

The NBSAP revision process: an overview of the entry points and approaches which support inclusion of values

Abisha Mapendembe

UNEP-WCMC

abisha.mapendembe@unep-wcmc.org



Regional Workshop on Resource Mobilization for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, Thailand, 6–8 May 2014



Project Details

❖ Conducted by:

- ✓ UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- ✓ Institute of European Environmental Policy



❖ Study Funded by:

- ✓ UK's Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs



❖ Produced in collaboration with:

- ✓ CBD Secretariat



❖ Aim of work:

- ✓ Review how 'biodiversity values' are being incorporated into NBSAPs
- ✓ Support NBSAP practitioners in producing updated NBSAPs compliant with Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1 & 2

❖ Countries:

- ✓ Burkina Faso, Georgia, Guatemala, Federated States of Micronesia, South Africa and Norway



Project Background I

❖ **Decision X/2** - revised
**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity
2011-2020** parties are requested to:

- Translate this overarching international framework into revised national biodiversity strategies and actions plans (NBSAPs)

❖ **Aichi Biodiversity Targets:**

- Incorporation of values into NBSAPs will assist countries in developing NBSAPs that comply with Aichi target 1 & 2

Strategic Goal E

Aichi target 17

- Develop and adopt an updated NBSAP as a policy instrument



Strategic Goal A

Aichi target 1

- Create awareness of the values of biodiversity



Aichi target 2

- Integrate biodiversity values into strategies and planning processes and incorporate values into national accounting



