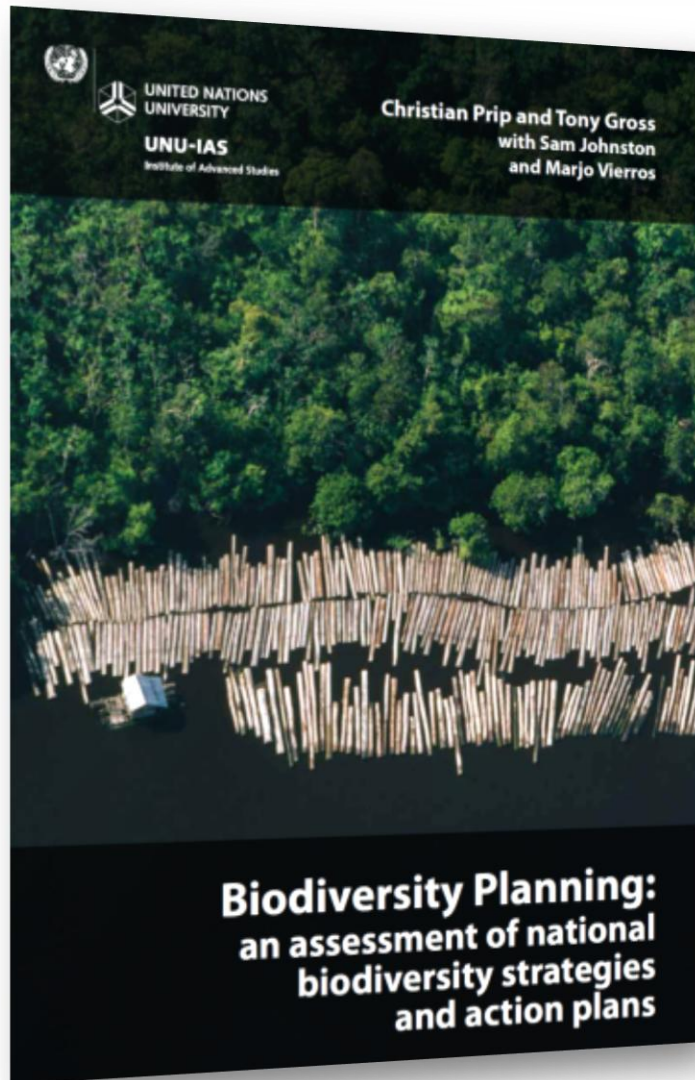
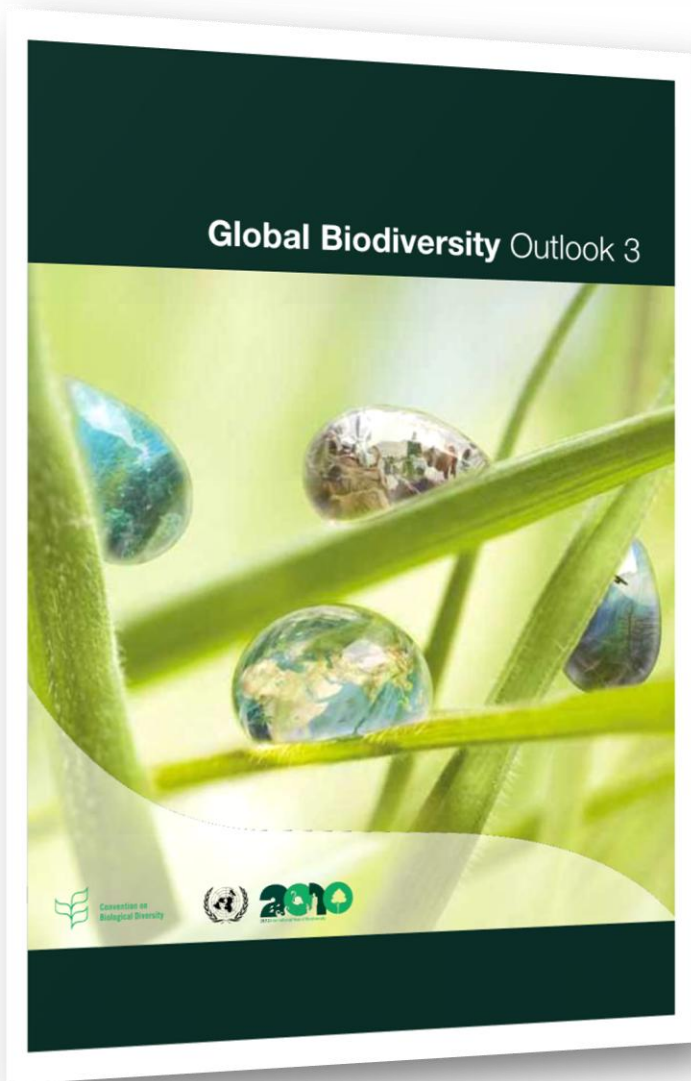


