, cosmetic or edible plants; healthcare, wild foods, soil fertility; traditional breeds and crop varieties; water purification; cultural or religious benefits from biodiversity realised
Ultimate (biodiversity & developmental) impact of these outcomes	Improved productivity and sustainability of use of biodiversity and ecosystem services assets; protection and management of targeted species populations



# How to incorporate values as part of the NBSAP revision process

❖ **Entry points** for incorporating values exist at **EVERY STAGE** of the NBSAP revision process

❖ A range of **supporting approaches** can be used:

- ✓ Stakeholder engagement
- ✓ Ecosystem assessment
- ✓ Ecosystem service mapping
- ✓ Ecosystem service indicators
- ✓ Monetary valuation
- ✓ Accounting
- ✓ Policy documents & legislation





# Updating the NBSAP - Step by step

## APPROACHES SUPPORTING INCORPORATION OF VALUES

Stakeholder  
engagement

Ecosystem  
assessment

Ecosystem  
service  
mapping

Ecosystem  
Service  
indicators

Monetary  
valuation

Accounting

### NBSAP UPDATING STEPS

1. Getting organised

2. Engaging &  
communicating  
with stakeholders

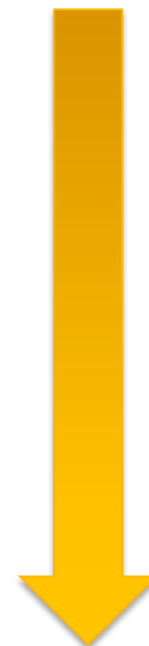
3. Gathering  
information

4. Developing  
strategies & actions

5. Developing  
implementation &  
resources  
mobilisation plans

6. Implementing  
the NBSAP

7. Monitoring and  
reporting



# 1. GETTING ORGANISED



## ❖ **Stakeholder engagement** can facilitate...

- ✓ Review of the existing NBSAP
- ✓ Identify gaps
- ✓ Build a suitable-skilled, multi-sectoral team (e.g. a specific Directorate for Environmental Economics and Statistics was established with the Ministry of Environment and Living
- ✓ Develop a shared work plan & schedule

### KEY TASKS

- Organise logistics
- Taking stock

### TIPS...

- ✓ Include clear objectives, focus on biodiversity and ESS values
- ✓ Sufficient resources
- ✓ Include qualitative & quantitative data, and adopt a spatial perspective
- ✓ Consider include a valuation component



## 2. ENGAGING & COMMUNICATING WITH STAKEHOLDERS



### KEY TASKS

- Identify key stakeholders
- Communication & outreach plan

### ❖ Stakeholder engagement can facilitate...

- ✓ Identify national priorities
- ✓ Understand & align different values
- ✓ Incorporate values into overall goals of NBSAP updating
- ✓ Establish a coordination & communication strategy

### TIPS...

- ✓ Complete a stakeholder analysis and mapping
- ✓ Be inclusive
- ✓ Align values of biodiversity and ESS with national and sectoral priorities
- ✓ Clearly articulate the benefits that can be provided beyond conservation targets



### 3. GATHERING INFORMATION

#### ❖ **Ecosystem assessment can help...**

- ✓ Gather data on status & trends of biodiversity and its links to human well-being

#### ❖ **Ecosystem service mapping & ecosystem indicators are useful entry points for...**

- ✓ Synthesise & communicate spatial & temporal data
- ✓ Stock take of natural capital
- ✓ Identify targets, priorities and actions for NBSAPs

#### ❖ **Natural capital accounts can support...**

- ✓ Indicators on the status & trends of natural capital (including drivers of degradation)
- ✓ Macro-economic analysis of inter-linkages between ecosystems and specific sectors

#### ❖ **Monetary valuation can...**

- ✓ Explicitly demonstrate economic benefits
- ✓ Facilitate consideration of biodiversity values in other sectors

#### KEY TASKS

##### Assess:

- Status & trends of biodiversity & biodiversity loss
- Linkages between biodiversity & society
- Legal, institutional & policy environment
- Biodiversity finance
- Status of public awareness
- Identify knowledge gaps

### 3. GATHERING INFORMATION



#### TIPS...

- ✓ Identify **key ecosystem services** in your country and gather information on their **social and economic values**
- ✓ Use values to highlight **contribution of nature to key national priorities**
- ✓ Gather spatially explicit information and create plausible future scenarios to inform prioritisation
- ✓ Make commitments to gather information to fill gaps

#### KEY TASKS

##### Assess:

- Status & trends of biodiversity & biodiversity loss
- Linkages between biodiversity & society
- Legal, institutional & policy environment
- Biodiversity finance
- Status of public awareness
- Identify knowledge gaps

## 4. DEVELOP STRATEGIES & ACTIONS



### ❖ Stakeholder engagement and deliberative processes can...

- ✓ Identify workable strategies to **mainstreaming biodiversity & ESS values** into existing frameworks and national priorities
- ✓ Encourage buy-in to policy decisions
- ✓ Support effective implementation

### ❖ Ecosystem assessment and other information gathering approaches can...

- ✓ Communicate values to decision-makers
- ✓ Develop plausible future scenarios
- ✓ Identify scientifically-informed strategic options

