



NBSAPs Integration in Africa

Capacity-building workshop for Southern and Eastern Africa on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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Outline

- Biodiversity in Africa
- Africa's Biodiversity Wealth
- Challenges
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- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- NBSAP and MEAs
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- Feedback for the workshops
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- Benefits of integrating biodiversity-related MEAs in NBSAPs
- NBSAP Process Cycle





Biodiversity in Africa



- Africa is well endowed with rich and varied biological resources forming the Continent's natural wealth on which its social and economic systems are based.
- Africa has a wealth of natural resources with the potential to drive economic growth and social development, although these are unevenly distributed.





Africa's biodiversity wealth

- Africa abounds in agricultural biodiversity resources – genetic resources, species of crops, and trees, as well as microbes, pollinators, etc.
- Africa has wide ranges of altitudes which contain many agro-ecological zones and ecosystems suitable for diverse flora, fauna and microbial resources.





Challenges

- Despite its wealth of biodiversity, Africa is experiencing faster degradation of many environmental resources important to poor communities than any other continent.
- Biodiversity is facing unprecedented and growing pressures from human activities particularly the destruction of forests, habitat loss and land use change.





Pressures to Biodiversity

- Ecosystems and habitat change
- Climate change
- Invasive alien species
- Over-exploitation (as a result of deforestation and land-use and water-use change, as well as wildlife hunting and illegal poaching)
- Pollution
- Poverty





National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)

- Key result of the biodiversity planning process.
- By which countries can plan to address the pressures to their biodiversity.
- Relevant to other biodiversity-related conventions and agreements.
- Most of existing NBSAPs are between 8 and 10 years old.





NBSAPs & MEAs

- CBD COP-10, Decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity urges Parties to revise their NBSAPs by setting national and regional targets within the global flexible framework in accordance with national priorities and capacities, and adopt NBSAPs as a **policy instrument for biodiversity**.
- NBSAPs updating offers a unique opportunity for countries in Africa to begin thinking of developing joint programmes to deal with biodiversity issues across all biodiversity related MEAs and other sectors.
- Consider NBSAPs as an umbrella framework for supporting implementation of all biodiversity related MEAs by identifying commonalities and synergistic programmes/actions.





Biodiversity-related Conventions “The Big 6”



UNEP administered
Biodiversity-related
Multilateral Environmental
Agreements (MEAs):
CBD, CITES, and CMS

+

- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands - IUCN
- World Heritage Convention (WHC – UNESCO)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA – FAO)



UNEP's Support to NBSAPs

UNEP



- **Organized capacity-building activities on integration of CMS and CITES objectives into NBSAPs updating, such as:**
 - **Workshop for Anglophone African countries in Zimbabwe in November 2012**
 - **Workshop for Francophone African countries in Cameroon in June 2013**
 - **Workshop on setting national targets in line with Aichi Targets in Cote d'Ivoire in October 2013**



Feedback for the workshops

- Participants of the workshops identified the following barriers to NBSAPs implementation:
 - Inadequate capacities (technical & financial).
 - Limited availability and access to relevant data/information.
 - Lack of awareness of high-level decision makers.
 - Weak institutional arrangement (overlapping mandate and lack of synergy).
 - Scattered MEAs national focal points in different government agencies do not communicate and collaborate.
 - Monitoring and evaluation is not in place.





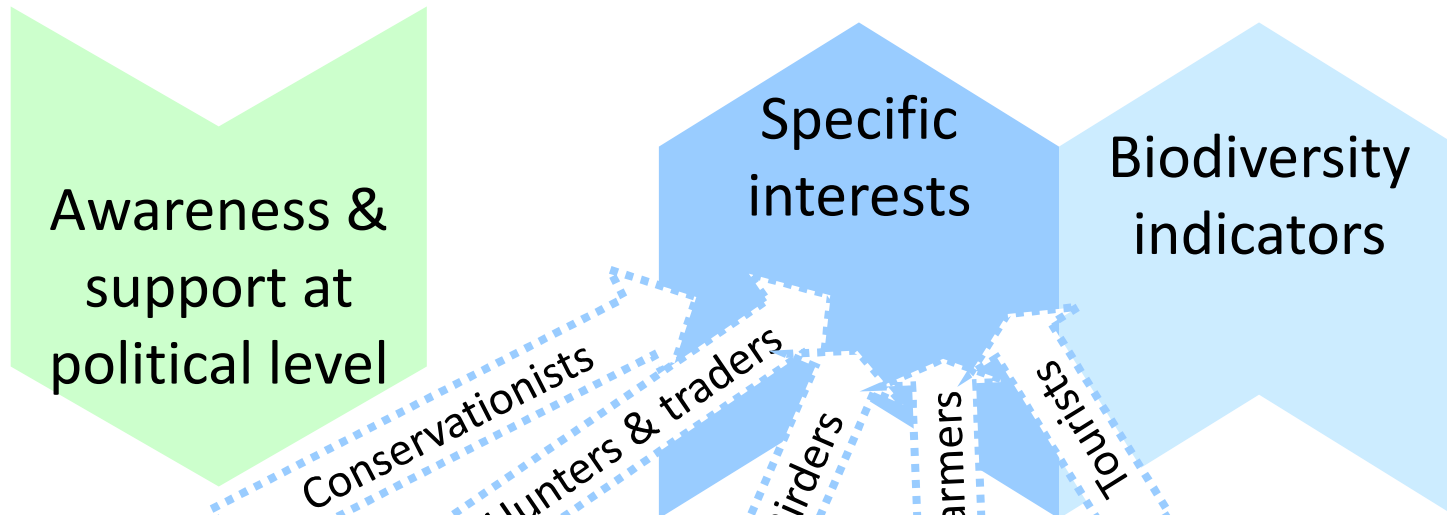
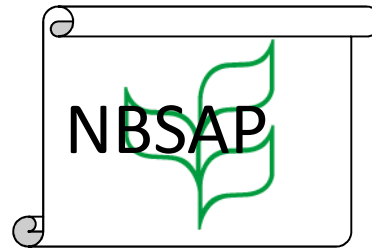
To Tackle Barriers to NBSAP implementation

