



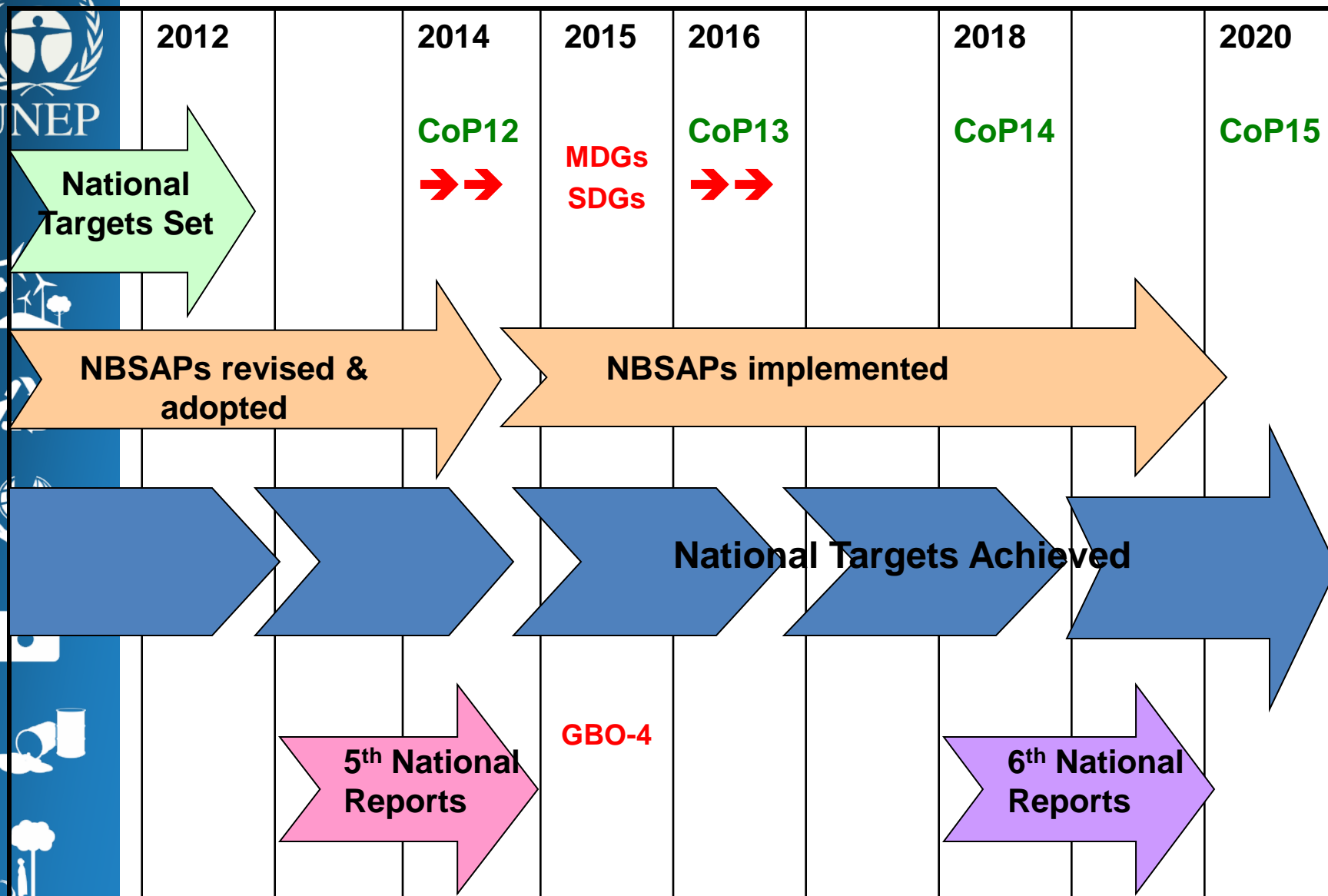
NBSAP Integration Regional Perspective



Presented by: Makiko Yashiro, UNEP-ROAP
Filiberto Pollisco, ACB

*CBD Capacity-building workshop for Central, South and East Asia on
ecosystem conservation and restoration to support achievement of the
Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Jeju, Republic of Korea – 14-18 July 2014*

Timeline of Achieving Aichi Targets



Benefits of integrating biodiversity-related Conventions in NBSAPs

CBD's main mechanism for national implementation

CBD Decision X/2: Countries to set national targets, and translate into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

