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SECOND REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH, EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA ON UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS
Dehradun, 6-10 December 2011

# REPORT OF WORKSHOP

## INTRODUCTION

1. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and other Governments to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework, and to review, update and revise, as appropriate, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9. The Conference of the Parties also urged Parties and other Governments to support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and to use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial-planning processes.

2. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also emphasized the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

3. In response, the Executive Secretary organized the First Regional Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in Xi'an, China from 9 to 16 May 2011,[1] with financial support from the Government of Japan and the European Commission and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China. To further facilitate the national processes of countries in the region, the Executive Secretary organized a second workshop for this region in Dehradun, India, from 6 to 10 December 2011, again with the financial support from the Government of Japan and from the Indian Ministry of the Environment and Forests and the Indian Wildlife Institute.

4. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Facilitate the national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including by further assisting Parties in developing national biodiversity targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;

[1] http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=CBWNBSAP-SEASI-03

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(b) Further assist Parties in reviewing, updating, revising and implementing the national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), with consideration given to how it can serve as an effective tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into broader national and local strategies, plans and policies;

(c) Facilitate the achievement of target 11 of the Strategic Plan in connection with the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity's programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA), and of relevant targets in the Strategic Plan related to climate change;

(d) Assist Parties in developing a resource mobilization strategy for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

(e) Assist Parties in developing indicators to monitor and report on the implementation of the Strategic Plan and NBSAPs;

(f) Facilitate active learning opportunities and peer-to-peer exchanges for national focal points and persons in charge of implementing and revising NBSAPs.

5. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 provides a common approach relevant to all of the biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CMS, CITES, Ramsar, WHC, ITPGRFA)[2] as well as major conservation organizations. The workshop provided an opportunity to promote synergies among all of these instruments and reflect commonalities in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

6. The workshop format featured a mix of presentations with question-and-answer sessions, discussions and exercises in small working groups, joint sessions with the programme of work on protected areas workshop, one-on-one discussions with countries and a field trip.

7. The following countries attended the workshop: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. A number of regional and subregional organizations (ACB, SACEP)[3] and United Nations organizations based in the region (UNEP ROAP, UNDP)[4] as well as representatives of NGOs (ICLEI, CARE EARTH, RARE)[5] sent their representatives to this workshop. For the list of participants, see http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=CBWNBSAP-SEASI-03. The workshop was conducted in English.

8. This report provides an overview of the workshop agenda sessions, discussions, conclusions of the workshop, and the next steps to be undertaken. Annexes to this report present more detailed information on the outcomes of the workshop, including updates provided by countries, results of group discussions as well as outlines of NBSAPs prepared by some countries during the workshop. The workshop programme is presented in annex I, with cross-references to the programme of the PoWPA workshop, as there were a few joint sessions of both workshops.

## ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

(A joint opening session was held together with the Regional Workshop on Capacity-building for the Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, which was held in parallel with this workshop at the same venue during the same period.)

9. Ruchi Badola from the Wildlife Institute of India, as host of the opening ceremony, warmly welcomed all participants and introduced speakers at the podium. P.R. Sinha, Director of the Wildlife

[2] The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar), the World Heritage Centre (WHC) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA).

[3] ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB) and South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP).

[4] United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

[5] Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI).

Institute of India, opened the workshop and welcomed all participants to Dehradun. He thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Government of India for the opportunity to host these workshops. While taking stock of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) and activities related to updating NBSAPs, he noted that more issues need to be addressed for the further implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, such as using protected areas for climate change mitigation and adaptation, increasing marine protected areas as well as increasing protection outside protected areas. He also stressed that countries would need to revise/update their NBSAPs to chart actions for the next decade to meet the 2020 Aichi Targets. He believed that these workshops were held in time to facilitate national efforts in addressing these issues and charting a course of action for the future.

10. A.K. Srivastava, IG (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment and Forests of India, also welcomed all participants, and noted that these workshops were good for preparations for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He thanked the Wildlife Institute of India for hosting this workshop, and went on to describe the rich biodiversity of India as well as pressures on biodiversity particularly from human population growth. He informed participants that India had established 668 national protected areas, with 24% of land areas protected. He noted that India had signed all biodiversity-related conventions, and cited the Convention on Biological Diversity as the most comprehensive one. In implementing these conventions, he said, India has adopted a policy mix approach and he stressed the need for all related conventions to work together to achieve the 2020 Aichi Targets.

11. Keisuke Takahashi of the Japanese Ministry of Environment, made a statement on behalf of the Presidency of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Government of India and the Wildlife Institute of India for their smooth preparations for these workshops. He said that these workshops were a series of activities to implement the outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted in Nagoya, Japan, particularly the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. While indicating Japan's own commitment to revise its NBSAP to implement these targets, he highlighted Japan's commitments to supporting the implementation of these outcomes at various levels. Among others, at the high-level segment of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Naoto Kan, Japanese Prime Minister at the time, announced that Japan would provide assistance totalling 2 billion USD over three years beginning in 2010 through the "Life in Harmony" Initiative to support countries in meeting the post-2010 targets. Japan has also set up the Japan Biodiversity Fund totalling 1 billion yen to support national efforts to update NBSAPs to achieve the Aichi Targets. Japan has announced the contribution of funds to support the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity[6] by proposing to establish the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund within the GEF. While noting that 2011-2020 is the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, he indicated that Japan would take the lead as the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties Presidency to implement the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In this context, he said that Japan would host a global launching of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture of Japan, on 17 December. He noted the need to enhance awareness-raising and improve understanding of the fundamental roles of biodiversity on our planet for achieving the vision of a "World Living in Harmony with Nature" in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In conclusion, he said that the Government of Japan would continue working with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other partners to implement the outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and believed that the workshops in the next few days would have useful, informative and productive discussions.

12. Atsuhiro Yoshinaka, Global Coordinator for the Japan Fund, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, delivered a statement on behalf of Ahmed Djoghlaf, Executive Secretary. He began by thanking the Government of Japan for its support to the NBSAP workshops through the Japan

[6] Decision X/1, Annex I.

Biodiversity Fund, and the European Union for its support to the PoWPA workshops, and the Government of India, particularly the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests, for its strong support to intersessional activities leading to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties in India next year. He was happy to note that India is moving to ratify the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, one of the key outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He also noted that the venue of the workshop, at the foothills of the Himalayas, endowed with a rich natural heritage and the seat of learning for forestry, wildlife and biodiversity, was an ideal setting and provided the necessary impetus for deliberations. While highlighting the follow-up activities undertaken by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity with the support of Japan, India and other partners to implement the Nagoya Outcomes, in particular 15 regional or subregional workshops organized since January 2011 to support countries in updating their NBSAPs, he stressed that this second regional workshop on updating NBSAPs represented another round of efforts by the Secretariat and its partners to further support countries in setting national targets, mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant planning processes, mobilizing resources for implementation of the NBSAP and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, as well as in developing relevant indicators for monitoring and reporting. He stressed that NBSAPs must be updated and implemented in a timely manner in order to meet the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Recognizing the importance of protected areas, particularly the benefits and services provided by them, he stressed that an ecologically representative network of protected areas should be a cornerstone of all NBSAPs. He noted that the programme of work on protected areas is the most comprehensive global plan of action for the effective implementation of protected areas, hailed by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity as the most implemented of the Convention's programmes. He thanked the Wildlife Institute of India and the Government of India for hosting three regional workshops on protected areas in the past few years. He also stressed the importance of implementing the programme of work on protected areas for achieving the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, particularly target 11. He believed that these workshops would provide the necessary wherewithal and capacity to help countries in setting and achieving realistic targets. Calling for immediate action by all countries, he noted that 2012 will be an important year for both the Convention on Biological Diversity and for sustainable development – a year when the world will gather again to develop a roadmap for green development 20 years after the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in Rio. For the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2012 will mark the 20th anniversary of the birth of the Convention. More importantly, the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be hosted in India where further guidance will be provided for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, particularly on resources needed. The year will also mark the second year of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity which is a crucial time for implementing the Strategic Plan. Finally, he called on countries to complete the revision of NBSAPs soon and to begin implementing them, as time is running out for achieving the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He also hoped that 90 to 100 per cent of countries would have their revised and updated NBSAPs ready by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

13. M.F. Farooqui, Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India, also welcomed participants. He began by stressing that the workshops, along with two other meetings to be held next week in Dehradun, were important intersessional meetings, the outcomes of which would feed into the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. While noting that the eleventh meeting will be the first opportunity to review progress in initiating actions to implement the Strategic Plan adopted at the tenth meeting, he also highlighted that the two workshops were directly linked to the implementation of the Strategic Plan, particularly targets 11 and 17. He underlined that the NBSAP workshop would facilitate the development of national targets and the national processes on revising and updating their NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan, and more importantly the use of the NBSAP as an effective instrument for mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and broader strategies and plans. While highlighting the importance of protected areas, including their contribution to local livelihoods and poverty alleviation, he noted that the Convention on Biological Diversity programme of work on protected areas was the most implemented of all the Convention's programmes and would be crucial for achieving target 11 of the Strategic Plan. He believed that the regional capacity-building workshop on protected areas would provide training needed by countries in the region in this regard. In conclusion, he

said that both workshops would provide an opportunity for countries in the region to review what has been achieved so far and identify what more needs to be done, including opportunities and constraints in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and updating NBSAPs. Finally, he was confident that deliberations at these two workshops would help translate capacities gained into actions on the ground.

14. N.S. Napalchyal, Chief Information Commissioner, Government of the State of Uttarakhand, also welcomed participants from around the region to Dehradun, noting that the workshops were being held in a run-up to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be hosted by India in Hyderabad next year. He also noted that the twin strategies of conservation and sustainable development are major challenges for human societies, as pressures on natural resources are increasing. He stated that protected areas are the cornerstones for the conservation of rich biodiversity, and that reconciling the imperatives of conservation of biological resources with the needs and aspirations of resource-dependent human populations are twin challenges. To meet these challenges, he said, it will be crucial to develop appropriate strategies to conserve resources not only for the present generation but also for future generations, following the principle of "think globally, act locally". While noting the need for economic growth and development, he stressed that economic growth at the cost of ecology will not be sustainable. Therefore he suggested that ways and means need to be developed and implemented to harmonize developmental imperatives with conservation priorities, and that the fallacy that an emphasis on nature conservation compromises the fight to eradicate poverty be confronted. He called on all participants to articulate this belief effectively to their political constituencies, particularly on implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and updating and implementing the NBSAP and using the NBSAP as an instrument for mainstreaming. In conclusion, he said that he was very pleased to have these workshops in the State of Uttarakhand, which is endowed with bountiful gifts of nature and the first State in the country to establish two conservation reserves. Finally, he hoped that the workshops would lead to concrete actions and reiterate the resolve to conserve and effectively manage biological resources.

15. Dignitaries sitting on the podium were invited to light the lamp, which is a symbol of peace and cooperation.

16. Hem Pande, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India, proposed a vote of thanks. On behalf of all participants, he thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Government of Japan, the European Union, the Ministry of Environment and Forests of Government of India, the Wildlife Institute of India, the Government of Uttarakhand and other partners for their support and contributions. He also thanked Mr. Farooqui for his important role and guidance. He concluded by inviting all participants to attend the Second Meeting of the Inter-governmental Committee of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing in April 2012 and the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties in October 2012.

## ITEM 2. REVIEW AND UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPS): COUNTRY UPDATES AND NEXT STEPS

17. During the workshop in Xi'an, China, a majority of participating countries had indicated that they would initiate a process at the national level to review their existing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and revise them, as necessary, including developing and adopting national targets for the post-2010 period.

18. Under this agenda item, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity provided an overview on activities related to the development of national targets and to NBSAP updating, in line with the Strategic Plan, focusing on:

(a) Follow-up activities undertaken by Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other partners to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan since the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2010, and noted that 15 regional or subregional workshops have been organized since January 2011 to support countries' efforts in updating their NBSAPs, with more workshops planned this year and well as in 2012;

(b) Key findings and recommendations from the regional and subregional workshops held since January 2011, including the first workshop for this region in Xi'an, China, May 2011;

(c) Latest developments in developing national targets and updating national biodiversity strategies and actions, with some details provided concerning key elements and targets included in Australia's Biodiversity Strategy 2010-2030, England's Biodiversity 2020 Strategy and the European Union's Biodiversity Strategy to 2020, as well as Brazil's planned dialogue and consultations on the 2020 targets, including the development of a legal instrument to support implementation and monitoring of NBSAPs.

19. In the question-and-answer session that followed the presentation, one participant suggested that countries should consider increasing synergies among related conventions while developing the NBSAP, as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 provided a framework for action to implement all the related conventions, while noting difficulties at various levels to achieve such synergies. One participant inquired about the findings of analyses of the older generation of NBSAPs developed by countries in the region conducted by the Secretariat and other partner organizations. In response, the Secretariat referred to a number of documents prepared for the first workshop on NBSAPs held in January 2008 in Singapore, as well as to those prepared for WGRI 2, WGRI 3, COP 8, COP 9, COP 10, including an analysis of the fourth national reports. Reference was also made to a study undertaken by the United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU IAS) in this regard.

