



Presentation on: National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, Bhutan

Subregional Capacity-Building Workshop on
Financial Reporting and Resource Mobilization for
South Asia, 16 to 18 September 2015, New Delhi

Outline

- background
- Chapters
- Annexes



NBSAP Bhutan

- Background
 - The NBSAP was developed by taskforce members comprising of stakeholders
 - The document has five chapters
 - Stakeholder consultation conducted nationwide
 - Presentation to the policy makers
 - Submitted the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat in October 2014

Chapter One

- Review of past BAPs

- The following are the major lessons learnt from the development and implementation of past BAPs:

- The Action Plans provided a good reference on biodiversity and emerging issues, assisting institutions and individuals in preparing project proposals for funding
 - Lack of clear targets and indicators, including a monitoring and evaluation mechanism, made it difficult to assess progress
 - Lack of fund projections and a resource mobilization strategy led to poor implementation
 - Lack of a communication and outreach approach resulted in poor ownership and implementation by partners.
 - Relevant institutions established to support the implementation of actions were not delegated with rightful authorities and opportunities.
 - Lack of a national mechanism for coordination, fund mobilization and implementation resulted in poor implementation of past BAPs.

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- Chapter Two
 - Threats to biodiversity
 - Chapter Three
 - Issues and opportunities in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
 - Chapter Four
 - National biodiversity strategies and action plan
 - National targets – 20

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- Target 20: by 2016 the funding requirement for the implementation of the NBSAP identified and funds mobilized
 - Strategies and Actions
 - *Strategy: Strengthen institutional mechanisms and good governance to coordinate fund mobilization for NBSAP implementation.*
 - Action: Adopt the NBSAP as a guiding document for biodiversity management in the country.
 - Action : Establish the NBC as the national coordination agency for NBSAP implementation and resource mobilization.
 - Action : Establish a funding window for NBSAP implementation within BTFEC.

– *Strategy : Mobilize financial resources to support implementation of the NBSAP.*

- Action: Review the financial gap for implementation of the NBSAP.
- Action : Develop and implement Resource Mobilization Plan.
- Action : Allocate funds as per the Resource Mobilization Plan.
- Action : Monitor effective and efficient utilization of available funds.

• **Chapter Five**

- NBSAP implementation plan
- National coordinating structure
- Resource mobilization approach

Annexure 7: NBSAP Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Sl. No.	National Target	Implementation time line	Thematic Groups	Stakeholders	Indicators	Method of measurement Means of verification
1	By 2018, at least 60 percent of the population is aware of values of biodiversity and steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	2015-2018	Knowledge, Technology and Education	DoFPS (NRED, UWICE), CoRRB, RSPN, RUB, MoE, RNR-RDCs, DHMS, NECS, NSB, NBC.	Trends in the proportion of population aware of biodiversity	Measured through a survey in agreed time-interval, after getting the baseline
					EE Master Plan in place and status of its implementation	
					Trends in the implementation of biodiversity-related Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives.	
2	By 2018, national capacity is established for valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services to integrate into national development planning and policy-making process and national accounting system, as appropriate.	2015-2018	Ecosystem and Ecosystem Services	DoFPS (WMD), DoA (NSSC), NSB, DoL, GNHC, DRE, NECS	Trends in the capacity for valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem	Measured by number of people/institutions with capacity to value biodiversity and ecosystem services.
					Trends in the number of valuation studies in the country.	Availability of ecosystems management and ecosystem service tools (TEEB, InVEST)
					Trends in the number of legislations/guidelines with biodiversity values integrated.	Measured through no. of legislations/guidelines with biodiversity valuation integrated. E.g Values of ecosystem services into land use plans.



Budget calculation

- Ranking of targets
- Basis
 - Five Year Plan budget allocation

Sl. No.	Theme	Amount (Nu) for five years in million
1	Sustainable Management of Forest Landscape and Conservation of Biodiversity	237
2	Sustainable Management of State Forest	135
3	Integrated Watershed Management	518
4	Biodiversity Conservation Program	65
5	Targeted Highland Development	55
Total		1,010
1010/60 =USD 16.83 million for five years		USD 3.37 million/year



■ Assumptions:

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1. Only financial support earmarked for biodiversity conservation has been reflected. For instance, support for Organic Farming, Field Crop Development Program, RNR Research and Extension Service, Rural Development Training, etc has not been accounted although it might have indirect contribution to biodiversity conservation.
 2. The calculation of the financial allocation has been very loosely assessed.
 3. It has been assumed that USD 3.37 million per annum includes secured financial support through Royal Government of Bhutan, Overseas Development Assistance and local donors.
 4. Total indicative budget required until 2020 is USD 32,050,000
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Annexure 6: NBSAP Financial Resource Estimate 2014 – 2020

Target and Strategies	Indicative Budget USD	Implementation timeline	Priority Ranking
National Target 1: By 2018, at least 60 percent of the population is aware of values of biodiversity and steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.		2015-2018	Extremely Important
Strategy 1: Ascertain the existing awareness on the values of biodiversity in the country.	100,000		
Strategy 2: Implement National Environmental Education master plan, with special focus on biodiversity values	800,000		
Strategy 3: Strengthen capacity in biodiversity education and awareness.	500,000.00		
National Target 2: By 2018, national capacity is established for valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services to integrate into national development planning and policy-making process and national accounting system, as appropriate.		2015-2018	Extremely Important
Strategy 1: Set up institutional mechanism for valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem values	150,000		
Strategy 2: Build capacity for valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services.	500,000		
Strategy 3: Incorporate biodiversity values into environmental policy, legislations, guidelines and development plans.	50,000.00		
National Target 3: By 2020, incentives harmful to biodiversity are reformed and positive incentives are enhanced.		2015-2020	Very important
Strategy 1: Reform incentives affecting biodiversity negatively	200,000		
Strategy 2: Strengthen positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	2,000,000		



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