



Convention on Biological Diversity

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REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA ON UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLANS

Addis Ababa, 27 February – 1 March 2012

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) 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 regional workshops for Southern, West, Central and East Africa on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in 2011. To further facilitate the national processes of countries in the region, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), organized a follow-up workshop for the sub-Saharan African region, in Addis Ababa, from 27 February to 1 March 2012, with the financial support of the Government of Japan and other donors.

4. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Facilitate 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;

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

(d) Assist Parties in developing, monitoring and evaluating plans for their NBSAPs and mainstreaming;

(e) 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 provided a common approach relevant to all biodiversity-related conventions (CBD, CMS, CITES, Ramsar, WHC, ITPGRFA)¹ as well as major conservation organizations. The workshop was thus an opportunity to promote synergies among all these instruments and reflect commonalities in the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The workshop especially highlighted the synergies between the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) with the Convention on Biological Diversity.

6. Paragraph 17 (f) of decision X/2 (Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets) requests the Executive Secretary to support countries, through capacity-building workshops, in making use of the findings of the TEEB² study and in integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes. In paragraph 7 of decision X/44 (incentive measures), the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to convene regional workshops for the exchange among practitioners of practical experiences on the removal and mitigation of perverse incentive measures and on the promotion of positive incentives, with a view to building or enhancing capacities of, and promoting common understanding among, practitioners. Pursuant to these requests, valuation and incentive measures were a particular focus of this workshop.

7. The workshop was attended by government-nominated officials responsible for the development and/or the implementation of NBSAPs from: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sao Tome and Principe, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. A number of international, regional and subregional organizations and United Nations organizations based in the region were also represented at this workshop, including: German International Cooperation (GTZ), Africa Resources Trust, The African Union (AU), COMIFAC, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC, UNEP-GEF, and the TEEB office hosted by UNEP-ETB), ICLEI, The Global Mechanism – UNCCD, Indigenous Local Communities representatives, SADC-CNGO. The list of participants for the workshop can be accessed at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=NBSAPRW-AFR-01>.

8. Supported by the Secretariat of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 19 government representatives acting as national focal points for the Ramsar Convention also attended the workshop. Their attendance helped countries to identify ways and means to strengthen the synergies at national level between the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Ramsar Convention.

¹ 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).

² <http://www.teebweb.org/>.

9. The emphasis of the workshop was on exchanging experiences and active learning. With this in mind, the workshop format featured a mix of presentations with questions and answers sessions, discussions in small working groups, and interactive sessions to introduce relevant tools and capacity-building modules. The workshop was conducted in English with French interpretation.

10. Registration of participants took place at the meeting venue at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, 27 February 2012.

11. The workshop was facilitated by Mr. Chouaibou Nchoutpouen from COMIFAC.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

12. The workshop started at 9.00 a.m. on Monday, 27 February 2012.

13. A formal opening which included a focus on ABS and linkages with NBSAPs was held on Monday, 27 February in the evening.

14. In the opening statement delivered by Mr. Atsuhiro Yoshinaka, Global Coordinator, Mr. Bráulio Ferreira De Souza Dias, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, encouraged Parties to continue their efforts in revising, updating, and implementing their NBSAPs, and to showcase progress made at the forthcoming major international events such as Rio+20 and the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be held in Hyderabad. Mr. De Souza Dias recorded his gratitude to the Government of Japan for providing financial support to allow implementation of commitments made at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

15. Mr. Josué Dioné, Director, Food Security and Sustainable Development Division at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), delivered a statement on behalf of Mr. Abdoulaye Jannet, Executive Secretary of ECA. Mr. Jannet reiterated ECA's full commitment to cooperate with regional and subregional partners to develop and implement programmes to achieve the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the context of Africa's sustainable development priorities including those outlined in Africa's Consensus Statement to Rio+20.

16. Mr. Hajime Kitaoka, Minister, Embassy of Japan in Ethiopia, representing the presidency of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, expressed his deep concern with regards to the ongoing losses of biodiversity, and called upon all actors to take immediate action. He expressed the strong belief that this workshop could contribute significantly to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through the active engagement of participants.

