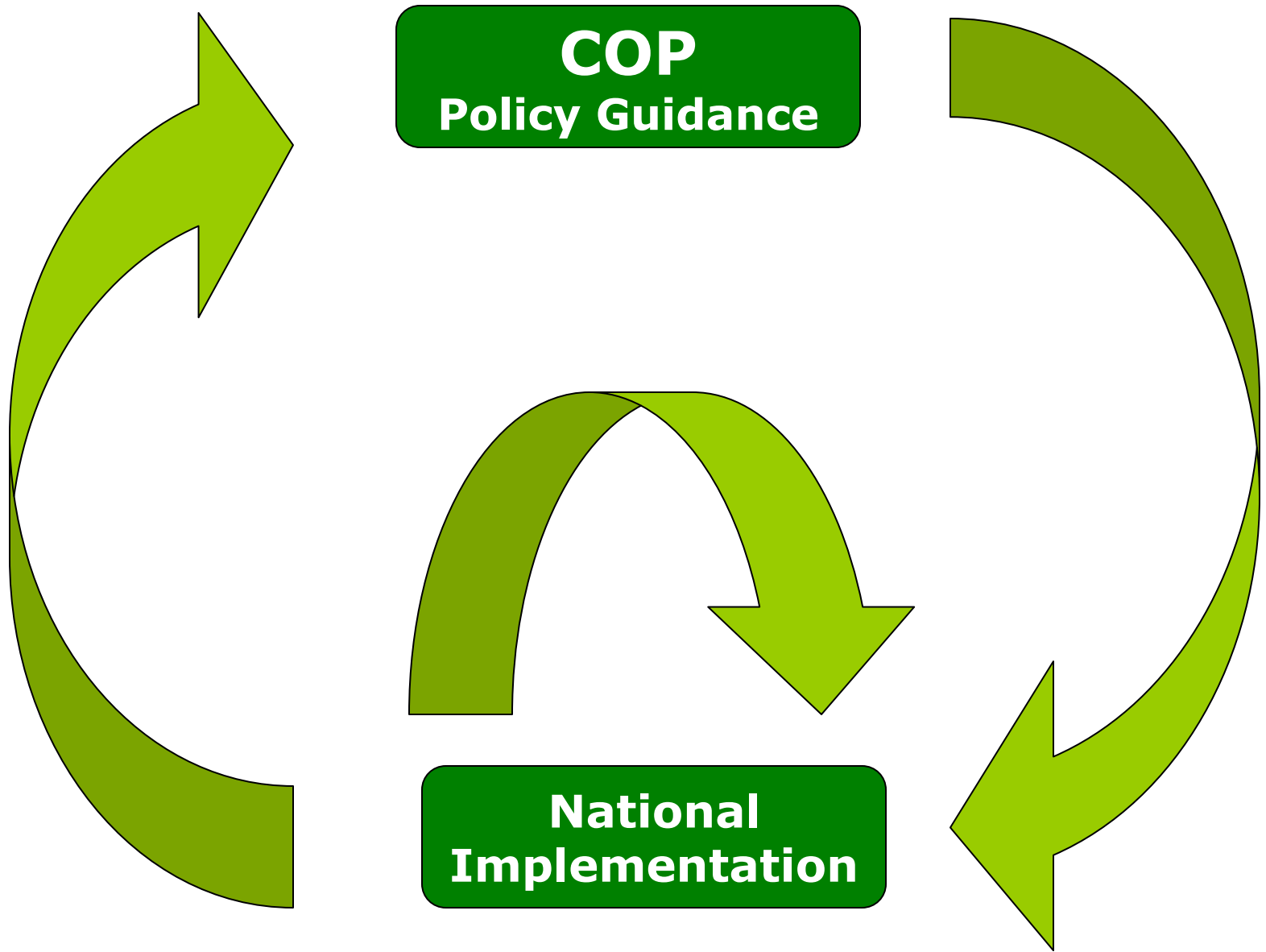


# National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans & the Mainstreaming of Biodiversity



David Cooper, SCBD  
Expert Meeting on Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Development Cooperation  
SCBD, Montréal, 13 – 15 May, 2009



# Context

## COP-8 (2006):

- Reviewed Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, noted that unprecedented action would be needed to achieve 2010 target
- Initiated in-depth review of Implementation of the Convention
- Promoted capacity development workshops on NBSAPs and mainstreaming of biodiversity

## COP-9 (2008):

- Adopted updated guidance for the development, updating and implementation of NBSAPs

## COP-10 (2010):

- To adopt an updated Strategic Plan for the Convention



# National Implementation

## Article 6:

**Each Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:**

- a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for biodiversity, or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes**
- b) Integrate biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies**