20. Following self-introductions of participants, countries worked in five groups to provide updates on progress made since the last workshop, focusing on:

(a) Timetable or plan for updating the NBSAP (key steps or milestones in the process);

(b) Stakeholders to be involved/involved;

(c) Ongoing or upcoming reviews of the existing NBSAP (gaps/issues/areas to be addressed by the revised NBSAP);

(d) Possible targets being developed/to be developed for inclusion in the NBSAP;

(e) Possible measures/actions being proposed/to be proposed for inclusion in the NBSAP;

(f) Other relevant ongoing planning processes or those to be initiated which include targets/measures/actions related to the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets (relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies/plans);

(g) Status of obtaining funds for updating the NBSAP.

21. The groups reported back on discussions noting that countries in the region were in different stages of developing national targets and updating their NBSAPs. A summary of country updates is provided in annex II. Meanwhile countries identified the following problems encountered in the follow-up to the workshop held in Xi'an:

(a) Delay in access to and release of funds from the GEF;

(b) Lack of funds and other resources to support the process;

(c) Difficulty in obtaining adequate information/data for reviews and assessments;

(d) Limited capacities in developing national targets and updating NBSAPs;

(e) Difficulty in integrating biodiversity targets into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes;

(f) Difficulty in identifying economic benefits from ecosystem services and biodiversity;

(g) Difficulty in identifying proper indicators for measuring, particularly in agreeing on baselines used for monitoring and measuring;

(h) Difficulty in setting national targets and proposing national strategies and actions in line with the Strategic Plan, a document produced through complicated political negotiations and compromises.

## ITEM 3. SETTING NATIONAL TARGETS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

(A joint session was held the Regional Workshop on Capacity-building for Implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) to provide an opportunity for interaction among the Convention on Biological Diversity and PoWPA focal points and for highlighting synergies in their respective activities).

22. Sarat Gidda from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity made a presentation defining the qualitative and quantitative elements of target 11 and the relevance of national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas towards many of the targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. He also presented the current status of protected area coverage in the region and emphasized the creation of national PoWPA action plans as a key component of NBSAPs.

23. Participants worked on proposing realistic area-based national targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas and provided an example of targets to address the qualitative aspects of target 11: (i) connected and ecologically representative; (ii) effectively managed; (iii) diversified governance and recognition of ICCAS; (iv) sustainably financed; (v) integrated into wider land & seascapes and sectors. The results of this exercise are presented in annex III.

24. Jamison Ervin, from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), presented an overview of how site-level management, and spatial and sectoral integration of protected areas contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation thereby promoting resilience and directly contributing toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 11 and 15.

25. Participants worked on an exercise on methods to build resilience. Participants split into groups according to interest (site-level planning, sectoral mainstreaming, spatial integration), and in these groups identified the 1-3 most important strategies for building resilience. A short group discussion ensued. The results of group discussions are contained in annex V.

26. During the discussion, one group (India, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Cambodia, Singapore, Myanmar) reported choosing one protected area under threat, and opted to increase resilience by ensuring water availability by bringing water from elsewhere to keep tourism active. This group identified restoration in and around the protected area as a target, and chose monitoring of bird populations, breeding success, raising of young, and tourism as indicators.

27. During the discussion, Sri Lanka mentioned the example of tea estates moving up hillsides with temperature and moisture changes as factors. They proposed certification for tea and a corridor for tea estates to limit how far they can extend.

28. Maldives reported on the problem of the loss of marine habitat and coal bleaching. They have coordinated a restoration project with indicators being the percentage of live coral coverage and the percentage of area restored.

29. For India and Bangladesh, the tiger is a flagship species for climate change resulting in economic incentives through tourism which provides revenue to foster protected areas. The target is to maintain the tiger population and to maintain the relevant ecosystems. Indicators include zero poaching by 2020 and monitoring of the tiger population.

30. Balakrishna Pisupati, Chairman of the National Biodiversity Authority of the Government of India, shared India's national perspectives on access and benefit-sharing related issues, including steps to facilitate the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, in line with target 16 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. While noting linkages between target 16 and other targets of the Strategic Plan (such as targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, 18), he stressed that access and benefit-sharing

(ABS) is a development issue and an economic, well-being and livelihood issue. He also noted that ABS issues are linked to traditional knowledge, business, technology transfer and cooperation. Considering all of these linkages, he suggested that ABS issues be addressed during the review and updating of NBSAPs. He said that India had adopted the Biodiversity Act in 2002 and Rules in 2004 to address ABS issues, and had institutionally established the National Biodiversity Authority at the national level and the State Biodiversity Boards and Biodiversity Management Committees at the local level to address biodiversity issues. With regard to ABS, he informed participants that to date India had received more than 600 applications (340 on intellectual property rights issues), 96 agreements signed and benefit-sharing agreements put in place and disbursed. India is implementing projects on ABS with the support of the GEF. A process to ratify the Nagoya Protocol is ongoing, while a number of important issues, such as check-points, certificates, user country measures and the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) are under consideration.

## ITEM 4. MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY INTO RELEVANT SECTORAL, CROSS-SECTORAL AND LOCAL PLANNING PROCESSES - APPROACHES

31. R. Sukumar from the Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Sciences in Bangalore, India, introduced the Centre's approaches for integrating biodiversity into landscape management. He began by introducing a few projects implemented in India where biodiversity and landscape management are closely linked. An example is the Elephant Project implemented in 1992 which gave primary importance to landscape conservation. He also cited the examples of landscapes for the tiger and a project implemented in Western Ghats where ecological sensitivity was considered while planning landscapes. For the latter, several criteria were considered, including endemic plants, endemic vertebrates, vegetation types, protected areas, important bird areas and elephant corridors. To integrate biodiversity into landscape management, he suggested that joint forest management and similar incentive-based schemes be implemented within landscapes to restore biodiversity and wildlife corridors, while addressing livelihood issues of communities involved. While implementing an ambitious afforestation project (Green India) of 6 million ha within five years, announced by the Indian Prime Minister, India was considering issues such as what to plant, where to plant, how planting could facilitate the migration of species, as well as climate change issues. India is also building corridors for the effective dispersal and establishment of species, through payment for ecosystem services and other incentive-based biodiversity conservation schemes, such as conversion of commercial plantations into mixed-forest plantations to promote biodiversity, with value addition through nature tourism. Finally, he noted the need to rationalize the boundaries of protected areas in view of the possible changes in ecosystem structure and function as a result of future climate change.

32. Anil Bhardwat, Professor from the Wildlife Institute of India, made a presentation on the experiences of Periyar on linking biodiversity conservation and the livelihoods of the local people. He outlined the management approach for biodiversity in Kerala, the eco-development programme in the Periyar Tiger Reserve, and an assessment of this programme. He highlighted major outputs of eco-development, including the empowerment of people of local tribes by removing debt trap, converting poachers into park protectors, community-based tourism and the empowerment of women for protection. He stressed that awareness-raising was essential for implementing the project, including through folklore, theatre programmes, nature sensitization camps and wildlife week celebrations. He also stressed the importance of post project sustainability by establishing various foundations to provide continued support, closer ties among relevant institutions, decentralized resource mechanisms, capacity-building and social capital.

33. Ms. Ervin made a presentation outlining the benefits of valuing biodiversity in order to reduce impacts on biodiversity, thereby promoting a virtuous cycle of development and protection. Examples of under valuation resulting in the loss of critical ecosystem services were presented and the role of protected areas was emphasized as a societal investment, with a step-by-step approach of valuation as the tool to understand the true value of this investment.

34. Ms. Ervin led the participants in an exercise to identify opportunities and develop targets for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values by following a step-by-step approach to the problem: (i) Clarifying the context; (ii) Identifying benefits and services; (iii) Choosing methodology; (iv) Identifying indicators; (iv) Assessing protected area and biodiversity values; (v) communicating results. The results of this exercise are presented in annex IV.

35. Sunandan Tiwari from the Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) Southeast Asia Secretariat made a presentation on the crucial roles of local authorities in NBSAP implementation. He began by highlighting the importance of local governments and cities for biodiversity, noting that the implementation of national and international policies must depend on local actions as they are closer to nature and people, and that cities' footprints have profound effects on ecosystems (the urban population accounts for over 50 per cent of the world's total and uses more than 75 per cent of resources). In addition, urbanization severely alters habitats. While recalling a number of global meetings and initiatives related to local authorities and biodiversity, including the Convention on Biological Diversity Action Plan and Local Action for Biodiversity programme initiated by ICLEI, he noted a number of findings from a study of NBSAPs undertaken by UNU IAS, which recommended involvement of local authorities and cities in the development and implementation of the NBSAP. He stressed that it would be very important to develop local biodiversity strategies and action plans to deliver goals, targets and actions identified in NBSAPs and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In developing the LBSAP, he suggested that countries develop stand-alone plans while integrating NBSAP goals and actions into broader local planning. He also suggested that countries align the LBSAP with national goals, involve local authorities in the review and updating of the NBSAP to better understand on-the-ground needs and best practices, and use LBSAP development as an opportunity for awareness-raising and capacity development at the local level.

36. Lijie Cai from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity also provided a few suggestions for the development of the LBSAP, stressing that LBSAP development should be used as a process for raising awareness, mobilizing public support and participation and capacity-building. He stressed that LBSAPs should address threats, issues and priorities at the local level, while translating global and national targets into local targets and actions. He also suggested that LBSAPs be used as an instrument to mainstream biodiversity into relevant local plans and programmes.

37. Rakesh Shah, Member Secretary of State Biodiversity Board of Uttarakhand, briefly introduced the natural heritage in the State of Uttarakhand and a number of conservation actions taken by the State, highlighting that Uttarakhand was one of the first states in India to establish nature reserves.

38. Hajime Hirosawa from the Ministry of Environment of Japan also introduced the development of local biodiversity strategies and action plans in Japan. The Basic Act on Biodiversity adopted in 2008, he said, required local governments to formulate and implement policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Japan's NBSAP also contained a similar recommendation to local governments. He said that so far 14 subnational (prefecture) level governments and 9 municipalities in Japan had developed LBSAPs. He shared examples of LBSAPs for Chiba and Aichi (adopted respectively in 2010 and 2011).

39. A field trip was arranged by the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India and the Indian Wildlife Institute to Rajaji National Park to demonstrate India's efforts in linking tiger protection with improvement of local livelihood.

## ITEM 5. MONITORING OF AND REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN INDICATORS

40. Under this item, Mr. Cai introduced recommendations from the ad hoc technical expert group (AHTEG) on 2020 indicators and the fifteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-15), emphasizing that countries were urged by SBSTTA-15 to include indicators in updated NBSAPs by using the indicative list of indicators proposed by the AHTEG. He also stressed that countries should develop and use indicators, though their capacities in this regard are limited, noting that development and use of indicators is a process of constant improvement. He

underlined that the indicators are useful and important and should be part of NBSAPs, but should not delay the NBSAP process as they could be considered and added later on.

41. Haruko Okusu, Programme Officer and Regional Biodiversity Multilateral Environment Agreement (MEA) Focal Point, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, gave a presentation on linking indicator development with NBSAP updating, using information from the East African Capacity-building Workshop on Information Use and Indicators in Updating NBSAPs in Uganda, September 2011.[7] She started by revisiting the definition of indicators, and through interaction with the participants and using quick example questions, highlighted the difference between indicators and targets, which are most often confused with each other.

42. In considering the uses of indicators, she underlined that there are many other ways where indicators can be used flexibly and effectively beyond their original purpose of monitoring, for example, guiding policy design and implementation by highlighting where action is needed and demonstrating adaptive management; and building support by communicating simple messages. Good indicators, from the national perspective, should therefore emphasize the needs, relevance, and usefulness for national priority issues, as well as the availability of national data/information that allows monitoring to take place over a longer period.

43. Ms. Okusu introduced the activities of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) and UNEP-WCMC, with regard to their post-Nagoya work, that contributed to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In particular, the BIP focuses on enhanced partnership and national capacity-building for the development and use of indicators at the national level. The BIP-linked indicator framework was considered by the Convention on Biological Diversity AHTEG and adapted to the Strategic Goals, allowing countries to better link indicator development with policy questions related to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The BIP has also developed a "NBSAP updating framework", which provides an example of how countries can incorporate indicators in their NBSAP updating process.

44. As part of the BIP/UNEP-WCMC collaboration with UNEP on indicators, Ms. Okusu informed the participants that plans were underway to organize a capacity-building workshop on information use and indicator development in NBSAPs for the ASEAN countries in March 2012. She described the objectives and the content of the workshop, using information from a similar workshop held for East Africa in September 2011, and encouraged the participants to take advantage of the unique training opportunity. She also noted that UNEP is discussing with UNEP-WCMC and other partners, the possibility of undertaking similar capacity-building training for indicator development in other subregions in Asia as well.