Project Background II

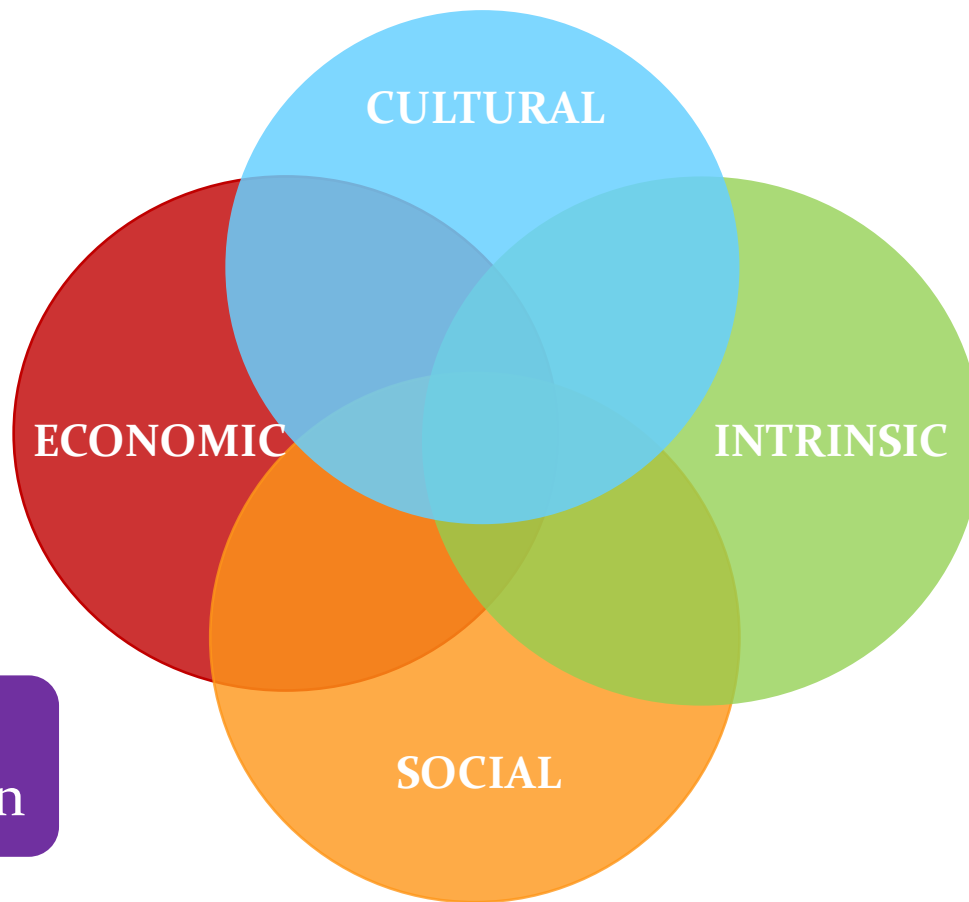
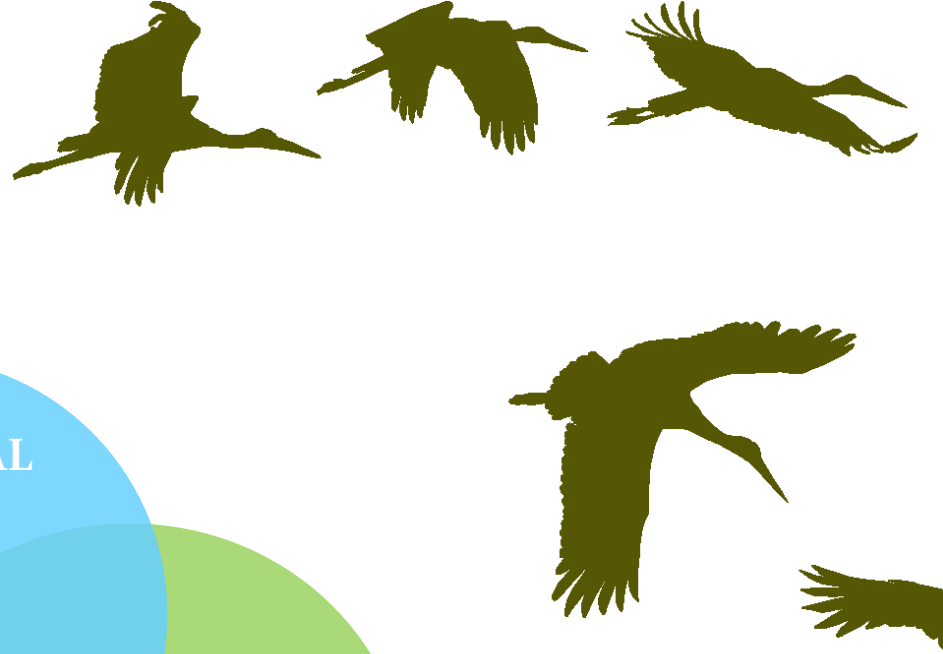
❖ **COP 11, October 2012: Decision XI/4** - Review of implementation of the strategy for **resource mobilisation**, including the establishment of targets.

Parties also endeavoured to:

- Include biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans by 2015
- **Assess and/or evaluate** the intrinsic, ecological, genetic, socioeconomic, scientific, educational, cultural, recreational and aesthetic **values of biological diversity** and its components



What do we mean by 'values'?