17. Mr. Gemedo Dalle, Director General of the Ethiopian Institute of Biodiversity Conservation, delivered a statement on behalf of H.E. Ato Sileshi Getahun, Minister of Agriculture. H.E. Getahun pointed out a number of fundamental measures related to biodiversity conservation, in particular to developing Ethiopia's NBSAP as well as the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP), which seriously considered the issues of sustainable development through mainstreaming biodiversity conservation and environmental protection.

18. Ms. Sakhile Koketso, Programme Officer for the Convention on Biological Diversity, delivered a presentation on the workshop aims and objectives, covering the agenda day by day. Ms. Koketso facilitated self-introductions among participants and asked them to discuss in groups their expectations and commitments of the workshop. The results were then shared amongst all participants. Some of the most common results included:

- Aligning existing NBSAPs with the new 2011-2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets and outcomes from the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- Acquiring the necessary skills and interactive ideas to develop and revise NBSAPs.
- Developing NBSAPs as the basic instrument to protect biodiversity.
- Making use of the findings of the study on the Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity (TEEB) and integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes.

- Exchanging experiences and lessons learned on NBSAP preparation, implementation and review processes from the countries of the region, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and multilateral agencies.
- Understanding how to access the financial resources for the process.
- Addressing the high importance of wetland issues.
- Understanding the system level climate change integration and adaptation.
- Integrating NBSAPs into planning processes at international, regional and national levels.
- Encouraging ownership of NBSAPs amongst all the different stakeholders.

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

19. Under this agenda item, Mr. Yoshinaka presented the findings from the workshops held in 2011 and provided an overview of the activities to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the following:

- 15 regional or subregional workshops on updating NBSAPs were organized in 2011, with the support of Japan. More workshops planned for 2012;
- Aichi Target Newsletters were published to provide updates on NBSAP updating;
- Guides were developed for some Aichi Targets;
- Access to GEF funds is being facilitated for updating NBSAPs (57 LDCs and SIDs through UNEP umbrella, 15 individual proposals through UNEP, 5 countries direct access through the GEF SEC, 43 countries through UNDP);
- Help desk was set to provide support to countries for updating NBSAPs;
- Capacity-building modules on NBSAP were revised, and new modules are being developed;
- Partnerships with various organizations and initiatives to deliver support;
- Dialogues were held with various stakeholders to promote the Nagoya outcomes.

Mr. Yoshinaka highlighted how the Strategic Plan could only be successfully achieved globally through regional, national and subnational actions.

20. Ms. Marie-May Jeremie, from Seychelles, Mr. Attari Boukar from Niger, Mr. Somanegré Nana from Burkina Faso and Mr. Bossou Bienvenue from Benin, presented the process of updating the NBSAP in their countries as well as the successes and obstacles noted during these processes.

21. Ms. Esther Mwangi presented how UNEP is supporting GEF Biodiversity Enabling Activities (BD EA) for the revision of the NBSAPs and the development of the fifth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The presentation noted that UNEP is assisting 56 countries through the umbrella project and 19 standalone countries that have made individual proposals through UNEP. Each country will receive up to US\$ 220,000 for the revision of NBSAPs, the development of the CHM and the fifth national report.

22. Ms. Jamison Ervin made a presentation on GEF Biodiversity BD EA funding. She explained how UNDP provided technical support by: (i) supporting workshops under the Convention on Biological Diversity and participating in other partnerships, (ii) developing user-friendly guidance, templates, case-studies and e-learning courses on key NBSAP issues, (iii) organizing materials and making them broadly available (www.nbsapsupport.groupsite.com); and (iv) providing in-country support on technical issues. Ms. Ervin said that UNDP was supporting 43 countries in the development of their BD EA proposals.

23. Mr. Edouard Netshithothole, Ramsar focal point for South Africa, delivered a presentation on integrating Ramsar principles with national policies and strategies at country level, based on South Africa's experiences. Mr. Netshithothole explained how mainstreaming biodiversity and wetlands management stood together in South African development planning.

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

24. Ms Sakhile Koketso delivered a presentation on the theory and practice of setting national and regional targets, stressing that targets had to be nationally appropriate and achievable, given the threats and opportunities for conservation; and that these targets should relate to the biodiversity and socio-economic aspects of the country. Ms. Koketso emphasized that targets should assist countries to move from words to action and to obtain measureable results; targets should be integrated into revised and updated NBSAPs, which should then be adopted as a policy instrument at the highest level. She emphasized that the targets should be SMART (specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound).