45. Following the presentations, Ms. Okusu led the group exercise session on national indicator development. The countries were divided into six groups, each of which were assigned an Aichi Biodiversity Target and asked to:

(a) Come up with a sample national target that corresponds to the assigned Aichi Biodiversity Target (either a hypothetical target, or one developed by the group member country);

(b) Consider essential baseline data/information needed to set the national target;

(c) List at least three possible indicators that can monitor the progress towards achieving the national target;

(d) List feasibility issues for the national adoption of the target (e.g., lack of funds for certain activities and capacity development).

46. Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 4, 11, 14, 17 were selected for this exercise, comprising a mix of targets that had been discussed in the workshop in previous days and those that were new to the workshop

[7] http://www.bipnational.net/WorkshopsProjects/EasternAfricaWorkshoponIndicatorsinNBSAPS.

participants. After 45 minutes of group discussions, the participants gathered in plenary and each group reported back on their outcomes. The outcomes are attached to this document as annex VI.

47. The groups were able to develop a set of 3 or more indicators that correspond to the national target, and gave their rationale for each of the indicators as well as examples of country experiences that arose during the group discussions. Some points that came out of the group exercise included:

(a) Indicators could be quantitative or qualitative;

(b) The more specific and focused the target is, the easier it is to identify indicators;

(c) It is important to use indicators based on available or obtainable data that are meaningful to the users;

(d) Indicator development might lead to modification/refocusing of the national target;

(e) There are occasions when targets and indicators seem similar, but it is important to keep in mind that indicators do not describe the situation (e.g., “increase in number of PAs” is a target, “number of PAs” is an indicator).

## ITEM 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR NBSAP IMPLEMENTATION

48. Ravi Sharma from the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity made an introductory presentation on resource mobilization noting that relevant work being undertaken intersessionally was part of the preparations for COP 11, as COP 10 (decision X/3) decided to set targets for resource mobilization at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties based on a needs assessment, using submissions from Parties, a number of country studies and assessments by a broad group of experts. While recalling that the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (decision X/3) agreed on a set of indicators to monitor the implementation of a resource mobilization strategy, he said that the Secretariat had issued methodological and implementation guidance for the indicators. For implementation guidelines, he stressed that countries should consider all information (international and domestic flows of finance, specific initiatives and innovative financial mechanisms, etc.) and ensure data quality by avoiding double counting. With regard to baselines for information collection, countries could have choosen any of the following: year 2010, period 2006-2010, period 2001-2010 or alternatively year 1992 or period 1991-1995. He also recalled decision X/26 which requested an assessment of funds needed to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity from the sixth replenishment of the GEF. For this, he informed participants about a few steps taken so far by the Secretariat to conduct the assessment, including the establishment of a five-member expert group. Meanwhile, he quoted a number of estimates for resources to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity undertaken by TEEB, IUCN and the Global Canopy Group. He further emphasized the need for countries to report on the expenditures and future needs to help the Secretariat compile relevant information on target-setting for the consideration of WGRI 4 (May 2012) and the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (October 2012).

49. Kirit Shantilal Parikh, Chairman, Integrated Research and Action for Development of India introduced India’s approaches to mobilize resources for biodiversity, highlighting that it is important to make a case for biodiversity by convincing policy-makers and planners of economic, social, ecological and other benefits of programmes and projects for biodiversity.

50. Mr. Sharma introduced a training module on resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP. He began by sharing information from various sources concerning biodiversity financing by national government or Official Development Assistance (ODA), including voluntary markets relevant to biodiversity. He then highlighted a few key messages in which countries are encouraged to design and implement a country-specific resource mobilization strategy as part of updated NBSAPs, the need for countries to determine gaps in financing biodiversity and access, and combine and sequence environmental financing to achieve national biodiversity targets identified in the updated NBSAP. He also shared estimates on the current and future scale of biodiversity financing from various sources, noting that

estimates vary significantly among different publications issued in different years. Funding might be considered at different levels such as through enabling activities; core biodiversity activities; activities in other sectors that contribute to the mainstreaming of biodiversity; ecosystem-based management that more generally includes activities that contribute to climate change adaption and mitigation; and broad activities that reduce the underlying causes of biodiversity loss that are part of a sustainable (or "green") economy. After briefly introducing the global strategy for resource mobilization and indicators to monitor its implementation, he stressed that countries should develop a country-specific resource mobilization strategy as a part of the updated NBSAP. In doing so, countries should move beyond a "shopping list" of projects to be funded and aim to promote the mobilization of additional resources for biodiversity, including through new mechanisms and reallocation of funds, as well as the efficient use of all funds (including existing resources). He proposed that country-specific resource mobilization strategies might contain the following elements:

(a) Economic rationale for investment in biodiversity;

(b) Analysis of existing mechanisms for the generation and delivery of funds at the national level (including national budget);

(c) Assessment of funding needs for the implementation of the NBSAP (achievement of the national and Aichi Biodiversity Targets). This may include:

(i) identification of precise needs for core biodiversity activities in the short term;

(ii) a more general assessment of broader activities in the longer term.

(d) Proposals for policy and institutional change (e.g., establishment of new funds).

51. Nishanthi Perera from the South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), made a presentation on regional cooperation for enhanced biodiversity conservation in South Asia. She introduced a number of subregional partnership programmes and projects coordinated by the SACEP, including a regional initiative for the conservation and wise use of wetlands, the South Asia initiative for combating illegal trade in wildlife, a marine-biodiversity assessment and a project on coral reef ecosystems. While recalling the ministerial statement on South Asia's Biodiversity beyond 2010, she stressed the need for regional cooperation to add value to national efforts, including the development of a regional biodiversity strategy and action plan, as a supplement to the NBSAP. She proposed a number of activities for regional cooperation, such as joint biodiversity assessments in shared ecosystems and establishing a regional CHM for sharing best practices. She finally noted the inter-linkages among biodiversity-related conventions and possible areas for regional cooperation, particularly in conserving shared ecosystems and species and migratory species.

52. Following presentations, countries worked individually and in groups on resource mobilization by choosing one of the national targets developed during the workshop and focusing on the following questions. The results of some country exercises and group discussions are summarized in annex VII.

- *Can this target be achieved with existing available resources?*
- *If not, what activities require additional resources?*
- *What are possible sources of additional resources required?*

To answer this last question, it may be useful to address the following:

- *Who will benefit from the achievement of the target, and who will bear its costs (including opportunity costs)?*
- *What are possible ways by which the beneficiaries could contribute to the costs of achieving the target?*
- *Are there any relevant existing subsidies which could be redirected towards the target?*

- *What other sources of finance might be used to support achievement of the target?*

## ITEM 7. SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

53. Country participants worked on the outlines of a revised NBSAP with the support of the Secretariat and resource persons. Some countries submitted their NBSAP outlines, one of which is contained in annex VIII.

54. Participants also looked at a summary of key discussion points that have emerged from various plenary and group discussions, and agreed on the following points:

### *NBSAP Process*

1. Many countries in the region have initiated or intend to initiate the process of updating their NBSAPs, so early approval and release of funds from the GEF for updating NBSAPs will accelerate development of national targets and updating of the NBSAP in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. This will particularly assist countries to report on national targets to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2. It is important to establish coordination/consultation mechanisms for updating NBSAPs to ensure that relevant stakeholders will be involved in the process. Involvement of stakeholders in the planning stage will enhance their participation in the implementation stage.

3. The difficulty in integrating biodiversity targets into related sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and policies was noted and countries are encouraged to work harder towards this direction as setting and implementing national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets requires actions from all relevant sectors.

4. While updating NBSAPs, increasing synergies among biodiversity-related conventions at the national level should be emphasized, as the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 provides a framework for actions for all of the related conventions at various levels.

### *NBSAP Content (further to the recommendations of the first regional workshop held in Xi'an, China in May 2011)*

5. Countries are encouraged to develop a country-specific resource mobilization strategy for implementing the NBSAP and to include it as a part of the revised NBSAP.

6. It is important to identify priority actions, relevant actors, timeframes and necessary mechanisms and financial resources needed for implementing action plans.

### *Setting national targets*

7. The difficulty of translating global targets resulting from international political compromises into national targets and actions was noted, and that countries should be given more support for developing proper national targets.

8. Countries are encouraged to develop national targets that are strategic and ambitious, but achievable and measurable, taking into account their national circumstances and capacities.

9. Countries are encouraged to align national biodiversity targets for 2020 with those existing targets for 2015 or 2020 already incorporated in relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies,

plans and policies, including national action plans for addressing climate change and other related issues.

10. Countries are encouraged to incorporate their national biodiversity targets into relevant sectoral strategies, plans and policies to increase ownership of these targets, and more importantly get relevant sectors involved in achieving these targets.

11. The difficulty in using the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity for setting national targets and updating NBSAPs was noted and that countries should be given more support in this regard.

***Mainstreaming of biodiversity***

12. Countries are encouraged to use various approaches to mainstream biodiversity into relevant sectors, including through integrating biodiversity into landscape management, linking biodiversity with poverty reduction and the evaluation of services and benefits provided by biodiversity and ecosystems, particularly by protected areas of various categories.

13. Countries are encouraged to integrate ecosystem resilience and climate change adaptation planning as a part of the NBSAP, as climate change has been identified by many countries as one of the key threats to biodiversity.

***Development and use of indicators***

14. Countries are encouraged to link indicator development with updating NBSAPs and to include indicators in the updated NBSAP as a part of its monitoring and reporting mechanisms. However, indicator development should not prolong the NBSAP revision process as indicators can be annexed to the updated NBSAP.

15. Countries are encouraged to develop and use indicators according to their needs and long-term data availability, taking into account the different national circumstances and limited capacities they might have in this regard. Where there is a lack of or inadequate data/information for indicator development, the judgment of experts can be used as a basis for indicator development though, in principle, indicators should be scientifically sound as well as broadly accepted and utilized.

16. Countries are encouraged to use the global framework of indicators for measuring the achievement of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, adapting them if necessary for developing relevant national indicators.

17. Countries should be given more support and capacity-building for indicator development and use while updating their NBSAPs, and take advantage of existing support mechanisms such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP).

***Local biodiversity strategies and action plans***

18. Countries are encouraged to develop their subnational or local biodiversity strategies and action plans to implement NBSAPs, noting that local BSAPs are crucial instruments for delivering actions and outcomes at local levels. Countries are encouraged to use approaches that are appropriate for their national and local circumstances.

19. Local BSAPs should address local biodiversity threats and issues (including issues beyond jurisdictions) and priorities, while translating global and national targets and actions into local targets and actions.

20. Local BSAPs should also be used as a tool for awareness-raising and mobilizing public support and participation, as well as mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant local plans and programmes.

***Resource mobilization***

21. Countries are encouraged to review existing resources and identify gaps, needs and priorities for implementing revised NBSAPs and the Strategic Plan at national level.

22. Countries are encouraged to mobilize resources from various sources to support the implementation of the NBSAP and the achievement of the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including through strengthening cooperation at subregional, regional and international levels.

23. Countries are encouraged to explore various financial mechanisms, while consolidating and scaling-up existing resources.

## ITEM 8. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

55. The workshop was closed at 1 p.m. on Saturday, 10 December 2011, following final remarks by the Wildlife Institute of India, the Government of India and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