Broad
definition

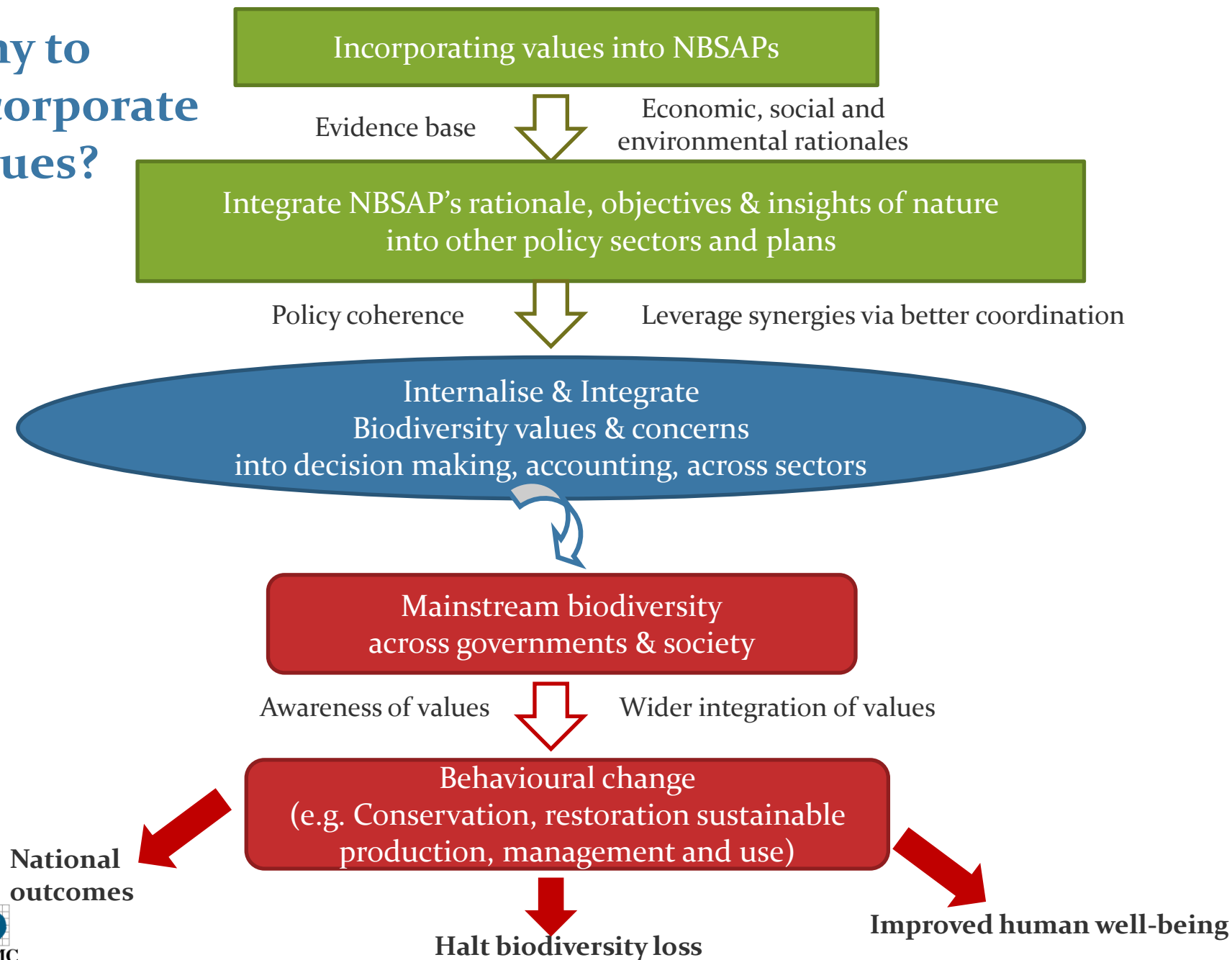
UNITS

- ✓ Physical
- ✓ Qualitative
- ✓ Quantitative
- ✓ Monetary

VALUATION APPROACHES

- ✓ Economic
- ✓ Non-economic

Why to incorporate values?



National outcomes of biodiversity and ecosystem services mainstreaming

Outcomes	Examples
Governance outcomes	Improved consideration of stakeholders' and right holders' concerns (particularly those who are directly dependent on biodiversity and ecosystem services)
Policy & political outcomes	High-level sector, fiscal, development and social policies, constitution and statements of national vision, include biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations and vice versa
Plan outcomes	Inclusion of biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations in development and poverty reduction strategies and in biodiversity strategies
Budget & accounting outcomes	Evidence of public-private sector resource mobilisation, inclusion of development-biodiversity linkages in national public and sector budgets, inclusion of ecosystem services in national accounting systems
Institutional & capacity outcomes	Strengthened capacity within biodiversity-related institutions to understand development and economic processes and interact in a constructive manner; valuation of the economic importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the economic outcomes undertaken and used in decision-making
Investment and economic outcomes	Improved domestic resource mobilisation for biodiversity and ecosystem service investments or recognition of potential trade-offs in sector investments such as mining
Behavioural outcomes	Key patterns and processes of production, consumption and waste treatment in sectors and localities are informed by biodiversity and ecosystem service considerations
Pro-poor biodiversity management outcomes	Pro-poor management of ecosystem services, such as medicinal, cosmetic or edible plants; healthcare, wild foods, soil fertility; traditional breeds and crop varieties; water purification; cultural or religious benefits from biodiversity realised
Ultimate (biodiversity & developmental) impact of these outcomes	Improved productivity and sustainability of use of biodiversity and ecosystem services assets; protection and management of targeted species populations