25. After her presentation, Ms. Koketso facilitated an exercise on targets setting, using target 11 as an example. Participants evaluated their existing national protected area system on a five grade scale of low to high for the following attributes: (i) quantity (at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas); (ii) priority (especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services; (iii) adequacy (ecologically representative); (iv) stakeholder engagement (effectively and equitably managed); (v) connectivity (well connected systems of protected areas integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes); (vi) matrix management (conservation through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures) and (vi) Resilience. In the same exercise, participants were asked to identify the limiting factors for each attribute. The results of this exercise are provided in annex I.

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

26. Ms. Justine Braby, from Integrated Environmental Consultants Namibia, presented the Role of Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) in the NBSAP review process, highlighting its importance in the entire process. Ms. Braby conducted an exercise on strategic communication during the NBSAP process, at different levels, and asked participants to gather in four groups. Each group worked on a different "target group" answering questions on communicating the NBSAP: (i) within their own ministry; (ii) to other Ministries; (iii) to non-governmental sectors of society; and (iv) to the general public. Results of this exercise are presented in annex II.

27. Mr. Bob Libert Muchabaiwa, from SADC – CNGO delivered a presentation entitled "Engaging stakeholders and building partnerships for meaningful mainstreaming". The presentation focused on different forms of stakeholders' management and its meaning. At the end of his presentation Mr. Muchabaiwa selected case-studies and conducted an exercise on this topic. During this exercise, participants were divided into four groups and discussed the role of stakeholders' engagement in their countries and the new approaches, scales and scopes of this engagement. The results of this exercise are presented in annex III.

28. Ms. Kulthoum Omari, from Heinrich Boell Foundation Southern Africa, delivered a presentation on mainstreaming gender into the NBSAPs. She explained the basis for gender considerations in the Convention on Biological Diversity, and how gender should be considered as an approach to development. In a working group exercise, participants pointed out major challenges for gender mainstreaming and tried to set up gender responsive targets to be achieved by 2020. Results of this exercise are presented in annex IV.

29. Ms. Jamison Ervin from UNDP delivered a presentation on mainstreaming biodiversity, focusing on an overall approach of mainstreaming, and clarifying which sectors should biodiversity be mainstreamed into.

30. Ms. Jamison conducted an exercise composed from the following three components:

- In the first exercise, participants identified a situation in their country with effective biodiversity mainstreaming. They identified (i) the ecosystem or element of biodiversity that was involved and the specific goal; (ii) the natural resource and/or development sector involved; and (iii) the approach to mainstreaming, including market-based and policy approaches. They then identified reasons why the case-study was considered effective, and identified ways to gather additional information.
- In the second exercise, participants identified (i) elements of biodiversity that would be important to mainstream in the future; (ii) key sectors that should be involved; and (iii) feasible approaches. Based on this information, participants identified 2 strategies with specific action plans.
- In the third exercise, participants identified if key factors were challenges or opportunities in their country for mainstreaming biodiversity, and then identified specific strategies for both, addressing major challenges, and taking advantage of major opportunities.

The results of this exercise are presented in the annexes V-A and V-B.

31. Ms. Julia Wood from Cape Town described the crucial role that local and subnational governments played in the protection of biodiversity. Ms. Wood recommended to involve local authorities in the NBSAPs revision process and to support sustained capacity development at the local level.

32. Ms. Jessica Smith from UNEP-WCMC, delivered a presentation on how the relationship between biodiversity and poverty, and how sustainable biodiversity management could lead to poverty alleviation.

33. Ms. Sylvia Bankobeza from UNEP delivered a presentation on UNEP's role enabling Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to coordinate, cooperate and complement actions in the revised NBSAPs.

ITEM 5. VALUATION AND INCENTIVE MEASURES AS TOOLS FOR MAINSTREAMING

34. Mr Markus Lehmann, SCBD Economist, presented on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) as a mainstreaming tool, explaining the initiative's origins and mandate as well as the TEEB approach to the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. He emphasized the potential of TEEB and the Ecosystem Approach as mainstreaming tools by describing a number of concrete examples, such as the economic valuation of the water treatment benefits generated by a wetland near Kampala.