*Annex I*

## ORGANIZATION OF WORK: DETAILED TIMETABLE

| DAY 1 (6 December) | | Item | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9.30 a.m. – 10.30 a.m. | **1** | **Opening of the workshop (joint session)**<br>Opening Statements (Indian Wildlife Institute, Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests (IG on Wildlife, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary), Japan (COP 10 Presidency), SCBD, Government of Uttarakhand (Chief Information Commissioner),) | |
| 10.30a.m. – 11 a.m. | | *Group photo/coffee or tea break* | |
| 11 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. | **2** | **<u>NBSAP workshop</u>**<br>Self-introduction of participants<br>Overview of the objectives and programme for the workshops(SCBD)<br>**Review and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans-country updates and next steps**<br>Global status of development of national targets and updating NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (SCBD)<br>Q& A | **<u>PoWPA workshop</u>**<br>**COP decisions on PoWPA**<br>General discussion on decisions and action plans for the PoWPA<br>**Strengthening capacity for marine protected areas (introduction)** |
| 12.30 p.m. – 1.30 p.m. | | *Lunch* | |
| 2 p.m. – 3.40 p.m. | **2**<br>**3** | **<u>NBSAP workshop</u>**<br>**Review and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans-country updates and next steps (continued)**<br>Country updates (group discussions)<br>Report back from groups<br>**Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Target 16)**<br>Indian Perspectives on ABS (Mr. Balakrishna Pisupati, Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority, Government of India) , Q & A | **<u>POWPA workshop</u>**<br>**Strengthening capacity for marine protected areas (cont'd)** |
| 3.40 p.m. – 3.50 p.m. | | *Coffee or tea break* | |
| 3.50 p.m. – 6.15 p.m. | **3** | **Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (joint session with PoWPA workshop)**<br>Options for revising NBSAPs using target 11 and the PoWPA action plan as an example<br>Group exercises on target 11 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Report back from groups |
| *7 p.m. – 8 p.m.* | | *Reception, courtesy of the Indian Ministry of the Environment and Forests* |
| **DAY 2 (7 December)** | | **(joint session with POWPA Workshop)** |
| 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. | **4** | **Mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant sectors-approaches**<br>Country experiences in mainstreaming: integrating biodiversity into landscape management (India)<br>Linking biodiversity conservation with poverty reduction (India)<br>Q & A |
| 10 a.m. – 10.30 a.m. | | *Coffee or tea break* |
| 10.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. | **3/4** | **Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (continued)/mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant sectors**<br>Biodiversity valuation, integration and mainstreaming (target 2) (Jamison Ervin, UNDP)<br>Group exercise<br>Report back from groups |
| *12.30 p.m. – 1.30 p.m.* | | *Lunch* |
| 1.30 – 3 p.m. | **3** | **Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (continued)**<br>Ecosystem services and climate resilience planning (target 15) (Jamison Ervin, UNDP) |
| *3 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.* | | *Coffee or tea break* |
| 3.30 p.m. – 6 p.m. | **3** | **Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (continued)**<br>Ecosystem services and climate resilience planning (target15) (Jamison Ervin, UNDP)<br>Group exercises<br>Report from group discussions<br>Briefing on field trip on 8 December |
| **DAY 3 (8 December)** | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 a.m. – 5 p.m. | | **Field visit to Rajaji National Park (linking tiger protection with local livelihood)** | |
| **Day 4 (9 December)** | | | |
| 9 a.m. – 10 a.m. | **5** | **<u>NBSAP workshop</u>**<br>**Monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the Strategic Plan-indicators**<br>Presentations on outcomes of AHTEG on 2020 indicators and SBSTTA 15 (SCBD)<br>Presentation on linking NBSAP development with indicator development (UNEP ROAP) | **<u>POWPA workshop</u>**<br>**Strengthening capacities for governance of protected areas**<br>Ashish Kothari, IUCN, CBD Alliance, and Kalpavriksh |
| *10 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.* | | *Coffee or tea break* | |
| 10.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. | **5**<br><br><br>**4** | **Monitoring of and reporting on the implementation of the Strategic Plan-indicators (*continued*)**<br>Group exercises on targets and related indicators<br>Report from group discussions<br>**Mainstreaming biodiversity into local planning processes (*continued*)**<br>Local biodiversity strategies and action plans (ICLEI South Asia Secretariat, State of Uttarakhand, Japan, SCBD) | **Strengthening capacities for governance of protected areas (*continued*)**<br>Ashish Kothari |
| *12.30 p.m. – 1.30 p.m.* | | *Lunch* | |
| 1.30 p.m. – 3 p.m. | **3** | **Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (continued)**<br>Discussions with GEF implementing agencies about project preparation for and progress in updating NBSAPs<br>Work on an outline of NBSAP | **Strengthening capacities for governance of protected areas (*continued*)**<br>Ashish Kothari |
| *3 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.* | | *Coffee or tea break* | |
| 3.30 p.m. – 6 p.m. | **3** | **Setting national and regional targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (continued)**<br>Work on outline of NBSAP (cont'd)<br>Individual discussions with countries<br>Mandate and Achievements of Wildlife Institute of India<br>Tiger protection in India | **National and group work on PoWPA action plans and reporting frameworks** |

| **DAY 5 (10 December)** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 a.m. – 10 a.m. | **7** | **Resource mobilization for implementation of the NBSAP**<br>Strategy for Resource Mobilization (SCBD), followed by plenary discussions<br>Country experiences (India)<br>Resource mobilization for implementation of NBSAP (SCBD) | **POWPA Workshop**<br>GEF 5 allocations for protected areas<br>Work on national action plan for protected areas |
| *10 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.* | | *Coffee or tea break* | |
| 10.30 a.m. – 12.30 p.m. | **7**<br><br><br><br><br>**8** | **Resource mobilization for implementation of the NBSAP**<br>Presentation on regional biodiversity programmes and proposals for sub-regional cooperation in biodiversity conservation (SACEP)<br>Country exercises and group discussions (targets and resources needed to achieve them)<br>Report from group discussions<br>**Synthesis**<br>Summary of key points of discussions from the workshop | **POWPA Workshop**<br>Work on national action plan for protected areas (cont'd) |
| 12.30 p.m-1 p.m. | **9** | **Closing of the workshop (joint session with POWPA workshop)**<br>Closing remarks by Wildlife Institute of India, SCBD and Government of India | |
| *1 p.m. – 2 p.m.* | | *Lunch* | |

*Annex II*

## COUNTRY UPDATES ON PROGRESS MADE SINCE WORKSHOP IN XI'AN

Countries provided updates according to the following steps or milestones for the process of updating NBSAPs:

1. A process of updating a NBSAP has been initiated.
2. A timetable or plan has been developed for updating a NBSAP (key steps or milestones identified for the process).
3. Funds have been or are being applied from the GEF or other sources for updating a NBSAP.
4. Coordination or consultation mechanisms have been established for updating a NBSAP involving various sectors and stakeholders.
5. Existing NBSAP has been reviewed or is being reviewed to identify gaps/issues/areas to be addressed in updated NBSAP.
6. Data or sources of information has been or are being identified for target setting, proposing strategies/actions, and developing indicators for updating a NBSAP.
7. National targets have been or are being developed for inclusion in an updated NBSAP or other similar strategies and plans.
8. Strategies, measures and/or actions have been or are being proposed for inclusion in an updated NBSAP.
9. A communication strategy, a resource mobilization strategy and a monitoring and reporting system including indicators are being or will be developed for inclusion in an updated NBSAP.
10. Updated NBSAP has been or will be finalized and/or adopted following consultations with relevant stakeholders.
11. Opportunities have been identified for mainstreaming biodiversity such as incorporating targets/measures/actions related to the 2020 Aichi Targets into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies/plans/policies.
12. Other related activities have been or are being undertaken.

### Bangladesh

A process of updating NBSAP has initiated and expected to complete in 24 months from January 2012. Funds have been applied by direct access via the GEF Secretariat. A national steering committee has been established to coordinate the updating of NBSAP. Old NBSAP is being reviewed through a consultative process. A consultative process will be initiated soon to develop national targets in line with the 2020 Aichi Targets. A workshop will be held in 28 December 2011 to have a preliminary discussion on possible strategies, actions and measures that may be included in updated NBSAPs. The 2020 Aichi Targets will be considered in the next cycle of development planning. Bangladesh's NAPA, NAP and Climate Strategy will be synergized in line with the Aichi Targets.

**Bhutan**

National targets in line with the Aichi Targets will be developed and incorporated into NBSAP adopted in 2009.

**Cambodia**

A technical working group has been established for updating NBSAP. Funds from the GEF have been applied through UNEP umbrella project.

**India**

An inter-ministerial meeting has been held for developing national targets in line with the Aichi Targets. National targets for post-2010 period are being compiled from various sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and plans to provide a basis for developing national targets for 2020. It is envisaged to report national targets to COP 11 in 2012 and include them in updated NBSAP later on.

**Indonesia**

Following a review of the existing IBSAP in 2008, relevant stakeholders have agreed to update IBSAP however discussion is on-going about mechanisms to do so. A timetable is yet to be developed however a number of activities have been undertaken in 2011, such as a high-level meeting held in early 2011 for updating IBSAP, a kick-off meeting in August 2011 and a proposal developed for updating IBSAP. Indonesia will get funds from the GEF through UNDP. Currently the Ministry of Environment, Planning Agency and the Indonesian Institute of Sciences have initiated the process of updating IBSAP, however it is envisaged that the process will follow the same participatory way as the previous IBSAP was developed. A policy forum involving relevant stakeholders will be established to this end, including a steering committee and a working committee. A number of issues that were not addressed by the previous IBSAP such as biosafety, climate change and Aichi Targets will be considered in updating IBSAP. A monitoring system, a coordination mechanism, and a funding strategy will be also a part of the new IBSAP. With regard to national target setting, Indonesia is disseminating Aichi Targets to relevant stakeholders, and some ministries have reviewed their respective strategies and are assessing linkages with the Aichi Targets. It is envisaged that more national targets will be developed in line with national priorities and included in revised IBSAP. Some targets are likely to be included in other relevant strategies such as national action plan for climate change. The next National Mid-Term Development Plan will be issued in 2015 and it is likely that some national targets will be included.

**Lao PDR**

A review is being undertaken of the existing NBSAP and an outline of updated NBSAP has been prepared. A draft revised NBSAP is expected to be ready in April 2012 for public consultations at various levels. Application of funds from the GEF has been endorsed and submitted. Sector working groups have been established and establishment of a steering committee is proposed. National targets for 2020 were discussed and a process of developing such targets is on-going through sector working groups.

**Malaysia**

A process has been initiated to revise National Policy on Biodiversity 1998. A consultation meeting with relevant stakeholders has been held for revision. A plan for updating NBSAP is being developed, and the process of updating NBSAP is expected to complete in 2014. Funds from the GEF have been applied and also secured under the 10$^{th}$ Malaysian Plan. An interim coordination mechanism has been established for updating NBSAP. A preliminary study to review NPBD 1998 has been undertaken under NCSA in 2008 and it is likely to undertake another quick review in the process of updating

NBSAP. National targets will be developed and aligned with overall national priorities. A national plan “Common Vision on Biodiversity” was adopted in 2009 which calls for mainstreaming of biodiversity.

**Maldives**

The review and updating of NBSAP was started in October 2011. A meeting with two key stakeholder agencies (MoFA & DNP) was held on November 17, 2011, and made the following decisions: (1) three agencies to own NBSAP; (2) NBSAP draft to be made available on the internet to allow public comments; (3) Achievable and measurable targets to be developed; (4) Provincial BSAPs to be developed; (5) Communities to be trained for implementing and monitoring implementation of local BSAPs; (6) A new NBSAP to be developed rather than update or revise the existing NBSAP; (7) a Biodiversity Working Group to be established for reviewing, implementation and monitoring of NBSAP.

The first stakeholder consultation workshop was held on November 30, 2011, with major stakeholders from the government involved. The main outcomes of the workshop were (1) draft national targets and national priorities identified; (2) some activities that need to be included in the new NBSAP discussed; (3) time lines set for national targets; (4) stakeholders identified for national targets.

The 2002 NBSAP has been reviewed and the following gaps identified: lack of political support/resource mobilization strategy for implementing NBSAP; lack of information sharing, regular monitoring and evaluation.

**Mongolia**

A biodiversity gap analysis has been undertaken, which provides a good basis for updating NBSAP. Funds from the GEF will be applied by direct access.

**Myanmar**

The first NBSAP is being finalized and some revisions are being planned. Some issues such as access and benefit-sharing will be addressed while revising NBSAP. Some national targets have been set such as 30% of total land areas will be as forest reserves by 2030. A few targets in line with the 2020 Aichi Targets have been included in the NBSAP which is being finalized.

**Nepal**

Five thematic committees have been established to initiate updating of NBSAP. National Coordination Committee has been also established for updating NBSAP. It is envisaged that a national stakeholder consultation will be undertaken in February 2012, national target and indicators set in April 2012, and first draft revised NBSAP will be ready in August 2012 and final version adopted by the end of 2012.

**Republic of Korea**

It is envisaged that national targets will be developed and a process of revising NBSAP will be initiated in 2012, and final version expected before COP 12 in 2014.

**The Philippines**

A consultant has been engaged to develop a proposal for updating NBSAP. Consultations with relevant partners, NGOs and academics were undertaken to orient them on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2020 Aichi Targets and proposed updating of NBSAP. Key partners to be involved in updating NBSAP have been identified. Potential donors or bilateral support for NBSAP have been identified. Small group meetings were held with partners and the

consultant to discuss further about a few initially identified activities and targets. A Technical Working Group was created in December 2011 and is going to have its first meeting in February 2012, which aims to agree on the process, set timetable for the whole updating process, and propose an outline for the Philippines Biodiversity Outlook. The Working Group will also steer the updating of NBSAP, set guidelines for the updating and coordinate with partner organizations. The Philippines plans to submit a project proposal to get funds from the GEF through UNDP by the end of 2011 and has identified additional funds to support the updating of NBSAP. It is envisaged that the following activities will be undertaken in the process: (1) reviewing existing NBSAP; (2) developing an action plan, a communication strategy, a resource mobilization strategy and a monitoring and evaluation system.

**Singapore**

A consultation process will be likely initiated in early 2012 and NBSAP review be completed probably in 2014. A draft timeline has been developed, which aims to complete the process of developing national targets including national consultations by COP 11. The consultation process will commence in 2012, using a two-pronged approach, which is first inter-agency consultations, followed by consultations with NGOs and academics. Following the SMART guidelines, certain areas have been identified where the current NBSAP strategies can be enhanced. For example, Singapore aims to include ambitious, quantitative national targets as part of the NBSAP review. The Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity is being used as a monitoring tool to benchmark and assess progress in conserving biodiversity.