NBSAP

Awareness &
support at
political level

Specific
interests

Biodiversity
indicators

Conservationists

Hunters & traders

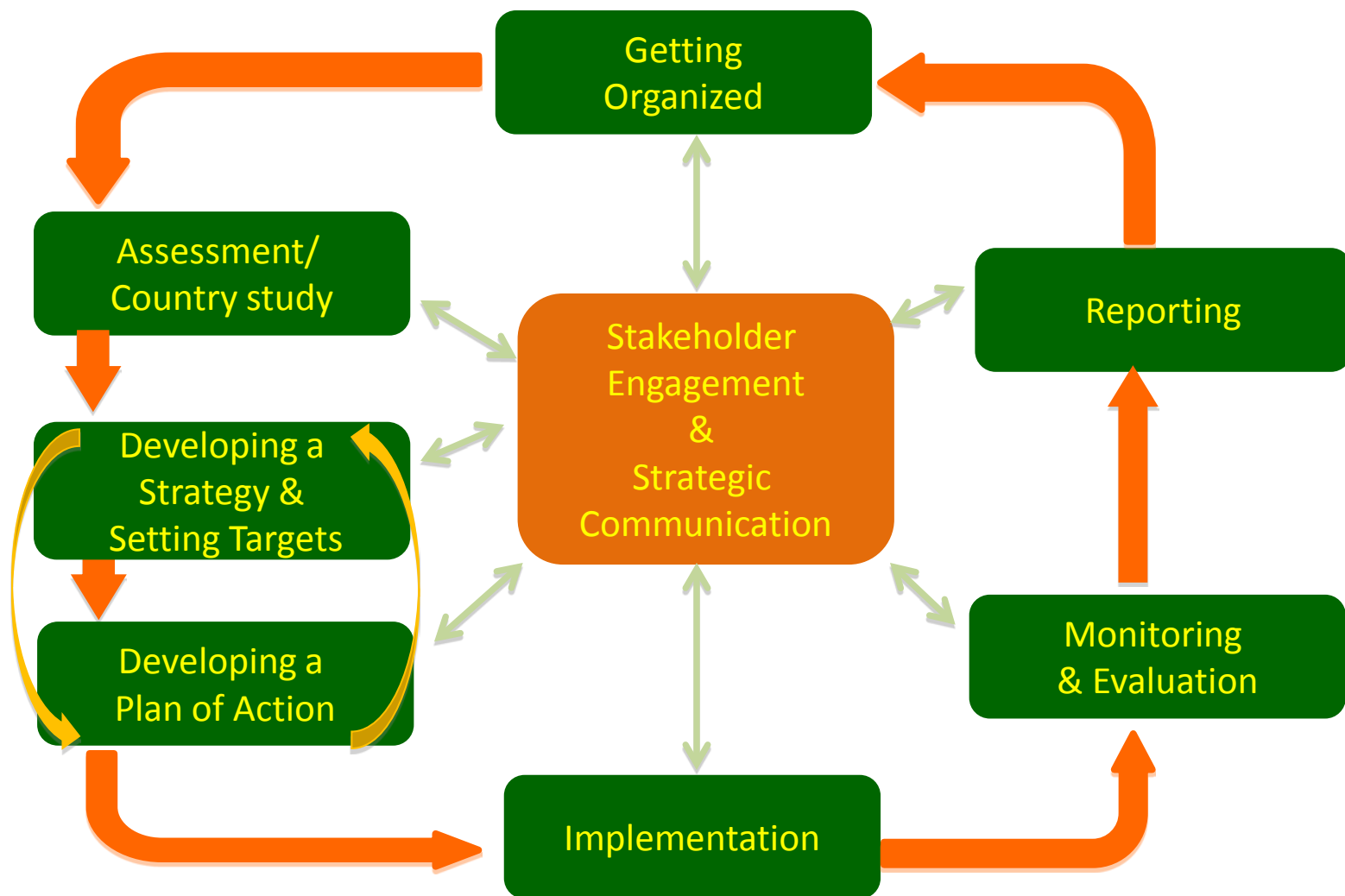
Birders

Farmers

Tourists



NBSAP Process Cycle





1st Generation NBSAPs – Challenges

- Poor correlation between NBSAPs and poverty alleviation, MDG strategies, sectoral policies.
- Many processes were often more technical than political with limited influence on policy.
- Many NBSAPs were overly ambitious and prescriptive, without a clear strategy for financing implementation.
- Very few NBSAPs had: time-bound/measurable targets, mechanisms for monitoring/review, sub-national strategies/action plans
- Few NBSAPs explicitly incorporated measures to implement other biodiversity-related MEAs