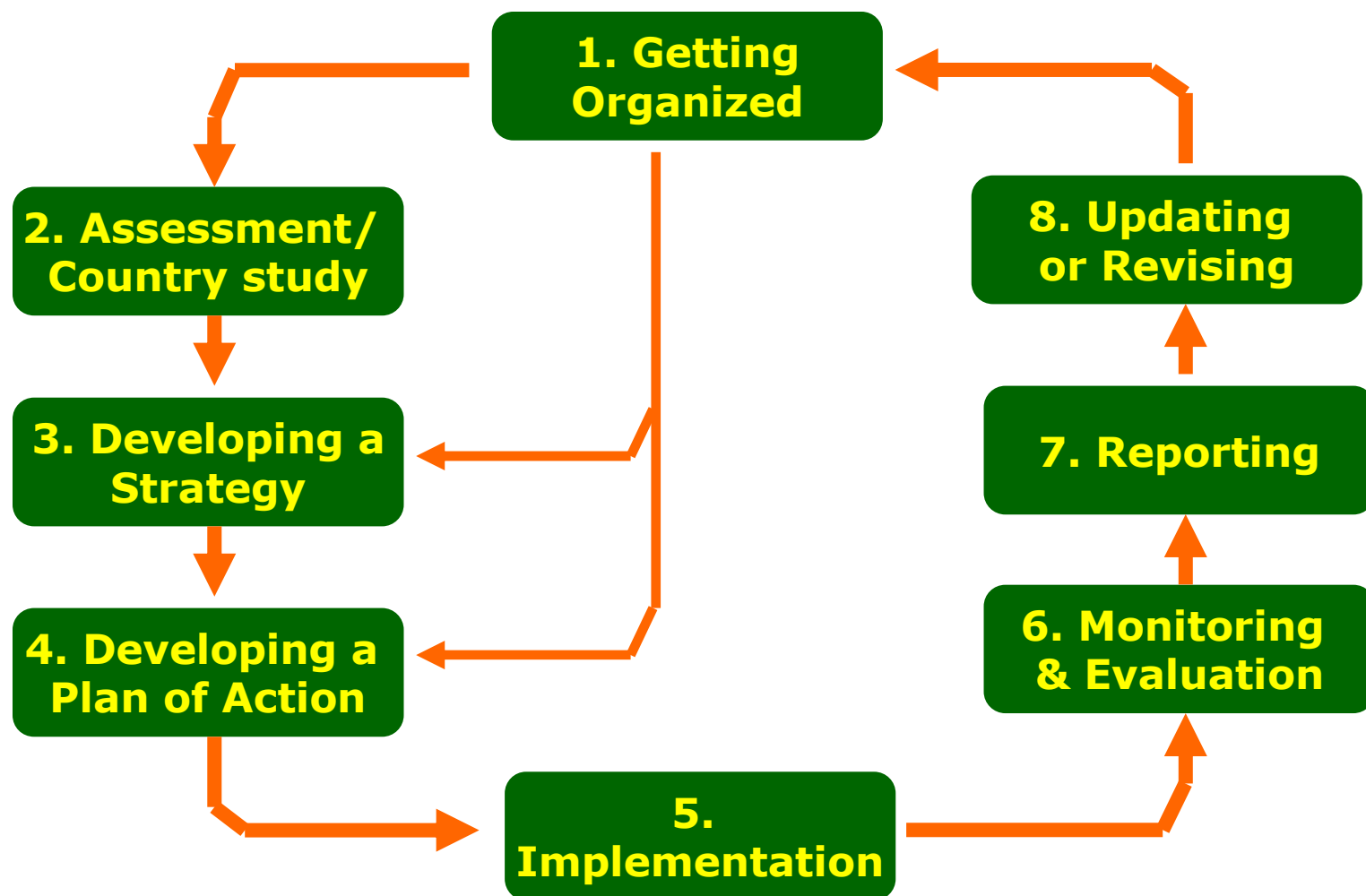


# What are NBSAPs ?

- **A Strategy for achieving concrete outcomes**
  - Not a scientific study or review
  - Drives public policy, identifies changes needed
  - Provides principles, priorities, policies, instruments and programmes
- **National**
  - Needs to be understood, adopted and implemented by all national actors who have a stake in an activity - **Mainstreaming**
  - Sectoral: Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Tourism ...
  - Cross-Sectoral: Planning, Climate Change Adaptation
- **Include a set of Action Plans**
- **Addresses all three objectives of the Convention**
- **Does not have to be a stand-alone document**



# Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process



# Results of the 2007 Review:

- **Stakeholders** involved in NBSAP preparation.....  
..... but not enough to ensure ownership & mainstreaming
- **Goals & targets** ....  
..... but few quantitative, or respond to 2010 Target
- **Ecosystem approach** is largely absent
- **Action plans** included ....  
..... but often focussed on projects rather than fundamentals of policy or institutional change needed  
..... few specify funding
- **Communication plans** lacking
- **Mainstreaming** in some sectors (eg: forestry, tourism)  
..... but weak in national development strategies, poverty reduction strategies and planning processes
- Little available information on **Implementation**
- **Funding, budget cuts are problems**
- **Some innovative financing mechanisms**  
..... but not sufficient to meet the needs.