# Why NBSAPs?



- **Implementation of CBD only possible through national implementation** – but the challenges, opportunities, capacity, resources, information on biodiversity will be different in each country
- **Articles 6 and 26** – the obligations to have a NBSAP, to mainstream implementation and to report on measures and their effectiveness – the only **unqualified obligations** on Parties.
- COP has emphasized that **NBSAPs are the primary vehicle for implementation**
- By 2010 **171 countries** had adopted a NBSAP and a further 13 where in the process of doing so.

# Impacts of NBSAPs

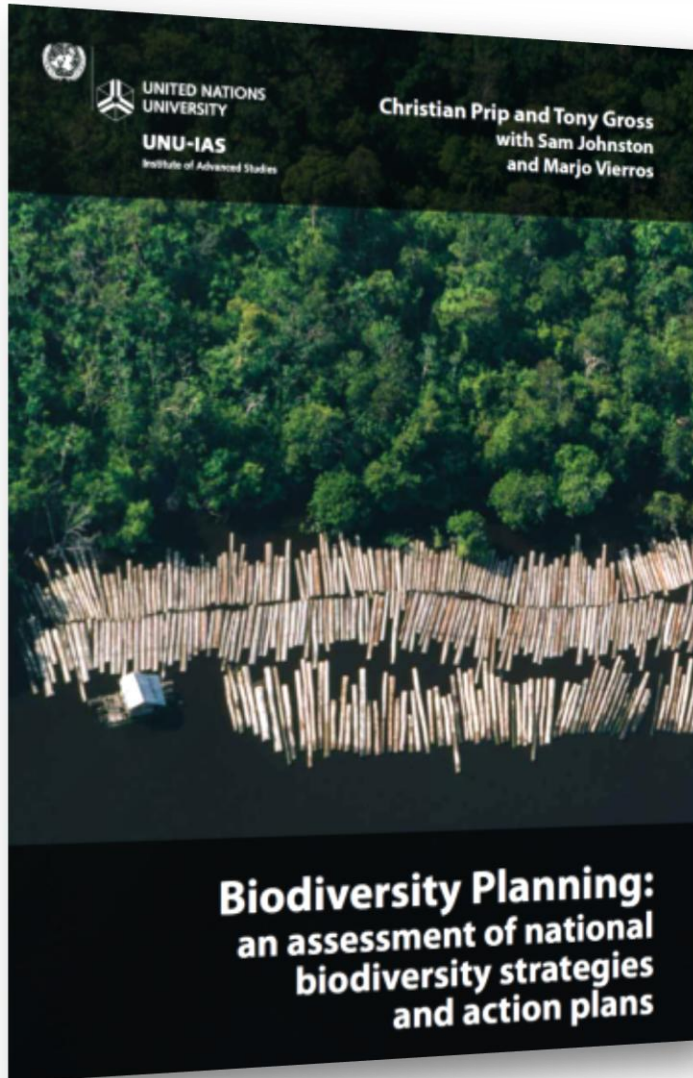


**184 NBSAPs is an impressive achievement**, a testimony to Parties' commitment to the CBD, **nevertheless** the Global Biodiversity Outlook (2010) concluded that:

- **The 2010 biodiversity target** – to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss – **had not been met**.
- Biodiversity loss has major implications for current and future human well-being.
- High risk of reaching tipping points

Thus we concluded that as of 2010 existing NBSAPs **had not attenuated the main drivers of biodiversity loss** and **would not be capable of changing the global picture**.