How to incorporate values as part of the NBSAP revision process

❖ **Entry points** for incorporating values exist at **EVERY STAGE** of the NBSAP revision process

❖ A range of **supporting approaches** can be used:

- ✓ Stakeholder engagement
- ✓ Ecosystem assessment
- ✓ Ecosystem service mapping
- ✓ Ecosystem service indicators
- ✓ Monetary valuation
- ✓ Accounting



Updating the NBSAP - Step by step

APPROACHES SUPPORTING INCORPORATION OF VALUES

Stakeholder
engagement

Ecosystem
assessment

Ecosystem
service
mapping

Ecosystem
Service
indicators

Monetary
valuation

Accounting

NBSAP UPDATING STEPS

1. Getting organised

2. Engaging &
communicating
with stakeholders

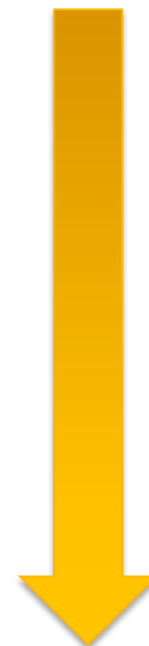
3. Gathering
information

4. Developing
strategies & actions

5. Developing
implementation &
resources
mobilisation plans

6. Implementing
the NBSAP

7. Monitoring and
reporting



1. GETTING ORGANISED



❖ **Stakeholder engagement** can facilitate...

- ✓ Review of the existing NBSAP
- ✓ Identify gaps
- ✓ Build a suitable-skilled, multi-sectoral team
- ✓ Develop a shared work plan & schedule

KEY TASKS

- Organise logistics
- Taking stock

TIPS...

- ✓ Include clear objectives, focus on biodiversity and ESS values
- ✓ Sufficient resources
- ✓ Include qualitative & quantitative data, and adopt a spatial perspective
- ✓ Consider include a valuation component



2. ENGAGING & COMMUNICATING WITH STAKEHOLDERS



KEY TASKS

- Identify key stakeholders
- Communication & outreach plan

❖ Stakeholder engagement can facilitate...

- ✓ Identify national priorities
- ✓ Understand & align different values
- ✓ Incorporate values into overall goals of NBSAP updating
- ✓ Establish a coordination & communication strategy

TIPS...

- ✓ Complete a stakeholder analysis and mapping
- ✓ Be inclusive
- ✓ Align values of biodiversity and ESS with national and sectoral priorities
- ✓ Clearly articulate the benefits that can be provided beyond conservation targets



3. GATHERING INFORMATION



❖ **Ecosystem assessment can help...**

- ✓ Gather data on status & trends of biodiversity and its links to human well-being

❖ **Ecosystem service mapping & ecosystem indicators are useful entry points for...**

- ✓ Synthesise & communicate spatial & temporal data
- ✓ Stock take of natural capital
- ✓ Identify targets, priorities and actions for NBSAPs

❖ **Natural capital accounts can support...**

- ✓ Indicators on the status & trends of natural capital (including drivers of degradation)
- ✓ Macro-economic analysis of inter-linkages between ecosystems and specific sectors

❖ **Monetary valuation can...**

- ✓ Explicitly demonstrate economic benefits
- ✓ Facilitate consideration of biodiversity values in other sectors

KEY TASKS

Assess:

- Status & trends of biodiversity & biodiversity loss
- Linkages between biodiversity & society
- Legal, institutional & policy environment
- Biodiversity finance
- Status of public awareness
- Identify knowledge gaps

3. GATHERING INFORMATION



TIPS...