**Sri Lanka**

A proposal is being prepared to get funds from the GEF for updating NBSAP. Meanwhile the National Expert Committee on Biodiversity has prepared draft programmes and indicators for achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Some national targets have been developed, including (1) by 2015, at least 75% of the local biodiversity hot spots have been identified and measures taken to ensure their stability and protection; (2) by 2020, protection status in wet zone protected areas will be improved; (3) by 2020, biodiversity quality of home gardens will be increased for sustainable livelihoods. Some key strategies have been identified and may be included in updated NBSAP, such as a resource mobilization strategy, improving biodiversity management, a new strategy for sustainable use of biodiversity. Some legal instruments and strategies are being developed to support implementation of updated NBSAP, such as developing a climate change adaptation policy, a traditional knowledge policy as well as a biosafety act and a biodiversity act.

**Thailand**

A process of updating NBSAP has been initiated in May 2011. A CBD subcommittee has been established. There is a plan to finalize revised NBSAP in February 2012 and submit it for approval by the Cabinet in April 2012. 20 national targets may be included in the updated NBSAP. Four regional workshops have been planned to gather comments on the updated NBSAP involving various stakeholders including local authorities and NGOs. An updated NBSAP will be put on the ONEP website for public comments.

**Vietnam**

A process of updating NBSAP has started since the middle of 2011. A timetable has been developed and an updated NBSAP is expected to be submitted to the Government by the end of 2012. A proposal is being developed to obtain funds from the GEF through UNDP. A national consultation workshop on NBSAP was held in November 2011with participation of various stakeholders. A national steering committee has been established and will function soon for updating NBSAP. On-going activities include reviewing existing NBSAP, developing national targets, proposing strategies, actions and measures for updated NBSAP, developing a communication strategy, a country-specific resource mobilization strategy and establishing a monitoring and reporting system.

*Annex III*

## GROUP EXERCISES ON TARGET 11

| Countries | A. Representative | B. Effectively Managed | C. Diverse Governance | D. Sustainably Financed | E. Integrated into land/sea scape and sectors | F. Terrestrial and Marine Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangladesh | BY 2020 all PAs will be connected by at least one corridor<br><br>All IUCN red list species included in more than 2 PAs | For Bangladesh 2000ha is a large patch of PA | Governance mechanism will be established in all the protected areas by 2020 | At present 50% of the cost for landscape development comes from core funding will be increased gradually | Already an integral component will be integrated more by 2020 | |
| Bhutan | -Develop management plan for biological corridors<br><br>-gap analysis | -develop management plans for remaining 3 PAs of 10 | - 5% community forest<br><br>-3% private forest | Meet 20% from Bhutan trust fund and 10% from eco-tourism | Mainstream biodiversity issues into development plans. | To maintain 60% of forest cover at all times to come |
| Cambodia | By 2020, at least 25% of PAs are conserved. | By 2020, all PAs have a management plan | By 2020, the PA system includes community conservation area (CCA) and indigenous and local community conservation area (ILCC) | By 2020 PAs financial mechanism have been established and applied | By 2020, NBSAP is revised and integrated into sectoral planning and effectively implemented. | |
| DPR Korea | 40% of all PAs are linked by at least one ecological corridor. IUCN Red List Species at 5 areas | More than 3 rangers for a PA -60% of PAs have written management plan | PA network includes 4 examples<br>-State owned PAs network | 70% of PAs are secured by a trust fund | PA related sectors including forestry, agriculture, fisheries etc., enhance PA management<br>-PAs are recognized and integrated to component of CC study | 12% of terrestrial and 5% of coastal and marine |
| India | - Ecologically representative – 100% covered | All PAs are being managed as per approved written M.P. | Already 100% achieved | 100% covered through federal and state funds | 100% achieved | Terrestrial PAs<br>About 19% already under various categories of |

| Countries | A. Representative | B. Effectively Managed | C. Diverse Governance | D. Sustainably Financed | E. Integrated into land/sea scape and sectors | F. Terrestrial and Marine Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | - Connectivity | | | | | protection<br><br>MPA<br><br>3.2% by 2015 from 1.6% at present |
| Indonesia | 1. all protected areas in one ecoregion are joined by at least one ecological corridor by 2015<br>2. starting to develop coastal conservation area by 2014<br>3. endemic species are protected along with its habitat as PA | All protected areas have legal basis, planning documents, and have minimum number of staff and equipment by 2015. | | -cost sharing between central gov and local gov by 2015<br><br>-cont. existing mechanism to obtain direct financial assistance= in kin support for PA management through NGO, or multilateral donor – increase 5% per year.<br><br>-establishment of sustainable financing by 2015 | Protected areas are integrated with local and community development programs | Marine=6.5% from (310mha) by 2020<br><br>Terrestrial=11% by 2020 |
| Japan | 17% of all sub ecoregion are designed as PAs | Effectively manage PAs, MEE are conducted in all PAs | In all PAs local community participation are secured<br><br>Promote conservation and restoration of coastal areas: consider effective systems of self-imposed resource management, and protected areas that support both marine diversity and sustainable fisheries. | Fund from private sectors are introduced and maintained | In land use plan around PAs effect to PAs are taken into consideration<br><br>Promote various types of forestation.<br><br>Form networks of water and green spaces in urban areas; and construct integrated watershed networks that include rivers, wetlands, paddy fields, etc. | 17% for terrestrial PAs<br><br>10% for marine/coastal PAs |
| Lao PDR | By 2020, at least 22% of PAs are conserved. | By 2020, all PAs have a management plan | By 2020, the PA system includes community conservation area (CCA) and indigenous and local | By 2020 PAs financial mechanism have been established and applied | By 2020, NBSAP is revised and integrated into sectoral planning and effectively | |

| Countries | A. Representative | B. Effectively Managed | C. Diverse Governance | D. Sustainably Financed | E. Integrated into land/sea scape and sectors | F. Terrestrial and Marine Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | community conservation area (ILCC) | | implemented. | |
| Malaysia | By 2015, two PAs linked by smart green infrastructure | By 2020, all protected areas have a management plan | By 2015, one PA managed by the local community | By 2020, 25% increase in funding for PA | By 2013 NBSAP updated to further enhance land/seascape management | Terrestrial – 18%<br>Marine- 10% by 2020 |
| Maldives | Considering that 2% of total area of Maldives is terrestrial land:<br>-Less than 17% of terrestrial<br>-more than 10% of coastal and marine<br>-zoning: core area, buffer zone, transitional zone. | Through management plans/regulations for each PA (5% of PAs have management plans)<br>For all PAs trained and active rangers on site. | Community managed, in collaboration with private sector, local councils to monitor governed by EPA, advisory board to oversee. | Self sustaining conservation fund e.g. biosphere reserve fund to be established. | Eco-tourism, sustainable fishery CC adaptation, renewable energy | Refer to first column: Considering that 2% of total area of Maldives is terrestrial land:<br>-Less than 17% of terrestrial<br>-more than 10% of coastal and marine<br>-zoning: core area, buffer zone, transitional zone. |
| Mongolia | Protected areas cover at least 5% of each ecosystems<br>At least 2 trans-boundary PAs | All PAs have management plan | At least 3 PAs are managed by NGOs or CBOs | At least 2 PAs full funding is secured by Trust Fund | CBOs enhance PA management<br>-traditional use of natural resources is in line with PA management | |
| Myanmar | By 2020, at least 10% of PAs are conserved. | By 2020, all PAs have a management plan | By 2020, the PA system includes community conservation area (CCA) and indigenous and local community conservation area (ILCC) | By 2020 PAs financial mechanism have been established and applied | By 2020, NBSAP is revised and integrated into sectoral planning and effectively implemented. | |
| Nepal | Gap analysis -Mid Hill PA-1 -North-South and East West corridors (Chitwan-ACAP; Mountain Parks) | All PAs have management plans -consultative process -Participatory approach | Encourage local councils to manage<br>-50% park benefits to local communities | Gov't to pay for staff; infrastructure, protection cost -15% from tourism - less than 50% from Trust Fund | Landscape level conservation:<br>-TAL, SHL, Kailash;<br>-Middle mountain corridors | At least 27%<br>-Inland water 5%<br>-No sea |

| Countries | A. Representative | B. Effectively Managed | C. Diverse Governance | D. Sustainably Financed | E. Integrated into land/sea scape and sectors | F. Terrestrial and Marine Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | By 2017, 5 PAs are joined by at least 3 ecological corridors | By 2016, 8.85% terrestrial areas and 0.62% of marine PAs effectively managed thru National Integrated Protected Areas System | By 2016, 10 PAs covering 9 KBAs are managed as community conserved areas | By 2016, 50% of core funding is secured by the Integrated Protected Area Fund | By 2016, biodiversity conservation mainstreamed into local agricultural landscape.<br>By 2020, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies integrated into at least 3 KBAs/PAs | By 2020, at least 15% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 5% of coastal and marine areas are effectively managed |
| R of Korea | By 2020, all riparian habitats along main 4 rivers are designated as protected areas for corridors | Most protected areas have enough buffer zones for their edge | | By 2020, 50% of funding for protected areas is secured by ecotourism and national trust | | |
| Singapore | Ecological representation – all major habitat types in Singapore represented as a Nature Reserve, except for sub-tidal. We aim to get a MPA by 2020. Currently, all Nature Reserves are not connected. We aim to achieve 50% connectivity between NRs by 2015 | By 2020, all 4 protected areas have a written biodiversity conservation management plan (currently only 3 protected areas have management plans) | | | | By 2020, to maintain 4.5% of terrestrial area protected as Nature Reserves.<br>By 2020, to designate one marine protected Nature Reserve.(Currently, Singapore does not have any MPA) |
| Sri Lanka | Terrestrial: Review the existing gap by incorporating the updated threatened flora and fauna by 2015;<br>By 2020, to declare at least | 50% of PAs have a written management plan<br><br>Sub targets: to assess visitor carrying capacity of | Inclusion of more governance categories within the PA network – increased by 15% | 50% of revenue earned by protected areas directed for its sustainable management establishment of private sector participation in protected area | The forestry, agriculture, fisheries, plantation and watershed management sectors enhance protected area management | |

| Countries | A. Representative | B. Effectively Managed | C. Diverse Governance | D. Sustainably Financed | E. Integrated into land/sea scape and sectors | F. Terrestrial and Marine Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 60% of the gap identified areas<br><br>Marine:<br>Identification of marine species and identification of breeding and feeding areas. Assess their national status.<br><br>Declare 5% of representative diverse ecological marine system<br><br>Private sector participation and community involvement for development of corridors | main PAs targeted for tourism to developed<br><br>-reduce human-animal conflict by 25% | Preparation of guidelines to enable community conserved areas | management | Protected areas are integral component of the national climate adaptation strategy | |
| Thailand | 3 site of forest complex area with the similar ecological characteristics are linked. | The similar nearest PA are linked by integrated management plan | At least 10 PAs recognized ICCA | At least 10% of funding for maintaining PAs supported by business sector, local government. | | Terrestrial 18%<br><br>Marine 5% |
| Timor L'este | 20% of gap assessment of PA will be protected by 2020. | 50% of PA will have a written management plan by 2020 | 35% of identified PAs will enable community conservation areas | By 2020 will increased 20% | Integrated land and sea scape and sectors will involve all stakeholders including local community (30%?) | 25% of quantitative terrestrial and marine will be protected |
| Viet Nam | By 2020, at least 10% of PAs are conserved. | By 2020, all PAs have a management plan | By 2020, the PA system includes community conservation area (CCA) and indigenous and local community conservation area (ILCC) | By 2020 PAs financial mechanism have been established and applied | By 2020, NBSAP is revised and integrated into sectoral planning and effectively implemented. | |