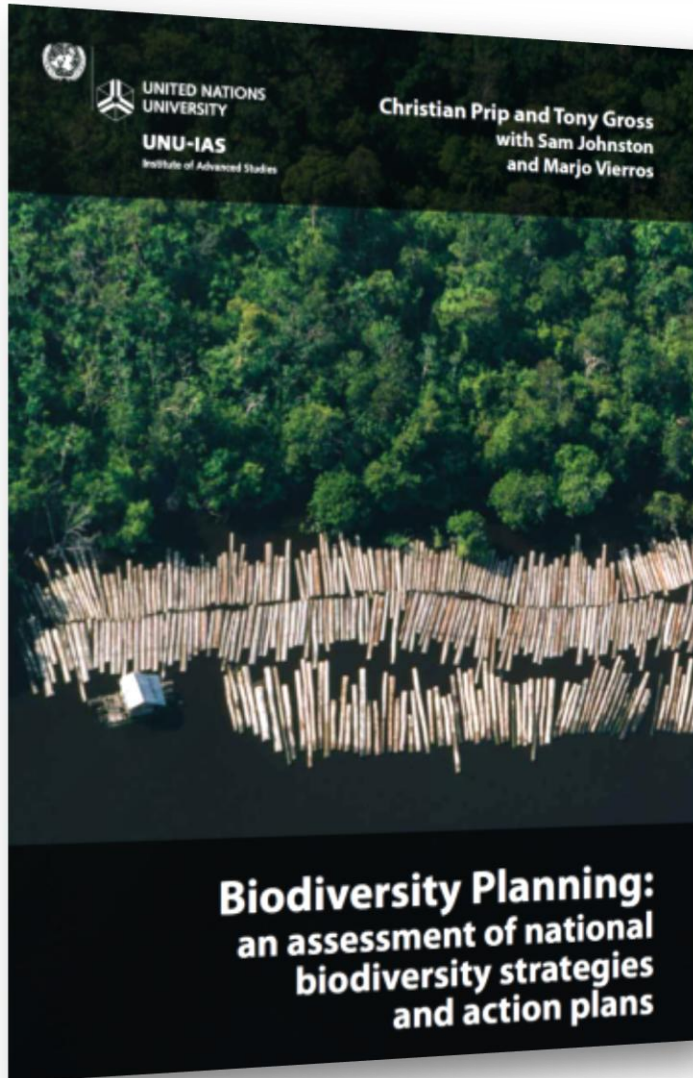
# What about “LBSAPs”?



- **Coordination structures** (for mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors) may exist, but often with **...limited ownership** at the sub-national level”
- “Most NBSAPs place a strong emphasis on planning at the national level, and only a **minority explicitly acknowledge the benefits of sub-national BSAPs.**”
- “...communication of the NBSAP to sub-national authorities and the empowerment of these to act has often been unsuccessful due to **weak local institutional capacity**”
- BUT: “**Second generation NBSAPs** have typically been prepared through a **broader, longer and more structured preparatory process**, often including provincial and local levels.”



# What about “LBSAPs”?

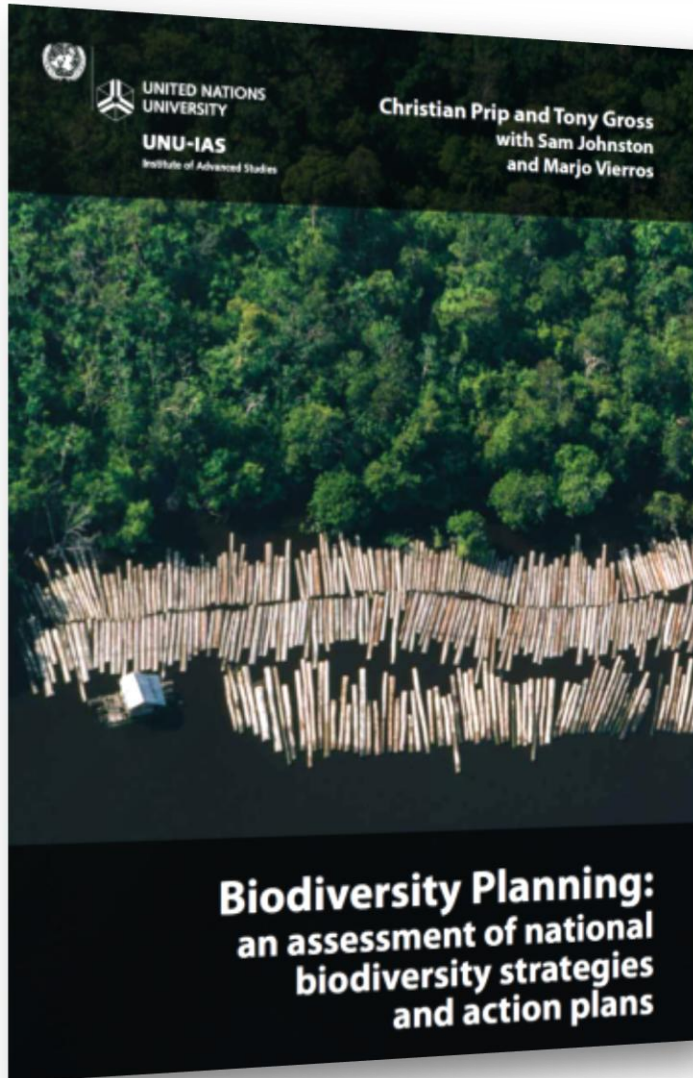


- 6. “...Most NBSAPs have been prepared through stakeholder involvement, but **...sub-national authorities have not been engaged**”