35. Mr. Andrew Seidl, Head of the IUCN Global Economics and the Environment Programme, presented on biodiversity valuation and associated ecosystems, focusing on Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He reviewed key conceptual issues and approaches to valuation, with an emphasis on economic valuation, including the Total Economic Value (TEV) approach. He provided a brief overview of economic valuation tools, including their strengths and limitations, and concluded by presenting a pragmatic step-wise approach to valuation.

36. In a separate presentation Mr. Seidl presented on the application of positive incentive measures, with a focus on Aichi Biodiversity Target 3. Economic growth, biodiversity and development alignment was the main focus of this presentation. Mr. Seidl showed how payments for ecosystem services (PES) could, through direct and indirect approaches, provide incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Mr. Seidl provided examples on positive incentives such as community forestry in India and eco-tourism in Egypt.

37. Mr. Lehmann presented on addressing incentives that are harmful to biodiversity, focusing again on Aichi Biodiversity Target 3. He explained that harmful incentives could result from environmentally harmful subsidies; from laws and regulations governing resource use; and from the non-internalization of externalities, and provided specific examples for each of these categories. Based on the TEEB studies as well as earlier work under the Convention, he presented key lessons learned in identifying and removing, phasing out, or reforming harmful incentives.

38. Following the presentations on valuation and incentives measures, an interactive exercise tasked participants to identify countries' priorities, policies needed to integrate values of biodiversity and concrete steps to implement Aichi Target 2. Participants reported the following examples:

Priorities	Policies to integrate values of biodiversity	Steps to implement Aichi target 2
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create tools and implement projects to evaluate TEEB. 2. Integrate valuation in national accounting. 3. Land-use planning. 4. Application of valuation in project appraisal. 5. National accounting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans for Biodiversity (NBSAPs) 2. Environmental legislations. 3. Integration of biodiversity values in different sectors (Tourism, industries, urban planning, transport, gender policy, agriculture, ...) 4. Integrate Aichi target 2 in the Programme for Accelerated Growth and Employment (PAGE) where Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) are not available. 5. Protected Areas policies. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linkage with NBSAPs revision and integration in national and sectoral policies. 2. Capacity building and accounting. 3. Comprehensive assessment of TEEB. 4. Promote positive incentives. 5. Stakeholders' engagement.

39. In addition, participants were asked to identify the most critical issues in form of a factsheet to address harmful incentives and to promote positive incentives. A concise synopsis is available in annex VI.

40. Mr Hugo Van Zyl, from Independent Economic Researchers Consultants, delivered a business study case using TEEB on environmental protection and management in the city of Cape Town. Mr. Van Zyl explained how ecosystems played a role as natural barriers and buffers against natural hazards.

41. Mr. Shadrack Mwakalila of the University of Tanzania presented a project on spatial valuation in the Eastern Arc Mountains. The Eastern Arc Mountains in Tanzania held 30 to 40% of rare and endemic mammal and plants species and had been categorized among the 34 world biodiversity hotspots and the region provided water for farming, hydroelectric power, food, building materials and medicines. The Valuing the Arc (VtA) project sought to value the contribution the Eastern Arc Mountains make to the formal and informal economy.

42. Ms. Chloe Hill from Economics and Trade Branch of UNEP, explained the purpose of implementing TEEB – Phase III, which included the following: (i) Strengthening TEEB network of experts; (ii) promoting outreach and communications; (iii) supporting sectoral studies; and (iv) facilitating national studies.

43. Ms Chloe Hill conducted a survey on TEEB related activities. The survey identified 7 countries with ongoing TEEB related activities including Rwanda, Benin, Botswana, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Namibia and Ghana. Some of these TEEB related activities such as wildlife and fisheries accounting in Namibia for example had released the final report. Rwanda was still in an early stage on developing a cost-benefit analysis on the Myungwe forest national park. Other countries indicated that they currently had no TEEB-related plans or projects underway, with the following reasons provided: (i) no funding; (ii) no capacity or skills in country; or (iii) lack of understanding of capacity needs and preconditions. However, many of these countries indicated that they would be interested in conducting such activities in the future.