*Annex IV*

## COUNTRY EXERCISES ON EVALUATION OF SERVICES AND BENEFITS PROVIDED BY PROTECTED AREAS

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bangladesh | A thermal poser plant is to be set up at the periphery of Sundar Bans, the most imp PA of Bangladesh | -livelihood of the people living there<br>-fish production<br>-minor forest production<br>-protection from natural disaster<br>-forest production (timber)<br>-carbon sequestration | -market price<br>-replacement cost | -fish prop'n per year<br>-MFP prod'n per year<br>-# of tourist reduced<br>-unemployment<br>-biodiversity loss<br>-pollution | -valuation of the mangrove ecosystem in next 2yrs<br>-2 million USD<br>-MOEF (FD 2 DOE) | -gov't<br>-local people/shareholders<br>-politicians<br>-dev. Partners<br>-academics<br>-civil society | By 2015 Bangladesh will complete the assessment of valuation of mangrove ecosystems that will be integrated into the 7th five year plan and PRSs within 2020. | Energy, Disaster, Water, Environment, Agriculture, Community involvement | Coordination meeting under Ministry of Environment & Forests, Community involvement |
| Bhutan | Wetlands are being degraded, lost due to development activities impacting on water resources/biodiversity | -Safe drinking water<br>-hydropower<br>-wetland biodiversity | -market price<br>-value comparison studies | -volume of water flow<br>-revenue generation | -TOR development by the government<br>-consultant | -policy makers<br>-communities<br>-government agencies | Demarcate all wetland by 2015<br><br>Protect 80% of all critical wetland areas by 2020 through incorporation into national laws/policies | Ministry of Economic Affairs<br><br>Ministry of Agriculture & Forests | Master plan of hydropower development<br><br>Policies/laws |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cambodia | BNP<br><br>Hydro power dam plan | -Prevent flooding<br>-water supply for agriculture<br>-eco-tourism, NTFP, agricultural land<br>-community livelihood | -market price<br>-damage cost<br>-replacement cost<br>-willingness to pay | -# people collect NTFP<br>-# people affected by flood / drought<br>-total cost of damages<br>-total cost of water supply<br>-# ha of agriculture land<br>-total resettlement cost | -responsibilities<br>-work plan<br>-time frame<br>-budget<br>-awareness and publication | -government agencies: MoF, MoPlanning, Parliament, etc.<br>-private sector<br>-NGOs/ROs<br>-local community | By 2020 PA and biodiversity value including ecosystem services are recognized and mainstreamed into sectoral plans, especially hydro dam development schemes. | Agriculture, (technology),<br>Road development<br><br>REDD+, poverty reduction, water supply | Integrate PA, biodiversity value, and ecosystem services into national development policy, EIA policy, and national legislations<br><br>National budget planning |
| DPR Korea | Forest management and conservation (watershed management.) | Water security and disaster mitigation, food security | According to participation by people | Livelihood, forestry and marine improvement | Invest by government and internalization | Ministry organ<br>-country<br>-community<br>-publications<br>-reports and newsletters and related sectors | PA: 10% of territory<br><br>Re/afforestation: 1.5 m/ha | Forestry<br><br>Fishery, Agriculture | National forestry planning, National land use planning<br><br>National land use planning |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | Shayadri<br>Windmill | -Seismology impact<br>- Recyclage function<br>-Water supply<br>-Endangered flora and fauna<br>-NTFPs | -Market for NTFPs/Water/Soil<br>-Need qualified livelihoods<br>-Willingness to pay for hydroelectric… | -Volume of waterflow<br>-Forest based livelihoods<br>-Biodiversity monitoring tools<br>-…. | -Management plan<br>- TCP in process<br>-Research and monitoring<br>-Assessment by local communities | All stakeholders plus policymakers | By 202, all identified values are integrated into district/state plans and Koyna is securely protected for its biodiversity water and livelihoods benefits | Inter-Departmental<br>… | Planning process |
| Indonesia | A road plan is planned through a protected area | -Local economic growth<br>-Have the highest economic value<br>-It has linkage with national target / priority poverty reduction | -damage cost avoided, including ecosystem services<br>-biodiversity / livestock<br>-willingness to pay | -land use charge per year<br>-number of events+ loss caused by natural disasters | -Establishment of evaluation team<br>-assessment of valuation<br>-Dissemination to buy stakeholders | -Local governments<br>- Ministry of Forestry<br>-Ministry of Public Works<br>-Ministry of Transportation<br>- Local communities<br>-Ministry of Environment<br>-NGO | Integrating biodiversity value into development of infrastructure/involvement through SEA feasibility study by 2015 | -National Agency on Natural Disaster Management<br>-Ministry of Forestry<br>-Ministry of Environment<br>- Ministry of Public works | -National/Local long-term Planning Development<br>-National/Local Mid Term Planning Development<br>- Sectoral Action Plan |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Japan | The area of coral reef is decreasing by pouring drainage into the sea | -Place for marine activities<br>-Breakwater to protect from tsunamis<br>-Good fishery point | -Replacement cost<br>-Damage cost avoided | -Number of visitors<br>- Income concerned with sight-seeing<br>-Volume of fish-catch | -Scientific research<br>-Visitor survey | -Community members (stakeholders)<br>- Visitors | By 2020, all stakeholders play their role on coral conservation<br>By 2050, the area of coral reef increase 120% than one in present | 1. Citizen<br>2. Government | 1. Discuss the role of each stakeholder in the local meeting regularly<br>2. Overall plan to protect the coral reef |
| Lao PDR | Biodiversity assessment is practiced as a compulsory element in the EIA of investment projects | NBSAPs are incorporated into 5 year National economic & social development plan. | Piloting PES and REDD+ in key PAs | Increased forest cover to 60% through sustainable Forest Management Conservation and Protection (including community/village forestry) | Strengthen capacity and network of PA management (human & finance resource) | -Creation stakeholder WG & taskforce for PA mgt by expanding to CSO, local association, private sectors, etc. | By 2020, biodiversity assessment is incorporated into investment development projects. | | |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malaysia | Building a resort in National Park | -water catchment<br>-ecological character maintained (lake, tourism value)<br>-nesting ground for turtle<br>-livelihood of fishermen | -market price (tourism) – willingness to pay<br>-damage cost avoided<br>-aesthetic value<br>socioeconomic value | -#international tourist arrival<br>-hectares avoided of erosion<br>-volume of water flow<br>-# of people involved in coastal fishing | -expert groups to undertake study<br>-publish results<br>-budget & timeline<br>-communication strategy | -National Parks steering committee<br>-state gov't<br>-NGOs & local communities<br>-researchers | By 2020, all PAs have a management plan that incorporates clear provisions for mainstreaming biodiversity that guides land use management in the PA. | Infrastructure for ecotourism | Common vision on biodiversity |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maldives | Under valued biodiversity<br><br>-bait fishery in MPA<br><br>-unregulated diving in MPA | -GDP from tourism, # of tourist visits to the area.<br><br>-Associated with national goals on poverty reduction and income generation. | | -income per household (fisheries)<br><br>-live coastal cover<br><br>-# of divers and snorkelers<br><br>-employment from tourism and fisheries | -implementation plan regulation<br><br>-funding mechanism (self-sustaining) | -policy makers<br><br>Parliamentarians<br><br>-local councils<br><br>-private sector<br><br>-local communities and fisher folks | By 2015: Biodiversity valuation for all major categories of PAs completed and communicated to all relevant sectors.<br><br>By 2020: All national plans have incorporated biodiversity conservation and biodiversity values are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate and reporting systems. | Tourism<br><br>Fisheries | Eco-tourism opportunities<br><br>Increase in fish stock due to protected spawning |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mongolia | Unsustainable infrastructure in regard to mining development is planned through biodiversity hot spot e.g. migration route and affects livelihood of local residents e.g. air pollution, dust, etc. | Associated with national goals on:<br>-poverty reduction;<br>-conservation of threatened species/wildlife;<br>Health benefits from improving air and water quality | -ecological & economic value of wildlife<br>-carbon sequestration (CDM)<br>-demographic survey | -# & % of people moving to cities, due to land degradation<br>-# of areas damaged or degraded or avoided<br>-# of animals trapped ((op ed) by lack of corridor)<br>-price of medicinal treatment by locals | -develop context of work (research, study, survey)<br>-TORs for consultants<br>-timeline<br>-raise funding<br>-implement<br>-plan for dissemination of result/publication | Country-wide campaign (& TV show) just before election<br>-Communities<br>-Wildlife experts<br>-Government officials<br>-Mining companies<br>-NGOs<br>-Parliament members<br>-Health workers | By 2015, legal environment for sustainable mining is in place and operational<br>By 2020, sustainable mining practice is in place throughout the country and biodiversity is safe from mining operations | Mining | Government & Parliament will reconsider existing laws and decision. Accordingly mining companies will act. |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Myanmar | - Development activities in Pas (road construction, dam construction, settlements, plantations)<br>-Exploitation of natural resources in critical watershed area (timber, mines, etc.) | -Tourism<br>-Drinking water<br>- Irrigation water<br>-Hydropower | -Market value<br>-Replacement cost | -Income generation through the development of eco-tourism<br>-Water quality<br>-Water quantity<br>-Trends of biodiversity | Team (personnel from forestry, development, agriculture, energy)<br>- Budget (support from government and institutional organizations) | -local communities<br>- forest mangroves<br>-planners<br>-IGOs<br>-Institutions<br>-NGOs<br>- Ministries (MOECAF, MOF, MOAI, NPEP) | By 2022:<br>-80% of critical watershed areas will be restored<br>-Value of biodiversity will be interacted in poverty reduction and livelihood development schemes<br>-60%of Pas from the PES in order to secure sustainable financial mechanisms for conservation | 1. Agriculture / energy<br>2. Rural development tourism | 1. Sustainability of water resources<br>-long term ensuring energy sources<br>2. livelihood upgrade<br>-increasing income from tourism business |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nepal | -Mt. PAs are not effectively managed due to lack of sufficient funding ( e.g. Rara Lake-Nepal) | -rich biodiversity/endemism<br>-high ecotourism potential<br>-private companie(s) willing to set up a 5 star hotel/golf course<br>-home stay in communities | -land leasing as per Forest Act/Rule<br>-Per tourist entry fee<br>-Use of water/hydro power (per unit sale of power)<br>-charge the Airlines going to Rara<br>- Agreement with business company. | -trend of poaching reduced<br>-encroachment –restored<br>Water quality maintained, siting of (indigenous fish, Red Panda, Musk deer)<br>BD-Assessment & Monitoring<br>Local participation - groups | -Annual report<br>-BD local/ committees established<br>--# of local people employed<br>-amount of Rev. generated | Village level BD fares<br>-video documentary<br>-benefit-sharing with local people ensured.<br>-policy brief | 1. At least 5 of the Mountain PAs which are not effectively managed due to lack of funding will be brought into effective management through eco-tourism.<br>2. Maintain current forest area under forest cover for long!! long | Free grazing reduced by ½, stall feeding doubled in 10yrs<br>-NTFPs<br>-Mgmt. plan developed and implemented.<br>Economic valuation of different ecosystems based forest land for non-forestry conversion | -less number of productive livestock<br>-Employment generation at local level; High park revenue<br>-value added processing – using public-community partnership<br>Status quo of forestland is a big challenge |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | - Mining reservation inside a PA (Samar)<br>- SINP is a KBA, the biggest PA in the Philippines, a low-land forest with high biodiversity<br>-SINP is home to Phil. Eagle, the national bird | - Provides water to the 3 provinces of Esamar<br>- The area has high tourism potential<br>-Research area for biodiversity<br>-source of medicinal plants | -Market price<br>- Replacement cost | - Reduced agricultural yield<br>Volume of water flow<br>-Area of habitat loss for Phil eagle<br>-Pollution on rivers and streams<br>-Biodiversity loss | -Conduct valuation studies * hire consultants<br>-Prepare SINP management plans | -Develop communication and advocacy plan<br>-Media campaign/advocacy for legislation of SINAP | By 2020, ecosystem services in 50% if KBAs are identified and priority ecosystem services are valued and mainstreamed in local development plans | 1. Lobby the lawmakers for the prioritization and sustainable management of SINAP | -Coordination among key sectors: agriculture, energy, agrarian reform<br>-Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into land-use planning<br>Processes of concerned sectors, especially the local governments<br>-Policy development on integrating biodiversity in the sectoral plans |
| R of Korea | Protected areas near urban cities are overused by people for tourism | Urban protected areas provide clean water/air | -Water purification cost per person<br>-Cost of health problems caused by air pollution | Possibility for air and water purification by per ha. of protected areas | By normal park service and local government | Advertising by mass media for recognition by citizen | Increasing the number and size of urban protected area and decreasing overuse and crowding by tourism activities | | |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | Reclamation of offshore islands which contain sea grass meadows, coral reefs and mangroves for residential areas | - tourism<br>- research<br>- useful case study to showcase balance between economic development and conservation<br>-security<br>- recreation | - revenue generated from tourism<br>-revenue generated from commercialization of research and development<br>-cost of relocating military installations<br>- cost of recreating similar ecosystems | - absolute tourism revenue from the islands<br>- number of research papers published<br>- number of visits organized (gvt). Visits)<br>-number of exercises conducted<br>-number of recreational tripes per 1000 pp | -more lining consultants<br>-Consultations: agencies, NGOs, academies<br>-by 2015<br>-National Parks Board<br>-Results and outcomes may be published in the revised NBSAPs | -Gvt. Stakeholders – tourism sector, land planning agency<br>-NGOs<br>-Academics<br>-Private: Sentoca spc. | Aim to enhance biodiversity considerations in all reclamation planning processes by 2020 | 1. Land use agency<br>2. Tourism sector | 1. Master Planning Process: studies show that Singapore is a self-seeding coral reef com. Reclamation at this site may potentially affect other coral communities<br>2. Tourism and recreational impact<br>Recommend steps and actions to ensure development is environmentally and ecologically friendly |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sri Lanka | Mangrove forests of Puttalam estuary is threatened due to haphazard development activities | - Livelihood and food security<br>- Mitigate coastal erosion<br>- Maintaining high biodiversity<br>- Carbon sequestration | | - Number of species<br>- Annual fish/prawn yield<br>- Annual community income generation<br>- Number of PAs<br>- Extent in ha. | - Establishment of estuary management<br>- Committee – jointly chaired by Northwestern provincial council and Environment Ministry<br>-Preparation of assessment report<br>- Assignation of responsibilities to relevant activities<br>-Joint budget, Gvt. And private stakeholders<br>-Joint report of all stakeholders | -Preparation of a communication strategy<br>- Stakeholder meeting<br>- Media campaign<br>- School awareness programmes<br>- Mangrove planting | Conserve 60% of the mangrove forests of the Puttalam estuary to ensure biodiversity protection and enhanced food security and livelihood | Establishment of an estuary authority | Biodiversity concerns are incorporated into:<br>-poverty reduction<br>-land use planning<br>-other economic development activities |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thailand | Conflict between government and local authorities<br>Temporary water shortage<br>Wetland conversion to unsustainable use(shrimp farming etc) | Participation of stakeholders<br>Good water quality<br>Leads to change in policies<br>Leads to broad public support | Market price<br>Damage cost avoided<br>Willingness to pay | Volume of water storage<br>Average income per household/year<br>Water quality<br>Area of mangrove forests in PA and wetlands | Focus group with key persons<br>Situation analysis<br>Set up plan and activities + fund raising<br>Implementation<br>Monitor & assessment | PA managers<br>Local community<br>Government officials<br>Private sectors<br>NGOs | By 2020 abandon shrimp farm are converted to mangrove forests (at least 30%) | Agriculture planning<br>Business strategy | Communicate to agriculture sector, sector use code of conduct for organic products<br>Incentive measures such as green label, awards for biodiversity friendly business |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Timor L'este | Deforestation | Save water resources for agriculture and humans | Land degradation , soil erosion, climate change | - % volume of water for agriculture<br>- Number of people relying on water | -eco-tourism<br>-Cultural and traditional purpose<br>-research | -Law enforcement<br>-Public awareness<br>-community and stakeholder participation | -60% of forest being cut down<br>-Public awareness raising – 75% by 2015<br>-Laws and regulations enforcement in whole territory, 75% by 2020<br>-2% of state budget will be allocated to reforestation and environmental protection by 2020<br>-By 2020, 25% id deforestation areas will be replanted | Forestry and other gvt. Stakeholders and local community | -Reforestation from dpt. Of forestry and environment<br>-Sustainable land use planning<br>-Stakeholders and community involvement and participation |