“...(there is a) need in many cases to identify and involve sub-national stakeholders in the national process”

- 11. **Decisions and actions that affect biodiversity are often taken at the local level, and the overall NBSAP will only be implemented if corresponding strategies and action plans are also developed and implemented at the relevant sub-national level(s).** Decentralisation of biodiversity planning to sub-national levels has been largely neglected in existing NBSAPs and this is one of the main causes of poor NBSAP implementation.”

# What about “LBSAPs”?



- 18. “...because the links between the national and local levels have often been missing in NBSAP preparation and implementation, the benefits of **community management** of biodiversity have not been demonstrated. As a consequence, inappropriate policies determined at the national level are often ineffective or ignored at the local level. A wider use of sub-national BSAPs would help address this issue.”
- 20. “...in biodiversity planning... locally-determined and implemented activities are often more **cost-effective** and lead to better outcomes than nationally-determined and managed projects.”
- 22. “There needs to be increased support for capacity development and this should be targeted to strengthening national implementation capacities especially with regard to mainstreaming biodiversity into broader plans and policies and to **sub-national implementation**”.

# Nagoya decisions



- **X/2: The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
  - Parties to revise NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan, enabling the participation of all stakeholders
- **X/22: Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and Other Local Authorities for Biodiversity.**
  - Parties to involve subnational governments, cities and other local authorities when revising their NBSAPs
  - Subnational governments, cities and other local authorities and their networks to contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action

# National experiences of revising NBSAPs



- Raising awareness of the importance and value of biodiversity across all sectors, and at the highest political level, is necessary
- Revising NBSAPs to fully incorporate the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 takes time, expertise, money and resources.
- Political will is critical.
- Engaging all relevant stakeholders at an early stage can help raise awareness and secure buy-in to the process.
- Implementation of the Strategic Plan will require thinking well beyond traditional biodiversity conservation measures....
- Some of the main barriers towards implementation are lack of societal buy-in and a lack of knowledge on how and why biodiversity is important to other sectors.



# Sub-national government engagement



- Responsibilities for planning and investments which will have impacts – positive or negative – on biodiversity:
  - Economic development and support to science and technology
  - Infrastructure and transport
  - Land-use planning and agriculture
  - Education and culture
  - Environmental protection, protected area systems, recreation
  - Tourism

All of which can contribute to the outcomes of the national biodiversity strategy



# Sub-national government engagement

Impacts of urban growth with SNG jurisdictions:

- Over next 40 years area directly impacted by urban infrastructure will cover an area the size of Mongolia.
- Urban growth will impact the provision of many ecosystem services and the benefits human derive from nature.
- Demands from cities will reshape rural landscapes.
- Without consideration of the impacts of present and coming urbanisation, the CBD, MDG and UNFCCC goals will not be met.



# Sub-national government engagement



- Better placed than national bodies to deliver biodiversity education and awareness training
- Valuable knowledge, expertise and resources in local institutions (management bodies, herbaria and botanic gardens, universities, planning bodies).
- As well as recreational and cultural values, protected areas, parks and green spaces contribute to physical and mental health.
- The recreational, cultural and aesthetic values provided by local biodiversity and landscapes usually highly important to citizens.
- Present and future options for sustainable development and well-being.

# Sub-national government engagement



- Identify the national body responsible for the NBSAP and ensure full participation.
- Develop local biodiversity strategies using an ecosystem approach and the programmes of the other biodiversity-related conventions.
- Work in partnership with neighbouring authorities to develop conservation corridors and sustainable land use mosaics
- Integrate biodiversity considerations into local infrastructure planning and procurement.
- Prioritise native species in urban parks and landscapes.
- Maintain ecological integrity of green spaces, watersheds, estuaries and shorelines.

# Thank you

<http://www.ias.unu.edu>

<http://www.cuge.com.sg>

