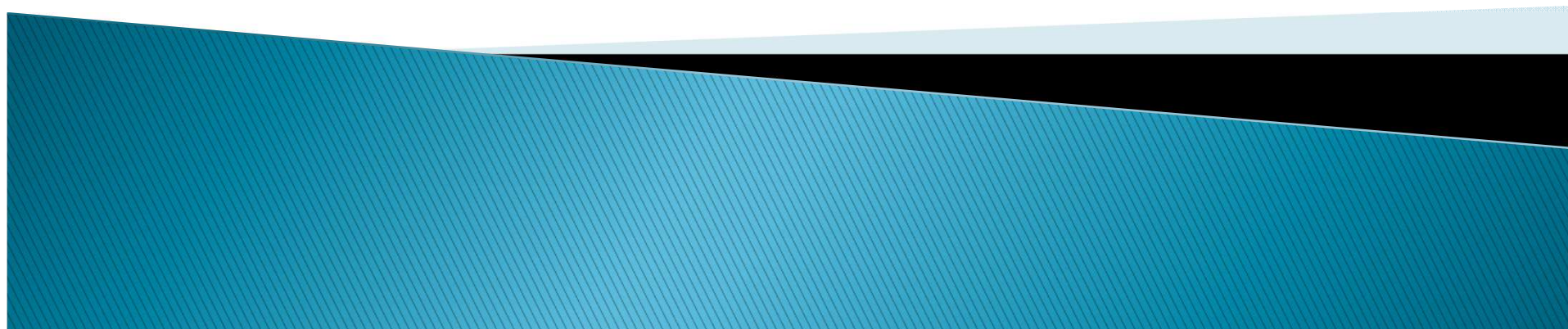




# NBSAP Revision Process; Swaziland's experience

By Ms. C. Mhlanga

Capacity Building workshop on Ecosystem  
conservation and restoration: Livingstone, Zambia



# Why Update NBSAP?

- ▶ Over 10 years old
- ▶ Not mainstreamed into key National Planning Processes
- ▶ Has to take on board recent Conference of the Parties decisions;
  - the Global 2011–2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets.
  - Global strategy for Plant Conservation.
  - Targets for the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)



# Our Approach for the NBSAP revision Process

- ▶ Designation of the Project execution agent; the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA)
- ▶ Setting up the Project Steering Committee; the Biodiversity Programme Implementation Committee (BPIC).
- ▶ Adoption of the Seven Step process for the revision of the NBSAP.
- ▶ Publicizing the national exercise of the revision of the NBSAP.
- ▶ Implementation of our plan.



# Adopted Step process for the NBSAP revision

- ▶ Assessing National Biodiversity and its links with Human well-being
- ▶ Identification and engagement of stakeholders
- ▶ Developing a strategy
- ▶ Developing a plan of Action
- ▶ Implementing of the NBSAP
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluating Implementation of the NBSAP
- ▶ Reporting



# NBSAP Revision; project execution structure



CBD

UNEP/GEF

GOVERNMENT  
OF SWAZILAND

MINISTRY OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Swaziland Environment  
Authority (SEA)

BPIC

CONSULTANT AND  
THINK-TANK

STAKEHOLDERS



# Formation of the BPIC and ‘think-tank’

- BPIC / PSC;  
Government organs(as per the TORs in the SEAP)  
Academia  
Added members are;  
    MEPD rep  
    Media rep
- Think-tank;  
Local experts involved in biodiversity  
Focal points of biodiversity related Conventions  
Advise the SEA and consultant on specific technical biodiversity issues.



# Publicizing the NBSAP revision process

- ▶ **Cabinet of Ministers** sensitized about the exercise.
- ▶ **Parliament**; Members of the Portfolio Committees of the Ministry of Tourism & Environmental Affairs also sensitized.
- ▶ **Government organs** sensitized
- ▶ **Official launch at national level** of the process by the Minister of Environmental Affairs.
- ▶ Print **media** adverts and radio slot





# The Launch of the NBSAP Revision Process

- ▶ NBSAP Revision exercise was launched at National scale by the Minister of Environmental Affairs.