| | Step 1: Clarify the context | Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services | Step 3: Choose the methodology | Step 4: Identify indicators | Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values | Step 6: Communicate the results | Target | Sector / planning process | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Viet Nam | Hydropower plant construction proposed<br>Forests destroyed<br>Floods<br>Habitats fragmented | Habitat wildlife<br>Downstream water supply<br>Recreation | | Revenue from tourism<br>Value of water supplied<br>Value of medicinal plants and genetic resources | Implementation plan for biodiversity values | Letters, documents, leaflets<br>Direct contacts, talking<br>Consultations | By 2020 NBSAP is integrated into Hydropower Development Plan.<br>By 2020, biodiversity values are included in national statistical book. | Sector/planning process<br>Socio development plans<br>Hydropower development plans | Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of Pas<br>High<br>High |

*Annex V*

## GROUP EXERCISES ON TARGET 15 (ECOSYSTEM RESILIENCE AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION)

| **Country** | **Description of Strategy** | **Proposed national target** | **Potential Indicator** |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Exercise: Building Climate Resilience through site level planning and management*<br><br>Sundarban Management Ecosystem (India-Bangladesh) - Transboundary PA | - Tiger Conservation and the umbrella approach to serve the overall biodiversity of this area as Tiger is a flagship species which moves between these two countries in this ecosystem. By protecting tiger which is the highest in the pyramid food chain, it will in turn conserve the whole ecosystem and will allow for building climate resilience.<br>- Economic incentive through co-management (government – local communities) and through AIG and tourist receipts. | - By 2020<br>-maintain current ecosystem health and tiger population<br>-zero extraction of timber | Status of poaching and tiger populations |
| Exercise: Building climate resilience through sectoral mainstreaming | Integrating or mainstreaming biodiversity and Pas into sectoral policies, plans and practices through:<br>• Watershed management;<br>• Carbon sequestration;<br>• Using funds for carbon offset for management of Pas;<br>• Food security and livelihood;<br>• Low carbon emission technology;<br>• Landscape/seascape level planning & management. | Short-term target for 2015<br>Long-term target for 2030 | 1. Water quality and quantity;<br>2. Forest cover, % of forest, biomass, quality , forest composition;<br>3. Management effectiveness of parks;<br>4. Governance issues/benefit sharing;<br>5. Quality of air/alternative energy;<br>6. Corridor connectivity/buffer zones and existence of integrated planning |
| *Exercise: Building Climate Resilience through site level planning and management*<br>Haycock Proposed Forest Reserve-an isolated cloud forest surrounded by tea estates | It is proposed to build “amphibian corridors” along the tea estates, legally prohibit encroachment at a particular elevation of the mountain, and to provide “amphibian friendly certification” for use of organic | Restoration of cloud forests in 30% of the isolated mountains. | Change in seasonal patterns on the onset of the breeding season (amphibians)<br>Variation on breeding calls<br>Variation on amphibian composition (altitudinal) |

| Country | Description of Strategy | Proposed national target | Potential Indicator |
|---|---|---|---|
| The tea estates are moving up the mountain. Haycock is a local biodiversity hotspot containing many amphibian point endemics. It is necessary to involve private public partnerships in order to conserve this forest and assist to mitigate climate threats. Temperature increase, reduction in precipitation, change in moisture levels and humidity are climate change threats and other indirect threats are the spread of invasives and reduction of canopy cover. | fertilizer in the tea estate. | | Diversity of amphibians within the tea estates |

*Annex VI*

## RESULTS OF GROUP EXERCISES ON INDICATOR DEVELOPMENT

| | National Target | Information needed | Possible indicators | Issues to adopt target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Group 1 | **Target 2** - By 2016, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning process | • Values assessed for important ecosystems (i.e., coastal and marine, inland waters and wetlands, forests)<br>• Hectares, usage and services for each ecosystem | • Number of programs and projects included in the development plans consider biodiversity values<br>• Area coverage of projects and programs<br>• Number of trainings and workshops (and number of participants) related to biodiversity valuation<br>• Total allocation given to biodiversity conservation<br>• Number of local and national development plans using biodiversity values | • Financial and technical assistance per valuation<br>• Convincing policy-makers<br>• Involvement of community and stakeholders<br>• Intersectoral coordinator |
| Group 2<br>(Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand) | **Target 4** - By 2020, sustainable forest management is applied by all stakeholders in the forest industry | • Number of companies in the certification system<br>• Current illegal logging cases<br>• Current figures of profits from forestry industry transformed back to local communities | • % increase in number of companies that are already in the certification system<br>• Increase of illegal logging cases<br>• % increase/decrease of profits from forest industry transformed back to ILCs | • Securing enforcement funds<br>• Funds and resources for monitoring and capacity-building<br>• Leadership<br>• Creation of domestic industry and enforcement of certificate |
| Group 3<br>(Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Myanmar and Philippines) | By 2020, reduce by 10%, land conversion to agriculture, aquaculture and forestry | • Current conversion rate to agriculture, aquaculture and forestry by 2020<br>• Current area under different land use<br>• Current area under different crops<br>• Current management and cultural practices in these 3 sectors | • Areas under SFM<br>• Areas under suitable agriculture/organic agriculture<br>• Status of perverse subsidies for these 3 sectors<br>• Status of mix of cultivars / crops in forestry and agriculture | • Ecosystem based land use planning<br>• Technical capacity and capability for science policy inter-phase<br>• Funds-consultation, expert advise<br>• CEPA |

| | National Target | Information needed | Possible indicators | Issues to adopt target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | • Coordination among agencies<br>• Public-private partnership to encourage CSR |
| Group 4 | **Target 11** – Have management plans for all protected areas and implement them effectively by 2020 | • Review management plans – status<br>• Assess buffer zones surrounding protected areas<br>• Needs assessment of technical and financial resources<br>• Assessment of ecologically representative areas | • Number of updated/up to date management plans<br>• % of existing protected areas and % of ecologically representative areas with protected areas<br>• Number of proportion of protected areas connected by biological corridors<br>• % of funding available for protected areas | • Lack of baseline data, capacity and funds<br>• Lack of adequate legal instrument to integrate biodiversity issues into sectors<br>• Poor awareness/Lack of advocacy |
| Group 5 (Sri Lanka, Maldives, Thailand, India) | **Target 13** – To ensure that by 2020, at least x% of the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domesticated animals in conserved ex situ facilities, and y% in situ (these percentages should preferably be above 50% and would be higher for ex situ than for in situ conservation) | • Prepare a catalogue of the existing varieties of cultivated plants and domesticated animals in the country. The catalogue should have information on the geographical distribution and extent of these varieties, preferably in the form of maps<br>• Document the existing knowledge-base, especially traditional knowledge of these varieties and their ecological context<br>• What are the existing policies/laws/institutions at the country-level to protect the genetic diversity of cultivated plants/domesticated animals?<br>• What are the available international agreements and | • Development of a policy and legal framework, including incentives for promoting *in situ* conservation of these varieties<br>• Development of an institutional framework for implementing the conservation strategy<br>• Numbers and extent of the genetic varieties actually preserved *ex situ* and *in situ* by 2020 | • Lack of trained manpower in the field of genetic diversity of cultivated plants and domesticated animals, and facilities for *ex situ* conservation (applies to many smaller countries)<br>• Awareness at the local level of the importance of maintaining the traditional varieties in the face of spread of hybrid/high-yielding varieties, etc.<br>• Lack of infrastructure from farms to markets (applies practically to every country)<br>• The challenges of globalizing economy (as in India) to preserving traditional |

| | National Target | Information needed | Possible indicators | Issues to adopt target |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | opportunities for conservation? | | varieties. |
| Group 6 (Cambodia, South Korea, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste) | **Target 14** – By 2015, Organize and mobilize resources to identify and develop livelihood opportunities for local communities including school children, women and youth | • Women and youth employment<br>• Sell of agricultural products and production seeding by local communities<br>• Handicrafts and manufacture of households products<br>• Households industries | • Increase in women and youth employment (handicrafts)<br>• Amount/value of agricultural produce by local communities<br>• Number of youth employed in handicrafts<br>• Increased in income for household from household industries | • Availability or collection of baseline data for the indicators<br>• Resource availability for data collection and monitoring<br>• Capacity-building for data collection and monitoring at local and national levels |

*Annex VII*

## EXERCISES ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

| | TARGET | Achievable w/existing resources? | Activities requiring additional resources | Possible sources of additional resources | Who benefits/who bears the costs? | Ways of contributions of beneficiaries | Subsidies to be redirected | Other sources of financing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bangladesh** | By 2016, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes | No | - Ecosystem level assessment<br>- Biodiversity inventory all over the country's ecosystems<br>- Human resources development | - GEF<br>- Trust funded/Climate change residence fund<br>- Bilateral/multilateral funds<br>- MFBF | - Resource users Community dependent on the resources<br>- Government (cost bearing) in association with development partners | Community could provide useful information / involve in valuation | No | Not relevant |
| **Bhutan** | Have management plans for all (ten ) protected areas, including 9% of biological corridors | No | - To conduct gap analysis of ecologically representative areas<br>- Prepare management plans and monitor their effectiveness<br>- CEPA | - GEF<br>- DONAR<br>- bilateral/multilateral | - People of Bhutan<br>- Regional and global<br>-Global | Contribution to the trust fund for environmental conservation | Bhutan's Trust Fund for Env. Conservation could collect money from eco-tourism, hydropower and industries | Contribution from the State Revenue Generators |
| **Cambodia** | By 2020, Cambodia's PA system consists of over 25% of the country's land, maintained and protected for importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services by strengthening cooperation, coordination and enforcement with other sectors and stakeholders, promoting CBNRM and diversified livelihoods to support National GDP and gvt. policies | No | - PA effective management program<br>- PA capacity-building<br>- Livelihood program<br>- Capacity-building and awareness program | - ADB-WB<br>- Dev. Partners<br>- GEF | - Communities<br>- Public<br>- Tourists / Visitors | - Water users/hydro-electricity | Beneficiaries and polluters, tourism operators and transporters | - Government<br>- NGPs / IO<br>Dev. Partners |