44. Mr. Simone Quatrini, Coordinator, Policy and Investment Analysis Global Mechanism, presented on incentives in dry-lands management and the work of the Global Mechanism if the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) implementation”. Mr Quatrini explained how increasing pressure on natural resources affected the economic valuation of land and how market-based mechanism promoted responsible investment and equitable sharing.

ITEM 6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS

45. Ms. Sakhile Koketso delivered a presentation on resource mobilization including preparations for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, GEF and its replenishments, as well as the estimates required to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity.

ITEM 7. SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

46. Participants in the workshop recommended that Parties:

- Involve indigenous peoples and local communities in the process of revising their NBSAPs, using the approach of prior informed consent;
- Share information on biodiversity and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) with indigenous peoples and local communities;
- Establish thematic working groups between the National Focal Points of CBD, Ramsar and CMS Conventions for comprehensive integration of biodiversity issues in the NBSAPs and involve the National Focal Points of the Ramsar Convention in the process of revising their NBSAPs;
- Focus through the National Focal Points on the synergy of biodiversity so that the NBSAP can be implemented in a participatory way. All stakeholders must work together to ensure sustainability of actions favorable to biodiversity;

47. Participants in the workshop recommended that SCBD should strengthen the capacity of CBD National Focal Points in evaluating biodiversity values and services provided by ecosystems as well as on their integration into national and local decision-making;























































































































































































ITEM 8. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

48. Mr. Yoshinaka gave closing remarks. He reiterated the willingness of the SCBD to assist Parties to revise and update their NBSAPs within the timeframes set by the Conference of the Parties. He invited the participants to contact the Secretariat whenever they were in need of assistance. He then declared the workshop closed.

49. The workshop was closed at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, 1 March 2012.

Existing national protected area system, on a scale of:

 (High),
  (Slightly high),
  (Medium),
  (Slightly low) ,
  (low)

Country	Quantity	Priority	Adequacy	Stakeholder engagement	Connectivity	Matrix management	Resilience
Angola							
Benin							
Botswana							
Burkina Faso							
Burundi							
Cameroon							
Central African Republic							
Chad							
Côte d'Ivoire							
Comoros							
Congo							
DRC							
Djibouti							
Equatorial Guinea							
Ethiopia							
Gabon							
Ghana							
Guinea							
Guinea-Bissau							
Kenya							
Liberia							
Madagascar							
Malawi							
Mali							
Mauritania							
Mauritius							

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Mozambique							
Namibia							
Niger							
Rwanda							
Senegal							
Seychelles							
South Africa							
Sao Tome and Principe							
South Sudan							
Sudan							
Swaziland							
Togo							
Uganda							
Tanzania							
Zimbabwe							

Annex: I B

Attribut	Limiting factors
Quantity	I) Increased population ; II) Unavailability of lands; III) weak of valuation
Priority	I) Land use policies ; II) Increased population; III) Lack of funding; IV) weak CEPA
Adequacy	I) Lack of political will; II) Climate change
Stakeholder engagement	I) Lack of appropriate policies; II) Lack of funding; III) Lack of human resources; IV) High cost;
Connectivity	I) Human – wildlife conflict; II) Lack of synergies; III) Lack of funding; IV) Lack of communication; V) Weak CEPA;
Matrix management	I) Over use of natural resources; II) Lack of scientific support; III) Demographic pressure;
Resilience	I) Wildlife trade ; II) Climate change; III) Lack of scientific support; IV) lack of adaptation measures

*Annex II***COMMUNICATING THE NBSAP PROCESS TO SOCIETY AT DIFFERENT LEVELS**

I. Communicating NBSAP within our own Ministry		
1. Current attitudes of key actors	2. Desired attitudes of key actors	
“People in other departments indifferent to biodiversity” “Ignorant to importance and value even”	“interest in biodiversity” “biodiversity issues prioritized”	
3. Current behaviour of key actors	4. Desired behaviour of key actors	
“absence of key people/coordinators at meetings, sending juniors” “prioritize other projects”	“Full commitment and engagement in all activities by key people”	
5. Measuring success	6. Time Frame	7. Current budget
Level of engagement Frequency of participation in meetings, activities	~ 2 years	Unknown – mostly behavioural change and part of staff daily activities
8. Effective communication tools and messages		
Emails (with “force” reply) Internal newsletters (well-designed and written in a catchy manner) CBD focal points give information and sharing sessions with key focal points in Ministry “Short and smart” notices – placed in strategic places		