- ✓ Identify **key ecosystem services** in your country and gather information on their **social and economic values**
- ✓ Use values to highlight **contribution of nature to key national priorities**
- ✓ Gather spatially explicit information and create plausible future scenarios to inform prioritisation
- ✓ Make commitments to gather information to fill gaps

KEY TASKS

Assess:

- Status & trends of biodiversity & biodiversity loss
- Linkages between biodiversity & society
- Legal, institutional & policy environment
- Biodiversity finance
- Status of public awareness
- Identify knowledge gaps

4. DEVELOP STRATEGIES & ACTIONS



❖ Stakeholder engagement and deliberative processes can...

- ✓ Identify workable strategies to **mainstreaming biodiversity & ESS values** into existing frameworks and national priorities
- ✓ Encourage buy-in to policy decisions
- ✓ Support effective implementation

❖ Ecosystem assessment and other information gathering approaches can...

- ✓ Communicate values to decision-makers
- ✓ Develop plausible future scenarios
- ✓ Identify scientifically-informed strategic options

KEY TASKS

- Establish national vision
- Set national targets
- Identify specific strategies



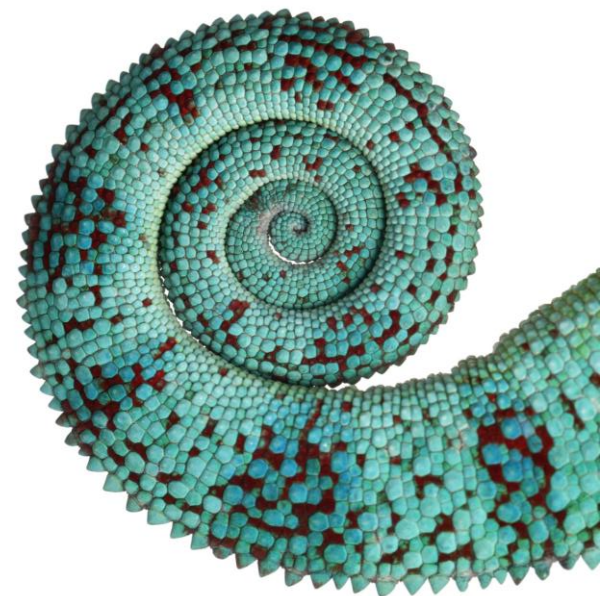
4. DEVELOP STRATEGIES & ACTIONS

TIPS...

- ✓ Think about long-term goals & priorities
- ✓ **Include nested targets specifically related to biodiversity & ESS values**, and the potential benefits of their incorporation into national frameworks
- ✓ Ensure targets are based on national context and priorities
- ✓ Make SMART targets
- ✓ Be realistic
- ✓ Consider resources requirements

KEY TASKS

- Establish national vision
- Set national targets
- Identify specific strategies



5. DEVELOPING IMPLEMENTATION & RESOURCE MOBILISATION PLANS

❖ **Stakeholder engagement can...**

- ✓ Identify key actors
- ✓ Ensure **values-based actions** are realistic and practical
- ✓ Ensure co-ownership

❖ **Ecosystem assessment, mapping, indicators and valuation can...**

- ✓ Identify key themes and priorities
- ✓ Put values in economic terms key actors

❖ **Accounting can...**

- ✓ Provide necessary evidence to make the polluters or the users pay
- ✓ Put values in economic terms

❖ **Monetary assessments can...**

- ✓ Put resource requirements into context and engage new funders
- ✓ Encourage efforts at mobilizing funding

KEY TASKS

- Outline & prioritise specific actions
- Resource mobilisation plan
- Strategies & actions fully incorporated into national priorities
- Indicators set & monitoring plan
- Clearinghouse Mechanism

5. DEVELOPING IMPLEMENTATION & RESOURCE MOBILISATION PLANS

TIPS...