| | TARGET | Achievable w/existing resources? | Activities requiring additional resources | Possible sources of additional resources | Who benefits/Who bears the costs? | Ways of contributions of beneficiaries | Subsidies to be redirected | Other sources of financing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **India** | 5 million hectares afforestation between 2012-2017, 1 million hectare per year | No | - Choice of species<br>- Nurseries<br>- Labour costs<br>- Increase survival rate<br>- Identification of areas | - MORD – Labour costs<br>- MOA – Watershed management<br>-MOEF<br>- NTFP – ecosystem service charge, fuel charges, medicinal plants | - The local communities, tribal populations, health systems, livelihoods for fringe dwellers | - Sustainable exploitation of resources<br>- Community nurseries<br>- Protecting endangered species | CAMPA /NPV | - Buying forest credits from states with more than 33%<br>- Levy |
| **Indonesia** | By 2015, policy on sustainable agriculture based on genetic resources richness of each bioregion, is established followed by effective implementation | No | -Identifying the genetic richness of each bioregion<br>- Developing strategies and action plans on sustainable agriculture | - Experts on taxonomy to develop database<br>- Experts on bimolecular to research and develop genetic resources<br>- Funds to develop database and to improve facilities for research and development | Parties that will benefit: communities, farmers, government, researchers, private sector<br>Parties that will bear the cost: government. | - Communities and farmers could contribute to conserving genetic resources<br>- Researchers could contribute to the cost of developing their research which is based on the database<br>- Gvt should support R&D by allocating appropriate budget | Fertilizers aimed at farmers | Multilateral trust fund mechanism of ITPGRFA - FAO |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lao** | By 2020 all national protected areas have management plans and half of these are implemented effectively | No, only half can be achieved with existing resources | Capacity building assessments for:<br>- Protected areas categories by monitoring its effectiveness)<br>- Study assessment of PA connectivity (corridors protection and watersheds)<br>- Creation of biodiversity info. Center<br>-Piloting for PES. REDD+.<br>-Valuation of biodiversity | -GEF<br>-NGOs<br>Public (government) | - NPA management team and local communities<br>- Government – Public investment | -Link to national finance / budgeting<br>- Link with the climate funding<br>-improve coordination cross sectorial - Links to the national investment / development (setting biodiversity centre) | N/A | - Sharing with other sectors (eco-tourism)<br>- Piloting for payment |
| | **TARGET** | **Achievable w/existing resources?** | **Activities requiring additional resources** | **Possible sources of additional resources** | **Who benefits/Who bears the costs?** | **Ways of contributions of beneficiaries** | **Subsidies to be redirected** | **Other sources of financing** |
| **Malaysia** | By 2015, to develop and implement a national law on ABS | UNDP funds to develop the law<br>Need external budget for implementation, to complement domestic funds | Implementation phase:<br>- awareness<br>- monitoring<br>- capacity building<br>- soft infrastructure (database, CHM, ABS) | - GEF<br>- NGO / private sectors / business<br>- Other UN agencies<br>- South-South cooperation | - the community and the people (global)<br>-Government (bearing the costs by using its own funds and external sources) | - Business: awareness programs on conservation of habitats with herbal resources<br>- Gvt. State and local levels: increasing investment in areas of high biodiversity value | No | - Explore PES, REDD +<br>- Eco-tourism<br>Fees collected from license issued for bioprospecting<br>- Benefit sharing<br>commercialization genetic resources |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Maldives** | By 2020, rate of loss of all natural habitats through anthropogenic activities, including coral reefs and mangroves are at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero | No | - Incentives on imported resources for construction<br>- Waste management and recycling facilities<br>- Awareness and ecosystem benefits to public, ecotourism<br>- Incentives on coral and sand mining facilities ( alternative livelihoods opportunities)<br>- Identify specific activities for sand mining | - Awareness activities will come from national budget, and other activities will need additional resources | - Fishermen<br>- Local community<br>- Private sector | Though establishment of a trust fund for biodiversity conservation | Sand mining | CBD Target 5 |
| **Nepal** | By 2015, Establish new protected areas to represent Middle Mountain Ecosystem | No | - Gap analysis to identify that ecosystems are under represented<br>- Awareness and capacity building at local community<br>- Preparation of PA management plan fits implementation | - GEF and Gvt. Funds<br>- PES – for the users of water, forests, tourism and hydropower<br>- Private sector contribution | -Tourism<br>- Local communities - Users of ecosystem services and genetic res.<br>- Municipalities<br>resources / - Business | - PES<br>- Tourism entry fee<br>- Contribution from hydropower generators and drinking bottled water<br>- Revenue from resort owners | - Subsidies on hydropower,<br>- Part of local gvt's revenue can be allocated for the management of PAs | - Charities, donations<br>- Leasing par area for economically profitable business in a limited manner |
| | **TARGET** | **Achievable w/existing resources?** | **Activities requiring additional resources** | **Possible sources of additional resources** | **Who benefits/Who bears the costs?** | **Ways of contributions of beneficiaries** | **Subsidies to be redirected** | **Other sources of financing** |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Philippines** | By 2016, 8.85% terrestrial and 0.62% of marine protected areas, effectively managed through NIPAS (National Protected Areas System) | No | - Baseline data gathering<br>- Stakeholders consultation at the national and local levels for the development of action plans for PA management<br>- CEPA<br>- Capacity building<br>- Resource mobilization strategy<br>- Conduct valuation studies<br>- Mainstreaming protected area management<br>- Management planning | - GEF<br>- ODAs (ADB, UNEP, UNDP, etc)<br>- Integrated Protected Areas Management Fund domestic<br>- General appreciation Act – domestic<br>- Local gvt. Units internal revenue allocations<br>-Wildlife Management Fund domestic | - Local communities<br>- ILCs<br>- National governments<br>- People of the Philippines | Participatory management then involvement in national and local levels in the establishment of co-management with local governments, NGOs, NGAs and private sector | None so far | - PES<br>- Private sector (CSR) |
| **Sri Lanka** | By 2020, assess the status of biodiversity, its values, existing laws, institutional mechanisms for its conservation and sustainable utilization | No | - Updating of the National Red List can be achieved with National funds<br>- Need funds to enter endemics into global lists<br>- Undertake biodiversity surveys and assessments | - GEF<br>- Critical ecosystems<br>-ADB<br>- World Bank<br>- Private sector, tour companies | The entire nation will benefit | - Ecosystem service tax<br>- Contributing to a trust fund<br>- CSR programs<br>- Polluters pay tax | No | - Foreign researchers<br>- Ex-pats funds<br>- Tour companies<br>- Research funds<br>- Food security, livelihood<br>- Convince the gvt. To keep biodiversity intact |
| **Thailand** | By 2015, Biodiversity values have been integrated into NBSAPs, local environmental management plans, private sector related to biodiversity | No, main budget comes from gvt. Funds (limited funds) | - CEPA<br>-biodiversity scientific research on values, accounting, etc. (networking between stakeholders)<br>- LBSAPs | - GEF 5: implementing NBSAP, capacity building<br>- CSR on biodiversity from business budget | Local communities<br>Ministry of Agricultures | - PES<br>- Fund raising<br>- Charity | - Business budget - CSR | N/A |

*Annex VIII*

## DRAFT OUTLINE OF INDONESIA'S UPDATED BSAP[8]

## I. INTRODUCTION

**Background**
- The significance and value of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- The state of biodiversity in Indonesia
- The causes and consequences of biodiversity loss
- Legal, policy and institutional frameworks of biodiversity management

**Lesson learned from implementation of previous strategies and action plans**
- Lesson learned from Biodiversity Action Plan (BAPI 1993) and IBSAP (2003-2020) as well as their implementation

## II. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY: VISION, PRINCIPLES, TARGETS AND PRIORITIES

**Vision**
An Indonesian society is concerned about and empowered for conserving and utilizing biodiversity in optimum, fair and sustainable manners through responsible management with a view to enhancing its community well-being, providing food security, and improving the environmental quality.

**Principles governing the strategy**
1. Operational strategy: mainstreaming the strategy and action plan into long-term and mid-term development planning as well as sectoral planning, capacity building for implementing the strategy and action plan, decentralization, and mobilizing participation of relevant stakeholders in implementing NBASP.
2. Monitoring and evaluation.

**Main Goals/Priority Areas**
1. To encourage changes in attitude and behavior of the Indonesian individuals and society, as well as, the existing institutions and legal instruments, to be more concerned with conservation and utilization of biodiversity for the welfare of the community, in harmony with national laws and international conventions.
2. To apply scientific and technological inputs, and local wisdom.
3. To implement in a balanced way conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
4. To strengthen institutions and law enforcement.
5. To resolve conflicts over natural resources**.**

[8] This is only a draft outline submitted by workshop participants from Indonesia, with some edits by the Secretariat. This is only an example from one country and other countries do not necessarily have to follow the same format as circumstances and priorities vary from country to country.

**National Targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Priority 1. To encourage changes in attitude and behavior of the Indonesian individuals and society, as well as, the existing institutions and legal instruments, to be more concerned with conservation and utilization of biodiversity for the welfare of the community, in harmony with national laws and international conventions.** | |
| Aichi Targets | National Targets |
| Target 1. By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can to take to conserve and use it sustainably. | 1. By 2015, comprehensive national strategies to promote awareness of the value of biodiversity to all levels of communities are prepared and adopted.<br>2. By 2020, there is a progress in the role and participation of individuals as well as local, regional, and national community groups in the management, utilization and conservation of biodiversity.<br>3. By 2020, there is an increase in the effectiveness of local community-based management of conservation areas, supported by effective, fair and impartial law enforcement. |
| **Priority 2. To apply scientific and technological inputs, and local wisdom.** | |
| **Target 7**<br>By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. | 1. By 2015, improvement in the development of up to date and accurate data base on the area of biodiversity-rich agro-ecosystems, together with local cultivation techniques, with the objective to protect such areas, through the formulation and implementation of effective laws and regulations.<br>2. By 2015, policy on sustainable agriculture, based on genetic recourses richness of each bioregion, is established followed by its effective implementation. |
| **Priority 3. To implement in a balanced way conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.** | |
| Aichi targets | National targets |
| Target 2. By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. | 1. Starting in 2012, integrating the biodiversity aspect into the policy/strategy related to investment development through SEA and feasibility study.<br>2. Starting in 2012, there is significant progress in the development of biodiversity sustainable use concept based on conservation principles at the local, regional and national level, followed by its implementation.<br>3. By 2015, mainstreaming of the ecoregional concept and ecosystem approach and integrating its approach into biodiversity management policy followed by effective implementation at each region. |
| Target 3. By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of | 1. Starting in 2015, the incentive and disincentive mechanism related to biodiversity conservation measures are established. |

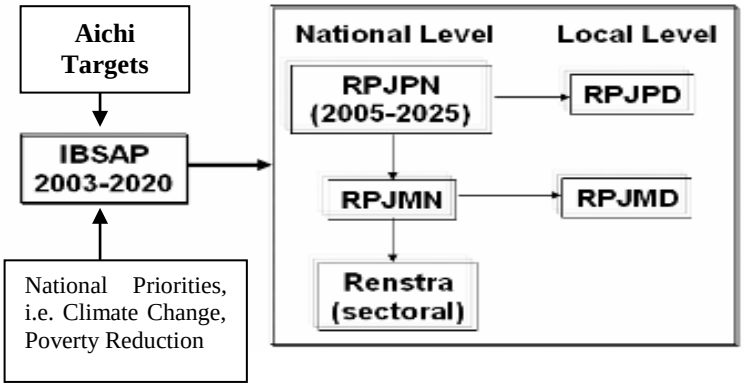
| | |
|---|---|
| biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions. | |
| Target 4. By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits. | 1. By 2020, all forest industry sectors and related stakeholders apply Sustainable Forest Management |
| Target 5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. | 1. Degradation and loss of biodiversity is significantly reduced by 2020.<br>2. Reduction in the deforestation rate of natural forests close to zero level in 2020<br>3. Rehabilitation of forest reaches at an average annual rate of one million hectare, starting in 2015.<br>4. The conversion of natural forests is stopped by the end of 2015. |
| **Target 6**<br>By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits. | 1. Stopping destructive fishing practices at coral reef by 2012.<br>2. Recovery of fish stocks and other marine biota in the already depleted areas by 2015.<br>3. Starting the conservation of sea grass by the recovery program of damaged areas by 2012.<br>3. Stopping the reduction of wetland areas to zero level by 2005. |
| **Target 8** | 1. By 2020, identification of eutrophication cases in Indonesia, |

| | |
|---|---|
| By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity. | followed by developing the strategy to address the cases. |
| **Target 11**<br>By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes. | 1. By 2020, 10% of marine PAs are conserved which is legalized by ministerial decree.<br>2. By 2020, 12% of terrestrial PAs are conserved which is legalized by ministerial decree.<br>3. By 2015, there is improvement of protected areas management covering terrestrial and marine PAs. |
| **Priority 4. To strengthen institutions and law enforcement.** | |
| Aichi targets | National targets |
| **Target 16**<br>By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation. | 1. By 2012, the ratification process of Nagoya Protocol is finalized.<br>2. By 2014, national act on genetic resources management is in place.<br>3. By 2012, there is official format of developing database on genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources. |
| **Target 17**<br>By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan. | 1. By 2020, law enforcement mechanism to address misuse/illegal utilization of biodiversity is in place. |

## III. NATIONAL ACTIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE STRATEGY, WITH MILESTONES

The current NBSAP mentions the ideal pre-condition to implement the NBSAP. Thus, the strategy to implement the IBSAP still refers to the current NBSAP. However, the updated NBSAP will emphasize the need monitoring and evaluation mechanism which should be established by 2014.

**Mainstreaming biodiversity targets and actions into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies and plans, such as sustainable development, poverty reduction and climate change plans.**




**Plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation.**

Pertaining to resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia will attach great importance to mobilization of both human resources and financial resources. In terms of human resources, we need assistance from the relevant experts to monitor and evaluate the achievements from the NBSAP implementation. Financial resources for NBSAP implementation will be allocated from GEF, national budget, local budget, private sectors, and other funding resources, such as reforestation fund.

**Monitoring and evaluation of implementation.**

To be developed.

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