II. Communicating NBSAP to other Ministries		
1. Current attitudes of key actors	2. Desired attitudes of key actors	
“other ministries know” (i.e. our ministry’s key actors attitude is that “other ministries” know the importance)	Other Ministries are interested in the NBSAP process	
3. Current behaviour of key actors	4. Desired behaviour of key actors	
“Poor information exchange and communication” “Ignorance and disinterest in biodiversity”	“involvement in NBSAP process” “attendance at workshops, interested in communication and information exchanging”	
5. Measuring success	6. Time Frame	7. Current budget
“frequency of information exchange” “frequency of workshops and conferences and attendance”	“every three months”	US\$ 50,000.00
8. Effective communication tools and messages		
Newsletters informing the process going on Emails Audio-visual media (e.g. website, videos of discussions) Internal and external memos Seminars, workshops Social activities (e.g. sports day with ministry representatives) Informal discussions		

III. Communicating NBSAP to non-governmental sectors of society		
1. Current attitudes of key actors		2. Desired attitudes of key actors
“independent from government, not interested in transfer” “interested in own aims and visions, not always aligned” “do not have or create interest”		“coordinating and collaborating” “inclusive and positive towards relationships with government”
3. Current behaviour of key actors		4. Desired behaviour of key actors
“do not attend meetings” “report only to donors”		“connect top level government to communities” “share reporting with government”
5. Measuring success	6. Time Frame	7. Current budget
No. of coordination meetings and info shared behaviour change as a result of info up to 50%	2015	US\$ 100,000
8. Effective communication tools and messages		
we can develop and share info with NGOs messages can be developed in local languages illustrative drama, focal media and poems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing access to government – private – public through open relationships, transparency, accountability Increasing efficiency in responses from Government and NGO/Private Sector Making use of strengths of different institutions through partnering on tasks (e.g. use NGOs already on the ground to communicate agreed messages) Compliment activities through regular contact (meetings, phone calls, emails) Inspiring and motivating for joint activities 		

IV. Communicating NBSAP to general public		
1. Current attitudes of key actors		2. Desired attitudes of key actors
Biodiversity understood in a narrow sense Scientific field “abstract” Biodiversity conservation understood as “nature protection”		People understand the broader concept of biodiversity, sustainable use, ecosystem services (valuation) Biodiversity is more than just “species” – genetic variety, ecosystems “the broader picture”
3. Current behaviour of key actors		4. Desired behaviour of key actors
Biodiversity is taken for granted Not a concern like e.g. climate change Biodiversity is not accounted		Biodiversity is more appreciated Taken also in civil society responsibility Lobbying and advocating at policy level
5. Measuring success	6. Time Frame	7. Current budget
Biodiversity pops up more often in media Biodiversity in curricular (NGOs and private sector take it up in their work)	5 years	10% of GEF funding (22US\$ minimum in long run?)
8. Effective communication tools and messages		
1) government awareness and communication (through minister speeches) 2) media and schools <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal education – enhance environmental clubs in schools, run competitions, field trips (make use of NGOs who may already be doing this – give them support to enhance) Partnerships with other sectors, like Ministry of Education (for curricula development) 		

*Annex III***STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT****Forms of stakeholder engagement**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 - Information.
2- Organize workshops and seminars.
3- Partnership through: Networks, Federation and Union.
4- Use media- radio announcement.
5 - Ad hoc meeting.
6 - Indigenous and local communities- participation constrained.
7 -Reaching out to local leadership and/or traditional authority. | 8- Using civil society groups, youth group, and faith based organizations.
9- Consultations (mining, forests, industries, agriculture, etc...)
10- Focus on protected areas neighbourhoods.
11- Involvement of researchers and scientists.
12- Involvement decision-makers. |
|---|---|