NBSAPs – Current Status

- To date, 178 out of 193 countries have developed NBSAPs or equivalent instruments (92%)
- Since COP10, 25 Parties developed NBSAPs (7 new/first version of NBSAPs, 18 revised NBSAPs)
- 16 Parties have taken into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity in post 2010 NBSAPs, while 9 Parties have not
- 154 yet to submit post 2010 NBSAPs
- 15 not yet submitted any NBSAP

Source: UNEP, Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI) – Interim Assessment of Revised NBSAPs, June 2014





NBSAP Support

- 21 capacity building organized by SCBD (2011-2013)
- 9 capacity building modules developed (2011-2012)
- NBSAP Forum – established in 2012 by UNDP, UNEP, SCBD
- GEF support on NBSAP revision/updating through its enabling activities window – through UNDP and UNEP
- Other projects on NBSAP support (e.g. China Fund project, GEF global project on NBSAP, etc.)





NBSAPs – Some Highlights

- High political commitment (Cabinet approval of NBSAPs in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan, PM endorsement of NBSAPs in Timor Leste)
- Majority of post 2010 NBSAPs specify responsible Ministries for achieving national targets
- Most NBSAPs considered the need for broad stakeholder participation in the revision and implementation
- Significant legislative and policy development (national legislation on protected areas and wildlife and governmental policies and programmes)
- Mainstreaming in national and sectoral strategies (Uzbekistan – NSDS, land, marine, tourism; Kazakhstan – land, forest and water)
- Institutional establishments (Pakistan's Biodiversity Secretariat, India's National Biodiversity Authority, Tajikistan – National Center for Biodiversity & Biosafety)





NBSAPs – Recommendations

- Plans for resource mobilization including mapping of current expenditures and needs for additional resources should be intergraded into NBSAP processes
- A thorough peer-review process of the final draft NBSAP using a set of established guidelines would help to fine tune the post 2010 NBSAPs
- More focus on engaging with NGOs and community-based organizations
- Identify clear set of indicators for the targets being established that link with Aichi Targets

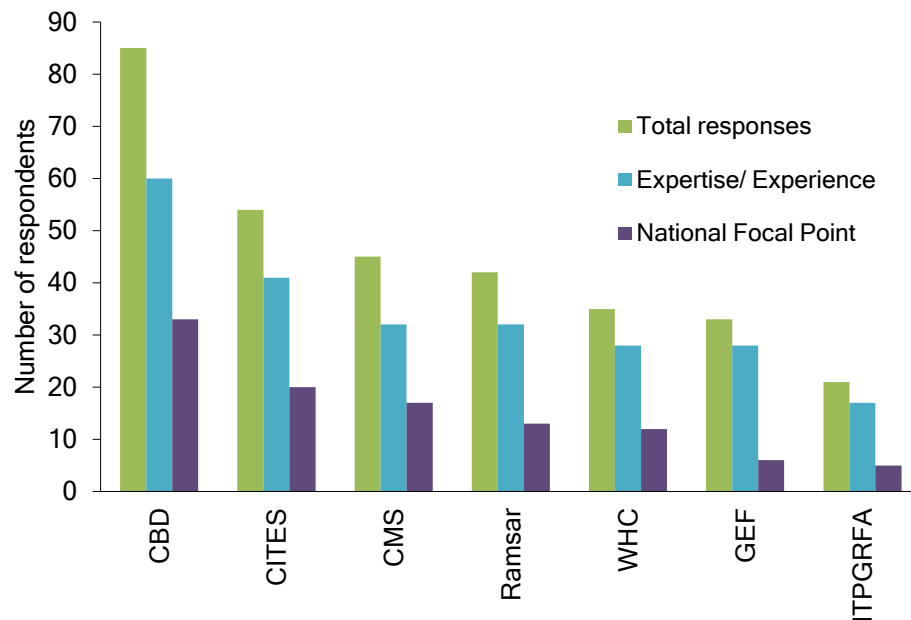
Source: UNEP, Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI) – Interim Assessment of Revised NBSAPs, June 2014