# COP-9: Consolidated guidance for NBSAPs

- NBSAPs should be action-driven and strategic
- Apply the Ecosystem Approach
- Highlight contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human well-being, using MA approach and valuation tools
- Identify main threats and actions to address them
- National and sub-national targets, consistent with CBD framework
- Develop a Communication strategy for NBSAP
- Address planning processes to mainstream biodiversity (MDGs, PRSPs, sectoral strategies)
- Promote & support local action and sub-national BSAPs
- Establish national mechanisms for monitoring and review including indicators



# Capacity Development Workshops



## Opportunity to:

- Share national experiences in developing, implementing and updating NBSAPs
- Discuss best practices for effective mainstreaming
- Exchange tools and guidance
- Training (SEA; MA; CEPA; 4NR preparation)



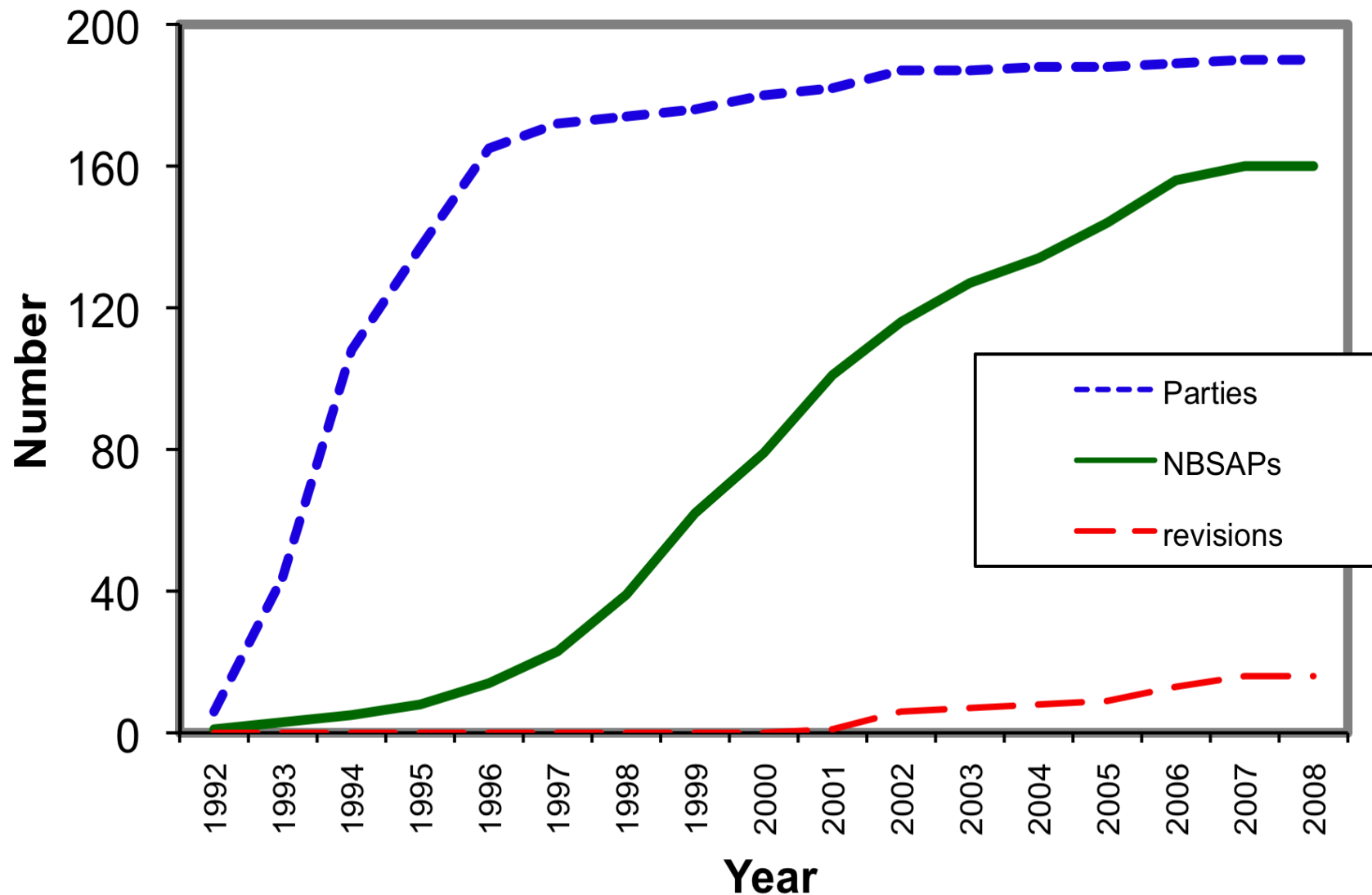
## Workshops:

- South, East, SE, Asia
- South and East Africa
- Meso-America
- South America
- Europe
- Central Africa
- West Africa
- Caribbean
- Arab States
- Pacific
- Central Asia

## Organized in cooperation

- Host countries
- Regional partners

# More NBSAPs, and more being updated



# Achievements of NBSAP process

## Process for **Stakeholder Engagement**

- 50,000 people involved in Indian NBSAP process

## Promoted a **broader range of actions**, beyond conservation measures:

- invasive alien species (beyond those already addressed through plant protection services in the agricultural and forest sectors);
- sustainable use; incentive measures,
- protection of traditional knowledge; access and benefit sharing;
- biosafety; and
- agricultural biodiversity



▲ Jaiv Vividhata Panchayat (Village Biodiversity Council) with women in Chhattisgarh, one of very many public hearings in NBSAP

# A framework for implementation



Additional policies, laws and programmes:

South Africa:

- National Biodiversity Act,
- National Biodiversity Framework,
- National Biodiversity Spatial Assessment;
- Bioregional plans

Brazil:

- Biodiversity Policy
- CONABIO, PAN-Bio;
- Priority Areas
- 51 national biodiversity targets building on CBD 2010 Framework



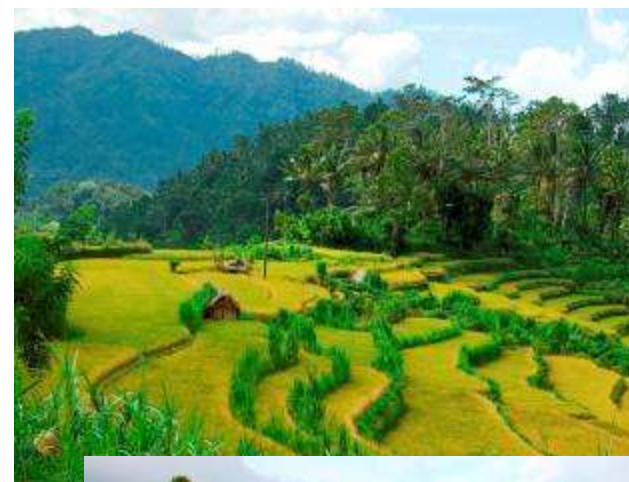
# Greater emphasis on mainstreaming:

## **NBSAPS reflecting broader national development goals:**

- Namibian NBSAP positioned as a contribution to national development and Vision 2030
- Madagascan NBSAP was updated to align it with the priorities of the Madagascar Action Plan which sets out the overall vision of the Government.

## **Newer NBSAPs tend to be more closely linked the cycle of national planning processes** such as

- five-year plans (e.g., Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand),
- poverty reduction plans (Cambodia, Madagascar, Viet Nam),
- the framework for achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (Cambodia),
- sectoral ministry master plans (Cambodia, Maldives)





# Framework for action at multiple scales:

## Framework for spatial planning:

- South Africa: National Biodiversity Spatial Assessment
- Economic and Ecological Zoning to support land use planning in Brazil



## Sub-national biodiversity strategies:

- India: 71 strategies and action plans representing local, state, ecoregional, and thematic levels
- Mexico: 16 State Strategies under development
- Peru: Regional Strategies – biodiversity issues included in policies of 19 regional governments
- Federated States of Micronesia: State Strategies



## Community action

- Marine extractive reserves (Brazil)
- Marine protected areas

# Lessons learned & Opportunities 1:

Wealth of information and experience among countries:

- Share case studies need a real clearing house mechanism
- Make better use of existing tools and guidance before developing more tools
- Need to explain existing tools and guidance in capacity development sessions
- Promote wider use of SEA, including to apply the Ecosystem approach

However, there is a demand for good guidelines and training materials

- Including newer issues eg dealing with climate change

Opportunity to expand and analyse the evidence-base → what works, and what does not

Should all this be Convention focussed or part of a more general initiative?

# Lessons learned & Opportunities 2:

Need for further capacity building; value of support

- Opportunities for linking people and initiatives in countries (eg good PEI experience with good NBSAP experience)
  - Using partners (eg. in World Bank, UNDP) to mobilize finance and planning ministries
  - Support the NBSAP process – linked to broader planning processes
  - What mechanisms are needed post-2010?
- 
- Making NBSAPs as useful planning documents for bilateral and multilateral partners.

Think resilience –

- How biodiversity can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- How biodiversity and ecosystems can reduce vulnerabilities
- Acknowledge opportunity cost of sub-optimization of single outputs (or ecosystem services)

## Further Information

**[www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)**