- ✓ **Capacity building** is key to provide skills to carry out values-based actions
- ✓ Include potential **benefits of taking values into account** when estimating costs of NBSAP implementation
- ✓ Engage funders by identifying key sectors benefitting from biodiversity and ESS values
- ✓ Maintain cross-sectoral overview

KEY TASKS

- Outline & prioritise specific actions
- Resource mobilisation plan
- Strategies & actions fully incorporated into national priorities
- Indicators set & monitoring plan
- Clearinghouse Mechanism

6. IMPLEMENTING THE NBSAP

❖ **Ecosystem assessments, environmental accounts and monetary valuation can...**

- ✓ Provide evidence base to support inclusion of biodiversity and ESS values
- ✓ Create basis to strengthen political will and sectoral implementation
- ✓ Facilitate biodiversity mainstreaming

KEY TASKS

- Engage stakeholders
- Implement specific actions and strategies
- Mobilise domestic & international financial resources



6. IMPLEMENTING THE NBSAP



TIPS...

- ✓ Leverage the positions and skills of stakeholders relevant to implementing change
- ✓ Build on existing practices and structures to facilitate uptake
- ✓ Consider a variety of media to reach a range of audiences

KEY TASKS

- Engage stakeholders
- Implement specific actions and strategies
- Mobilise domestic & international financial resources



7. MONITORING & REPORTING

❖ Stakeholder engagement can...

- ✓ Develop opportunities for knowledge transfer
- ✓ Maintain interest as national circumstances change

❖ Natural capital and ecosystem service indicators can...

- ✓ Monitor impacts of the NBSAP on ESS, biodiversity and human well-being
- ✓ Support periodic review and adaptation of the NBSAP as necessary

KEY TASKS

- National Reports
- Communicate results of implementation
- Review & adapt priorities



7. MONITORING & REPORTING



TIPS...

- ✓ Take an integrated approach
- ✓ Develop indicators to synthesis information and communicate trends
- ✓ Integrate monitoring systems across different thematic areas
- ✓ Think how monitoring and reporting systems will facilitate adaptation to national context changes

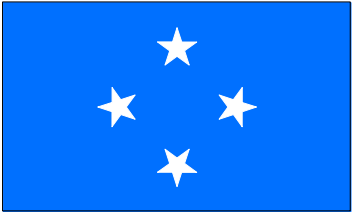
KEY TASKS

- National Reports
- Communicate results of implementation
- Review & adapt priorities

Common lessons of good practice I

Across the case-studies a number of re-occurring examples of good practices were identified:

1. A clear governance structure



Federated States of Micronesia:

- ❖ Separate groups with different roles and responsibilities (e.g. A co-chair, 'NBSAP Task Force', state level agencies)



Burkina Faso:

- ❖ A coordinating group and a national biodiversity committee - clear process management structures and a schedule for meetings and workshops and to drive the NBSAP revision process
- ❖ Specific Directorate for Environmental Economics and Statistics was established with the Ministry of Environment and Living - to help integrate existing projects into the revised NBSAP, with a particular focus on developing environmental accounts and future work in biodiversity and ecosystem service valuation

Common lessons of good practice 2

2. A common understanding amongst all stakeholders



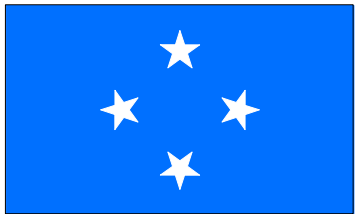
South Africa:

- ❖ Comprehensive stocktaking process to integrate knowledge from all sectors (e.g. Economic development. Legislation and institutional sectors)
- ❖ Multi-stakeholder workshops at national and provincial level



Guatemala:

- ❖ Past collaboration between government and academia has yielded great results, so their latest NBSAP update took a participatory approach, involving 67 institutions and over 167 actors, to integrate knowledge from all sectors.



Federated States of Micronesia:

- ❖ National stakeholder workshops were conducted to clarify key issues and develop the NBSAP in a participatory manner.
- ❖ This helped to identify national and state-level priorities, and mainstream the NBSAP into multiple sectors.