Survey on Synergies

- Questionnaire by UNEP and UNEP-WCMC under the project on “Improving the effectiveness of and cooperation among biodiversity-related conventions and exploring opportunities for further synergies”, funded by EU and Switzerland
- Looked at institutional arrangements, info management and reporting, science-policy interface, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and NBSAPs, capacity building and resource mobilization.
- 128 participants, 85 individual countries (NFPs of biodiversity related MEAs, GEF, experts. MFA secretariats)





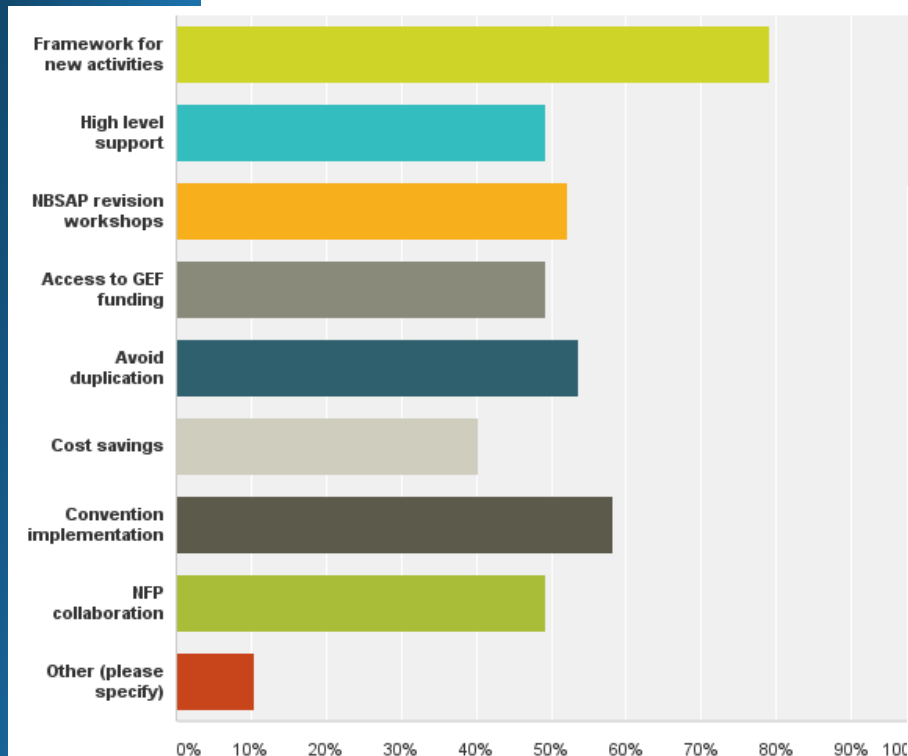
Synergies/Cooperation in Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Aichi Targets and NBSAPs