### KEY TASKS

- Establish national vision
- Set national targets
- Identify specific strategies





## 4. DEVELOP STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

### TIPS...

- ✓ Think about long-term goals & priorities
- ✓ **Include nested targets specifically related to biodiversity & ESS values**, and the potential benefits of their incorporation into national frameworks
- ✓ Ensure targets are based on national context and priorities
- ✓ Make SMART targets
- ✓ Be realistic
- ✓ Consider resources requirements

### KEY TASKS

- Establish national vision
- Set national targets
- Identify specific strategies



## 5. DEVELOPING IMPLEMENTATION & RESOURCE MOBILISATION PLANS

### ❖ **Stakeholder engagement can...**

- ✓ Identify key actors
- ✓ Ensure **values-based actions** are realistic and practical
- ✓ Ensure co-ownership

### ❖ **Ecosystem assessment, mapping, indicators and valuation can...**

- ✓ Identify key themes and priorities
- ✓ Put values in economic terms key actors

### ❖ **Accounting can...**

- ✓ Provide necessary evidence to make the polluters or the users pay
- ✓ Put values in economic terms

### ❖ **Monetary assessments can...**

- ✓ Put resource requirements into context and engage new funders
- ✓ Encourage efforts at mobilizing funding

### KEY TASKS

- Outline & prioritise specific actions
- Resource mobilisation plan
- Strategies & actions fully incorporated into national priorities
- Indicators set & monitoring plan
- Clearinghouse Mechanism

## 5. DEVELOPING IMPLEMENTATION & RESOURCE MOBILISATION PLANS

### TIPS...

- ✓ **Capacity building** is key to provide skills to carry out values-based actions
- ✓ Include potential **benefits of taking values into account** when estimating costs of NBSAP implementation
- ✓ Engage funders by identifying key sectors benefitting from biodiversity and ESS values
- ✓ Maintain cross-sectoral overview

### KEY TASKS

- Outline & prioritise specific actions
- Resource mobilisation plan
- Strategies & actions fully incorporated into national priorities
- Indicators set & monitoring plan
- Clearinghouse Mechanism

## 6. IMPLEMENTING THE NBSAP

### ❖ Ecosystem assessments, environmental accounts and monetary valuation can...

- ✓ Provide evidence base to support inclusion of biodiversity and ESS values
- ✓ Create basis to strengthen political will and sectoral implementation
- ✓ Facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming

#### KEY TASKS

- Engage stakeholders
- Implement specific actions and strategies
- Mobilise domestic & international financial resources



## 6. IMPLEMENTING THE NBSAP



### TIPS...

- ✓ Leverage the positions and skills of stakeholders relevant to implementing change
- ✓ Build on existing practices and structures to facilitate uptake
- ✓ Consider a variety of media to reach a range of audiences

### KEY TASKS

- Engage stakeholders
- Implement specific actions and strategies
- Mobilise domestic & international financial resources



## 7. MONITORING & REPORTING

### ❖ Stakeholder engagement can...

- ✓ Develop opportunities for knowledge transfer
- ✓ Maintain interest as national circumstances change

### ❖ Natural capital and ecosystem service indicators can...

- ✓ Monitor impacts of the NBSAP on ESS, biodiversity and human well-being
- ✓ Support periodic review and adaptation of the NBSAP as necessary

### KEY TASKS

- National Reports
- Communicate results of implementation
- Review & adapt priorities





## 7. MONITORING & REPORTING



### TIPS...

- ✓ Take an integrated approach
- ✓ Develop indicators to synthesis information and communicate trends
- ✓ Integrate monitoring systems across different thematic areas
- ✓ Think how monitoring and reporting systems will facilitate adaptation to national context changes

### KEY TASKS

- National Reports
- Communicate results of implementation
- Review & adapt priorities

# Common lessons of good practice I

Across the case-studies a number of re-occurring examples of good practices were identified:

## 1. A clear governance structure



### Burkina Faso:

- ❖ A coordinating group and a national biodiversity committee - clear process management structures and a schedule for meetings and workshops and to drive the NBSAP revision process
- ❖ Specific Directorate for Environmental Economics and Statistics was established with the Ministry of Environment and Living - to help integrate existing projects into the revised NBSAP, with a particular focus on developing environmental accounts and future work in biodiversity and ecosystem service valuation.