# Quotes from the Minister's address during the Launch

- ▶ *“...what can happen to our culture and human well-being if we were to degrade and lose our biodiversity?...”*
- ▶ *“....I wish you a productive and successful workshop and look forward to see a revised NBSAP in the near future for Government and Parliament to adopt....”*



# Public Participation Process

## Identification and engagement of stakeholders

- Governments organs
- Focal points of biodiversity related MEAs
- Legislature & Traditional authorities
- Academia and research institutions
- Private sector
- Civil groups
- Indigenous knowledge and local communities
- Neighboring states (South Africa and Mozambique)



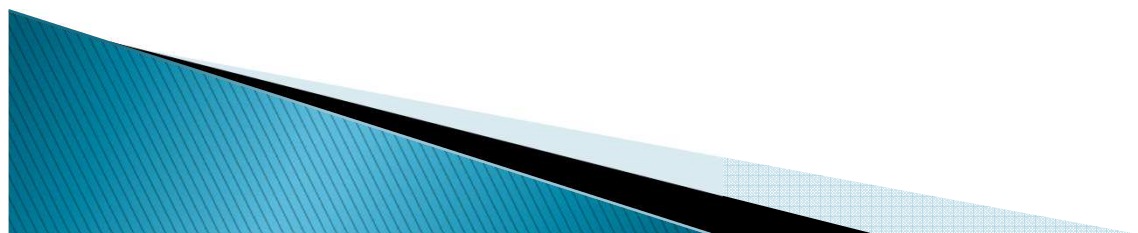
# Public participation process

- ▶ Innovative tools and strategies used to engage stakeholders include;
  - National and regional level workshops
  - Sectoral meetings
  - Meetings with traditional authority leaders
  - Radio program series (morning news interviews)
  - Print media adverts



# How are we integrating?

- ▶ Three sets of targets that COP adopted are examined closely and decided which targets are relevant and feasible in-light of the country's circumstances.
- ▶ Focal points for the other biodiversity related conventions are engaged.



# Where are we with NBSAP revision Process?

1. Country assessment of biodiversity and its links with the human well-being has been done.
2. Identification and engagement of stakeholders ongoing, with much coverage achieved.
3. Developing a strategy is ongoing.
4. Developing plan of action is ongoing.





# Adopted Principles to Govern the Strategy



# PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE STRATEGY

1. The components of the biodiversity of Swaziland should continue to be identified, monitored and researched for the purposes of conservation, education, sustainable use, commercial use and leisure.





# PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE STRATEGY

2. The close link between the traditional Swazi way of life and biodiversity needs to be recognised and promoted in line with conservation principles.





# PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE STRATEGY

3. Participation and involvement at all levels is necessary for the conservation of biodiversity in Swaziland.





# PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE STRATEGY

4. Benefits derived from technological advances based on the use of indigenous knowledge and genetic resources should be shared equitably.





# PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE STRATEGY

5. Biodiversity is best conserved *in-situ* (both within and outside of protected areas), but where necessary *ex-situ* methods should be developed to support *in-situ* efforts.





# PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE STRATEGY

6. Threats to biodiversity should be addressed through an appropriate multi-disciplinary forum.



# PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE STRATEGY

7. Access to genetic resources rests with the State



# PROPOSED NATIONAL TARGETS RELATING TO AICHI TARGETS 5,11,15



# Proposed National Targets relating to Aichi Targets 5,11 &15

- ▶ By 2020, at least **10%** of terrestrial and inland water, 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, integrated into wider landscape.
- ▶ “By 2020, the rate of loss of natural habitat, including forests is reduce **by at least xx%.**

**Priority should be on the Savanna biome**



Siyabonga!