Assessment

Good practices	1. Categorization according to interests, socio-economic aspects.	Lessons	1. If not categorized according to groupings you may fail to get the relevant information.	Challenges	1. Poverty.
	2. Categorization according to gender and culture.		2. Has to be within the relevant environmental settings.		2. Shifting government priorities.
	3. Community meetings, road shows, field days.		3. Use the local technology and expertise.		3. High stakeholder expectations.
	4. Media.		4. Effective and sustainable sectoral integration of biodiversity		4. Spatial distribution of stakeholders.
	5. Legislation on subsidies to some stakeholders.		5. Use local language.		5. Managing different interests.
	6. Conversion of debt to promote conservation.				6. Resource limitations.
	7. Gradual implication of Indigenous and local community.				7. Climate changes

Actions to take

New approaches	1. Use local expertise.	Scales	1. Should wide.	Scoops	1. Policy makers, Indigenous and Local Communities, technical people, traditional and cultural groups. To the lowest possible level.
	2. Major failure in the development of implementation of NBSAPs.		2. Should be based on population resource diversity.		
	3. Empowerment of stakeholders.		3. Geographical extend.		2. Avoid duplication
	4. Use participatory approach.		4. Synergies.		
	5. Ownership.				
	6. Legislations.				
	7. Feed back mechanism.				

Annex IV

GENDER MAINSTREAMING

CHALLENGES	GENDER RESPONSIVE TARGETS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender is considered only as a women issue. <input type="checkbox"/> Groups protesting that they have been left out or discriminated because they neither belong to any of the identified gender groups. <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural and social beliefs that are rigid and gender biased hindering implementation. <input type="checkbox"/> Need for empowering of women coupled with male champions advocating for gender mainstreaming. <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of disaggregated data on gender at the sectoral level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>STRATEGIC GOAL A</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BY 2020, at least, biodiversity values addressing the needs of men women and vulnerable groups have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate and reporting systems. <input type="checkbox"/> <u>STRATEGIC GOAL B</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By 2020, capacities of men, women and vulnerable groups are enhanced to promote sustainable use of biodiversity to reduce biodiversity loss by half. 2. By2015, programmes aimed at biodiversity conservation and reduction of biodiversity loss take into consideration gender issues.

*Annex V -A***MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY**

Countries participated in this exercise: *Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sao Tome and Principe, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe*

What specific aspect of biodiversity was integrated?

i) Maintain ecological integrity of land-based and marine areas, ii) Forest species and resources, iii) Protected areas, iv) CEPA, v) Ecotourism, vi) Habitat restoration, vii) Global-threatened species, viii) Valuing biodiversity, ix) Poverty alleviation, x) City biodiversity, xi) Agriculture, xii) Climate adaptation, xiii) Fisheries, xiv) Traditional Knowledge and xv) Combat desertification.

What sectoral plans and strategies are involved?

i) Basin management plan, ii) Conservations strategies, iii) Forest policies, iv) Good Agricultural Practices, v) Tourism board, vi) Water policies, vii) Poverty eradication strategies, viii) National environment action plans, ix) Access and Benefit Sharing, x) Local biodiversity strategies and action plans, xi) National legislations, xii) Protected areas policies, xiii) Corridors and buffer zones, xiv) Public / Private partnership, xv) Education, xvi) National action plans on Climate change and xvii) Sustainable use of natural resources (fisheries, minerals, forests, etc...).

What approaches to mainstreaming were taken?

i) inter-sectorial approach, ii) Public/Private partnerships, iii) Protected areas networks, iv) CEPA, v) Community Resource Management (CREMA), vi) UNDP/GEF funded small grants, vii) Community based approaches, viii) Legislations, ix) Pilot protected areas, x) Environmental evaluation and assessment, xi) Participative approaches and stockholders' consultation, xii) Poverty reduction strategies and xiii) Synergies.