Common lessons of good practice 3

Across the case-studies a number of re-occurring examples of good practices were identified:

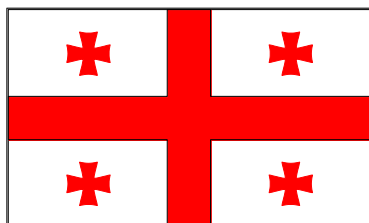
3. A focus on national priorities and key themes



Burkina Faso:

- ❖ Focus on existing national priorities – combating land degradation and alleviating poverty through sustainable and equitable land management

4. Use of existing structures and processes



Georgia:

- ❖ Creating synergies with the National TEEB scoping study to identify data and incorporate recommendations

Common lessons of good practice 4

Across the case-studies a number of re-occurring examples of good practices were identified:

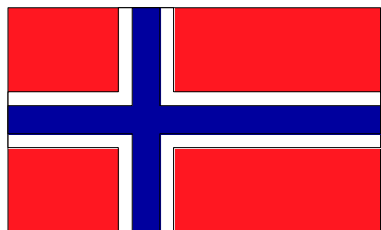
5. Integration of bottom up and top down approaches



Guatemala:

- ❖ Specific efforts to collect inputs from indigenous people through the organization of the First Congress on Traditional Knowledge and Biological Diversity
- ❖ Anchor the NBSAP in to National Councils of development at all scales (communities, local governments, departments and national level)

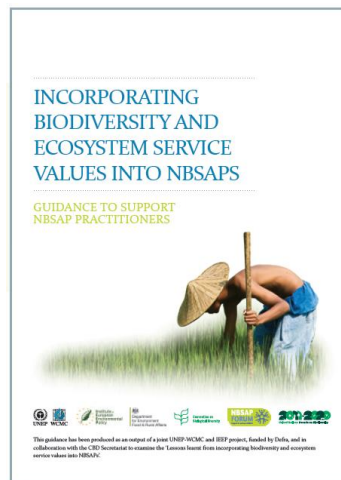
6. Make the most of existing data



Norway:

- ❖ Use of existing Norwegian Nature Index – reflect overall status and highlight information needs
- ❖ Use of TEEB Nordic to identify important ecosystem services and create further policy action

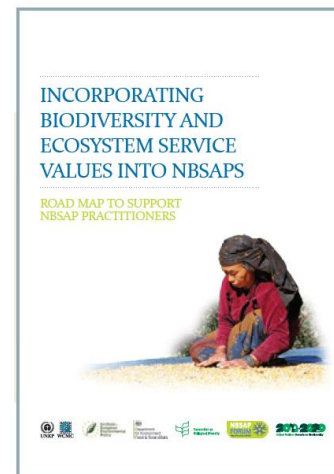
Further Information



Guidance document

www.unep-wcmc.org/guidancefornbsaps_1026.html

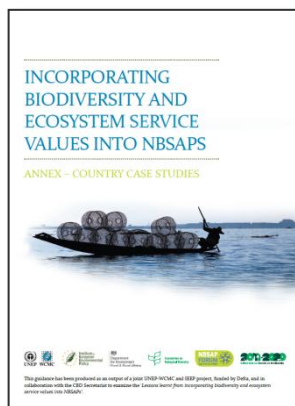
UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/INF/6



Roadmap

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/INF/6/ADD1

www.unep-wcmc.org/roadmapfornbsaps_1027.html



Full country case studies

UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/INF/6/ADD2

In addition: webinars online

- **Module 1.** The NBSAP revision process: an overview of the entry points and approaches which support inclusion of values
- **Module 2.** Biophysical approaches to support the incorporation of values: assessment and indicators
- **Module 3.** Economic approaches to support the incorporation of values
- **Module 4.** Integrating biodiversity and ecosystem services values into national accounting frameworks

www.unep-wcmc.org/nbsap-capacity-building-webinars_1032.html

Further Information

NBSAPs 2.0 Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Development Project

<http://povertyandconservation.info/en/pages/biodiversity-poverty-mainstreaming-nbsaps>