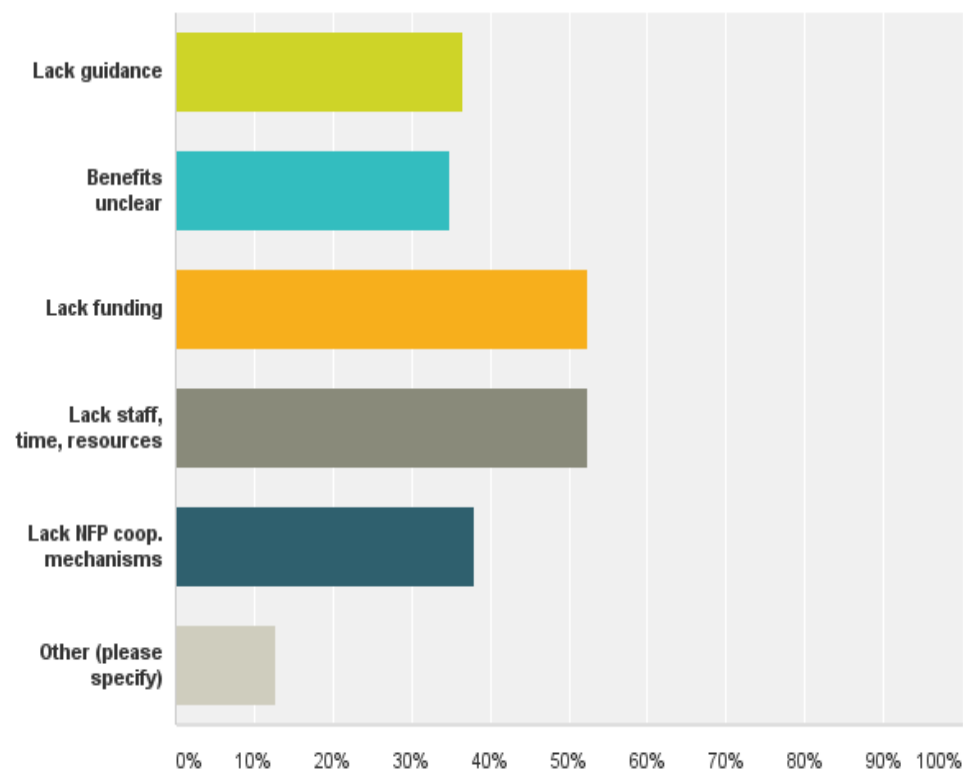
- Over half of respondents have activities using the Strategic Plan, its Aichi Targets and NBSAPs to coherently implement the conventions
 - Specific topics: protected areas, indicator setting, Nagoya Protocol
 - Awareness-raising activities
- Over half of NFPs have collaborated with other NFPs to develop such activities
- Most NFPs are engaged with NBSAP process
 - In particular CITES and Ramsar

Benefits and Barriers – Using Strategic Plan/Aichi Targets/NBSAPs in Promoting Synergies

Benefits



Barriers





Synergies/Cooperation in Resource Mobilization

- Less than 30% of respondents know that a Resource Mobilization Focal Point has been appointed
- Over 40% of NFPs do not collaborate on the assessment of financial needs for the implementation of the conventions
- Although 60% of NFPs collaborate with their national GEF Focal Point, 20% of NFPs do not know who this is
- Does coherent implementation lead to new opportunities for resource mobilization? (20% Yes)
 - Yes, through institutional collaboration, NBSAP review, cost-sharing with similar projects





Status in ASEAN Region

– prepared and presented by ASEAN
Center for Biodiversity (ACB)





Timor Leste

Cambodia
Lao PDR
Indonesia
Malaysia

Singapore
Viet Nam
Thailand

Philippines
Brunei D.

Myanmar
(2012-2020)

Updating NBSAPs in South East Asia 2014 - 2020



NBSAP Process Cycle

Country	Status/Remarks	Support
Brunei Darussalam (1 st NBSAP under development)	First NBSAP being developed. Started in 2012; Have not yet submitted to SCBD	-
Cambodia (2002)	2 nd NBSAP being developed; focus on strengthening ongoing management of selected bio-ecological regions; application of landscape approach to PA management; application of MEAs	UNEP
Lao PDR (2004)	Updating in progress; assessment of national documents; to conduct national consultations	UNDP
Indonesia (1993, 2003)	Update started in Oct 2013; collection of information; focus on mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in all levels, PA rehabilitation & restoration; national targets setting	UNEP
Malaysia (1998)	Started formal work in revising; information gathering started; Stocktaking & gap analysis review conducted; Stakeholders WS conducted in April 2014; National targets to be developed	UNDP

Country	Status/Remarks	Support
Myanmar (2012)	NBSAP developed 2012-2020; focus on setting priorities for conservation investment & develop range of options for addressing the issue of biodiversity conservation; articulates increasing recognition to promote environmentally sound practices in industry & other economic activities , revision process being initiated in July/August 2014	UNEP
Philippines (1997, 2002)	In final phases of development; introduces specific targets and defining institutional arrangements, fund sources and monitoring	UNDP
Singapore (1992, 2002, 2009)	Developing national targets aligning to Aichi targets; previous NBSAPs being reviewed using Singapore index indicators	-
Thailand (1997, 2002, 2008)	Revision initiated in May 2011; includes development of national targets; Aichi Targets integrated into the 11 th National Economic & Social Development Plan 2012 – 2016	UNDP
Viet Nam (1994, 2007)	Jumping off from NBSAP 2007, revision is being set orienting biodiversity conservation activities towards 2020	UNDP



Thank you for your attention