Websites to get further information on these approaches (examples)?

i) http://natureuganda.org/COBWEB_Project.php ii) <http://www.environment.gov.za/> iii) <http://srpprojects.co.za/> iv) <http://www.legisambiente.gov.mz/> v) <http://campfirezimbabwe.org/> vi) <http://epaliberia.org/> vii) <http://www.botswanatourism.co.bw/> viii) <http://www.ibc.gov.et/> ix) <http://mof.gov.gm/> x) <http://www.bi.undp.org/> xi) <http://www.environnement.gov.mr/> xii) <http://www.mawf.gov.na/>

Annex V-B

STRATEGIES FOR MAINSTREAMING BIODIVERSITY; THEIR ACTION PLANS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Strategies	Action Plans	Challenges	Opportunities
- Legislative reforms	- Laws review - Awareness creation	- Political will - Lack Information on biodiversity values - Lack of coordination	- Utilization of funding - Public participation - Good governance
- Establish biodiversity corridors	- Collaborative Forestry management - Awareness and education - Forest inventory	- Inadequate funding - Weak coordination	- Clearing-House Mechanism - Stockholders engagement
- Minimize habitat loss and reduce threat on pollinating agents	- Agro-forestry policies - Legislations - CEPA - Promote organic agriculture - Good Agricultural Practices - Community-based involvement	- Conflict of interest - Limited political will	- Biodiversity loss is clear to leaders - Public participation - Mainstream of biodiversity
- Minimize spread of Invasive Alien species (IAS)	- Inventory on IAS - Identify pathway - Researches - Develop legal framework	- Limited data - Resource mobilization - The low economic value of biodiversity	- Stockholders engagement - Utilization of donors funds
- Raise the economic valuation of biodiversity	- Conduct a theme based biodiversity valuation - Compute country losses due to biodiversity degradation	- Resource mobilization	- Media engagement
- Minimize the effects of mining pollution	- Establish the control system for mining activities - Educate stakeholders - Establish database	- Political will - Lack of exchange	- Access to funding
- Protected areas strategy	- Forestry and fisheries policy	- limited information about biodiversity values and threats - Inter-sectoral coordination	- Promotion of biodiversity Values - Public partnership.
- Implement sustainable wildlife management practices.	- Create buffer zones - Use of quota system for Communities	- Political will - Financial and economic Lobbying - Inter-sectoral coordination	- Integration of biodiversity at local level planning - Good governance and laws application
- Harmonizing sectoral policies and plans	- Review and update existing Policies	- lack of information about biodiversity threats and values - Political will	- Public and private sector engagement - Funding accessibility - Good governance
- Minimize threats to mountain biodiversity through local community based activities.	- Arranging micro-finance - Raise public awareness - Develop alternative livelihood sources	- Poor inter-sectoral coordination - Lack of resource mobilization	- Existence a basic structure to mainstream biodiversity - Legal recognition of local community - Fund raising

- Minimize threats of wild fauna and flora	- Use of close grazing areas - Hunting control - Elaboration of legal framework	- Lack of political will - Short term policies - Corruption	- Inter-sectoral coordination - Biodiversity valuation - Poverty alleviation programmes - Fund raising
- Urban greening	- Landscaping - Campaign	- Lack of political will - Poor perception of Biodiversity - Lack of incentives	- Fund raising - Stakeholders engagement
- Integrate biodiversity conservation into cocoa production	- Good agricultural practices - Farmers training - reward best practices	- Politic Instability	- Presence of Media - Integrating traditional knowledge - Stakeholders engagement
- Poverty reduction strategy through protected areas management	- Action Plans for POWPA - CEPA planning	- Political will	- Laws implementation - Creation of Protected areas

Annex VI

FACTSHEET TO ADDRESS HARMFUL INCENTIVES AND TO PROMOTE POSITIVE INCENTIVES

Addressing harmful incentives and promoting positive incentives	
Stakeholders	i) Mining sector, ii) Forestry development authority, iii) Logging companies, iv) Education sector, v) Energy sector, vi) Ministries of finance and tourism, vii) Private sector, viii) Local authorities, ix) Agriculture, x) Land owners
Opportunities to mitigate harmful incentives	i) Trade off, ii) Promoting viable / best practices, iii) Compensation, iv) Public awareness and education
Key steps required to introduce positive incentives	i) Incentives assessment, ii) Stakeholders engagement
Road map	i) Baseline study and creation of steering committee, ii) Capacity-building and implementation strategy, iii) Stakeholders engagement, iv) Monitoring and evaluation mechanism, iv) Decision-makers approval