## 2. A common understanding amongst all stakeholders



### South Africa:

- ❖ Comprehensive stocktaking process to integrate knowledge from all sectors (e.g. Economic development. Legislation and institutional sectors)
- ❖ Multi-stakeholder workshops at national and provincial level

# Common lessons of good practice II

Across the case-studies a number of re-occurring examples of good practices were identified:

## 3. A focus on national priorities and key themes



### Burkina Faso:

- ❖ Focus on existing national priorities – combating land degradation and alleviating poverty through sustainable and equitable land management

## 4. Use of existing structures and processes



### Burkina Faso:

- ❖ Creating synergies with the PEI's work on the “economic evaluation of the environment and natural resources.
- ❖ Highlighted the risks and costs associated with the degradation of natural assets - improved consideration of those values in sectoral policies, of sectoral strategies in Burkina Faso.
- ❖ Environmental accounts - water accounts, forest accounts, land use and soil accounts, chosen based on their policy relevance, the availability and regularity of data

# Common lessons of good practice III

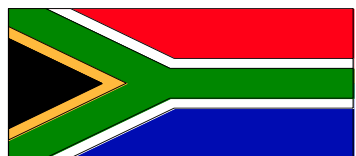
Across the case-studies a number of re-occurring examples of good practices were identified:

## 5. Integration of bottom up and top down approaches

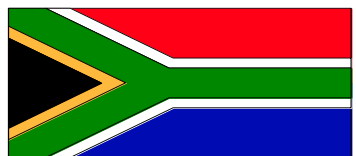


### Burkina Faso and South Africa :

- ❖ Wide stakeholder consultation and participatory approach in NBSAP development.
- ❖ Involvement of traditionally non-biodiversity actors in finance and economic planning and national development ministries .



## 6. Make the most of existing data



### South Africa :

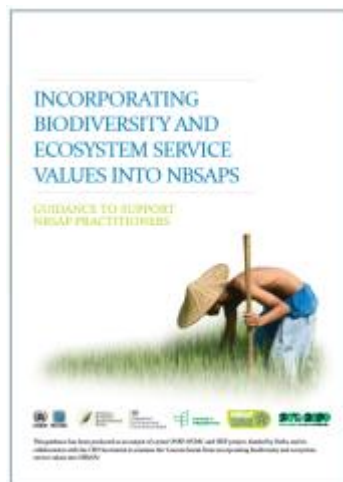
- ❖ National spatial assessment of the status of biodiversity at the ecosystem level and spatial biodiversity planning - show areas that are important for conserving biodiversity pattern and ecological processes as well as contextual information on biodiversity and land-use guidelines.
- ❖ South Africa's National Climate Change Response White Paper – stresses the integral role of healthy ecosystems in responding effectively to these risks.

# Making the case for biodiversity in South Africa: eight value propositions

<b>Message 1: National asset</b>	Biodiversity is natural capital with immense economic significance for South Africa.  Investing in natural capital, by giving a superior return on the investment, is investing in our country.
<b>Message 2: Children's legacy</b>	Every decision government makes, affects the future of biodiversity - a rich or impoverished natural world that we leave for our children and children's children.  By investing in nature we take care of our families.
<b>Message 3: Practical solutions</b>	There are practical, realisable things that government can do to protect and enhance our "natural infrastructure"
<b>Message 4: Wealth of the rural economy</b>	Biodiversity is the natural capital of the rural poor. We need to unleash the potential of biodiversity to develop rural economies.
<b>Message 5: Climate change</b>	Good biodiversity management can slow down climate change and its impacts. Our natural wealth can help to save us from natural disasters.
<b>Message 6: Global leadership</b>	South Africa is a world leader in biodiversity. As the world faces a global biodiversity crisis, South Africa can spearhead innovative solutions.
<b>Message 7: Health</b>	Healthy, thriving biodiversity is vital for a healthy population. Our rich variety of flora and fauna provides natural medicines used by over 80 per cent of our population.
<b>Message 8: Humanity</b>	As humans, we are part of the web of life. Nature's <i>ubuntu</i> is all around us - and is part of us.

**Source:** DEA and SANBI (2011)

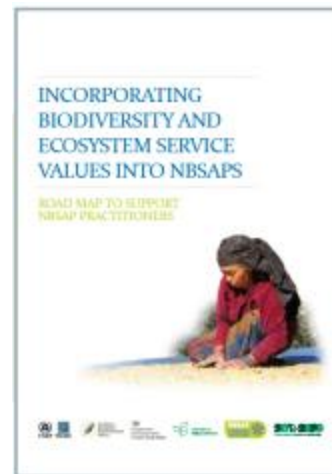
# Further Information



## Guidance document

[www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsaps\\_1026.html](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsaps_1026.html)

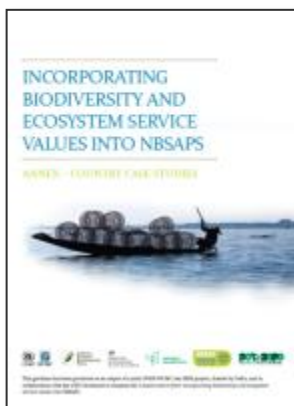
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/INF/6



## Roadmap

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/INF/6/ADD1

[www.unep-wcmc.org/roadmapfornbsaps\\_1027.html](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/roadmapfornbsaps_1027.html)



## Full country case studies

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/INF/6/ADD2

## In addition: webinars online

- **Module 1.** The NBSAP revision process: an overview of the entry points and approaches which support inclusion of values
- **Module 2.** Biophysical approaches to support the incorporation of values: assessment and indicators
- **Module 3.** Economic approaches to support the incorporation of values
- **Module 4.** Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values into national accounting frameworks

[www.unep-wcmc.org/nbsap-capacity-building-webinars\\_1032.html](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/nbsap-capacity-building-webinars_1032.html)