- Establish collaboration with the national focal points of CBD and other biodiversity related MEAs FPs.
- Use NBSAPs as effective instruments for the **integration** of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies.
- Create synergies through the formation of a multi-sectoral advisory group.
- Build awareness of the value of biodiversity (economic engine, major element of climate resilience and adaptation).



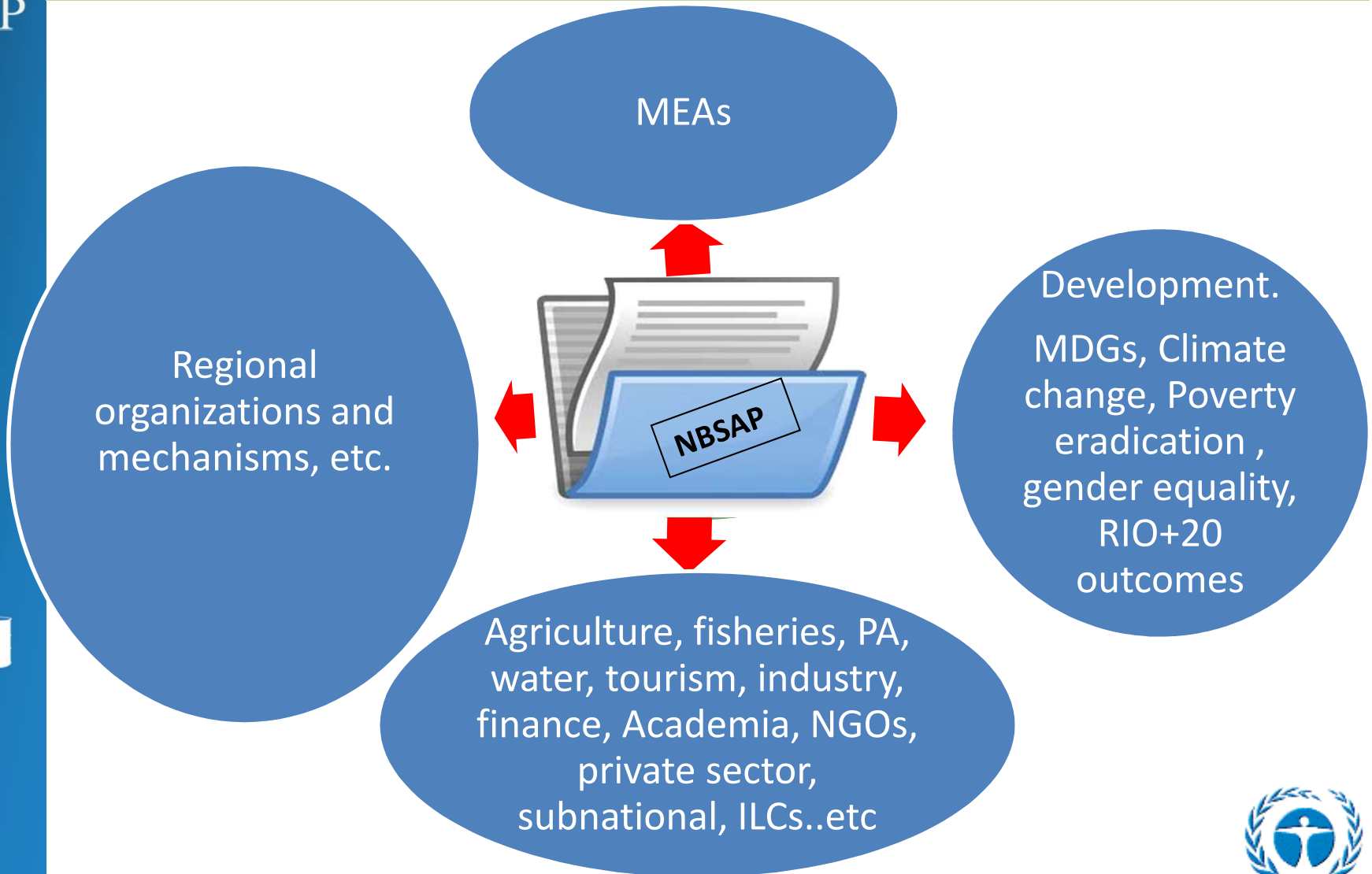


Benefits of integrating biodiversity-related Conventions in NBSAPs

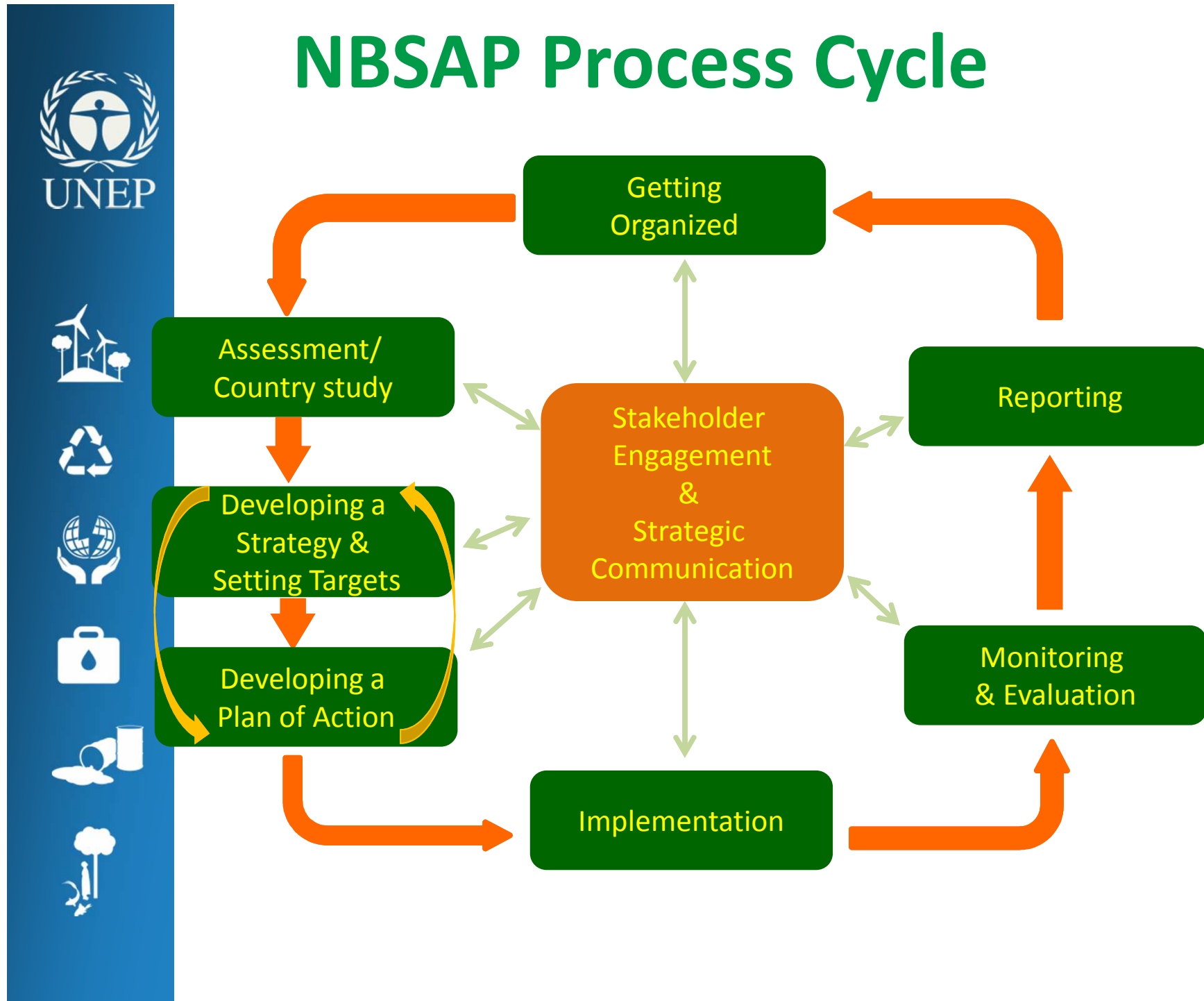




NBSAPs: Inclusive, Integration, Implementation and Coherence



NBSAP Process Cycle





THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

