

# Coherent implementation of Biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) via NBSAPs and TEEB

Diane Y. KLAIMI

MEA Implementation Support - DELC  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA)  
P.O. Box 10880  
Manama, Bahrain  
[Diane.Klaimi@unep.org](mailto:Diane.Klaimi@unep.org)



MENA TEEB Workshop – Beirut, 21-23 February 2012

# Biodiversity cluster of Conventions “The Big 6”



Biodiversity-related Multilateral  
Environmental Agreements  
(MEAs):

CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar

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

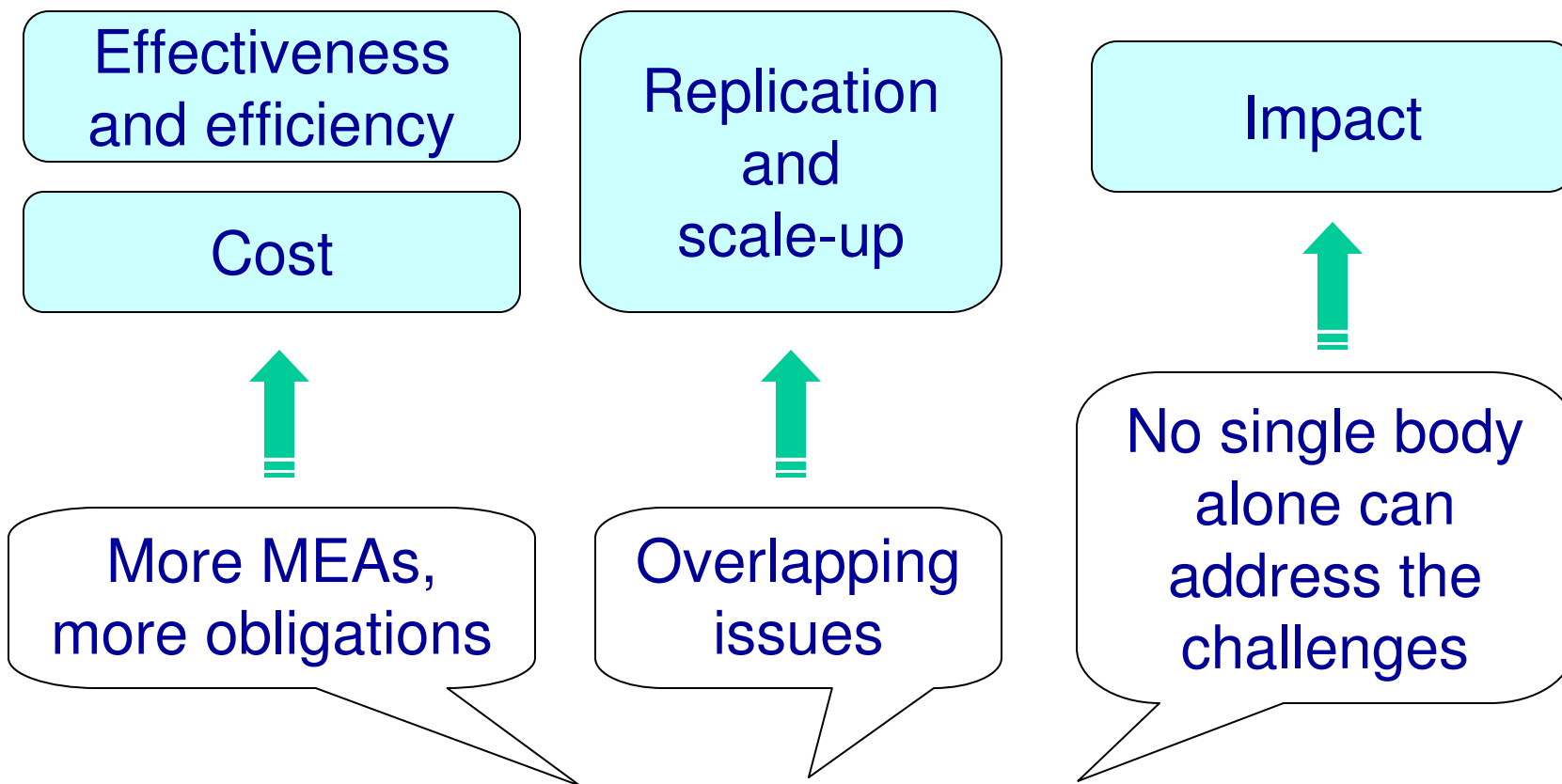
## **Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) related to Biodiversity**

- **Are powerful global instruments for environmental governance, towards achieving biodiversity related policies at the national regional and global levels**
- **Coordinated mechanisms that unite parties, government agencies, scientific research, NGOs, local communities, private sector and other stakeholders**
- **lead to globally agreed decisions that are a result of transparent international negotiation processes.**
- **MEAs have more thematic focus on specific emerging BD issues**

## Specific Focus of biodiversity-related MEAs

- **Species, genetic diversity:** CMS, CITES, ITPGRFA
- **Ecosystem:** CMS, Ramsar, WHC
- **Services:** CITES, ITPGRFA, Ramsar, WHC
- **Sustainable use:** CITES, ITPGRFA, Ramsar
- **Economic incentives:** CITES, ITPGRFA, WHC, Ramsar, Nagoya Protocol

# Why need to collaborate?



# Why do we need to enhance synergies among biodiversity-related MEAs?

- for more coherent implementation
- To **strengthen the governance**, programmatic and administrative support
- MEAs are linked and thus **a need for collaboration**
- Biodiversity is Cross Cutting: full engagement of all stakeholders and MEAs
- Burden of Compliance
- Duplications in MEA reporting, **Saving on resources both financial and human**
- **Align relevant national policies in accordance with MEA developments and decisions**
- **Mainstream MEA processes into national plans and actions**

“Individually we are one drop, together we are an Ocean”  
R. Satoro

## Cooperation and Synergies among Biodiversity-related MEAs

- A better dialogue and cooperation amongst various MEAs secretariats
- A better Dialogue among parties at the regional level
- A better dialogue amongst national MEA focal points
- A better dialogue amongst national sectors: agriculture, tourism, education, finance,
- A better dialogue with regional organizations: LAS, ACSAD, AOAD, ROPME, PERSGA, ICARDA, FAO, financial mechanisms...etc
- A more focused and coherent Programme of Work at national and regional levels

# NBSAPs can help synergies between biodiversity related conventions...

CBD COP 10 decision X/2- Review NBSAPs aligned with new biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-20 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 review offer a unique opportunity for countries in the Arab region to begin thinking of developing **joint programmes** to deal with biodiversity issues across all biodiversity related MEAs and policy sectors.
- Consider NBSAPs as an umbrella framework for supporting implementation of all MEAs by identifying commonalities and synergistic programmes/actions



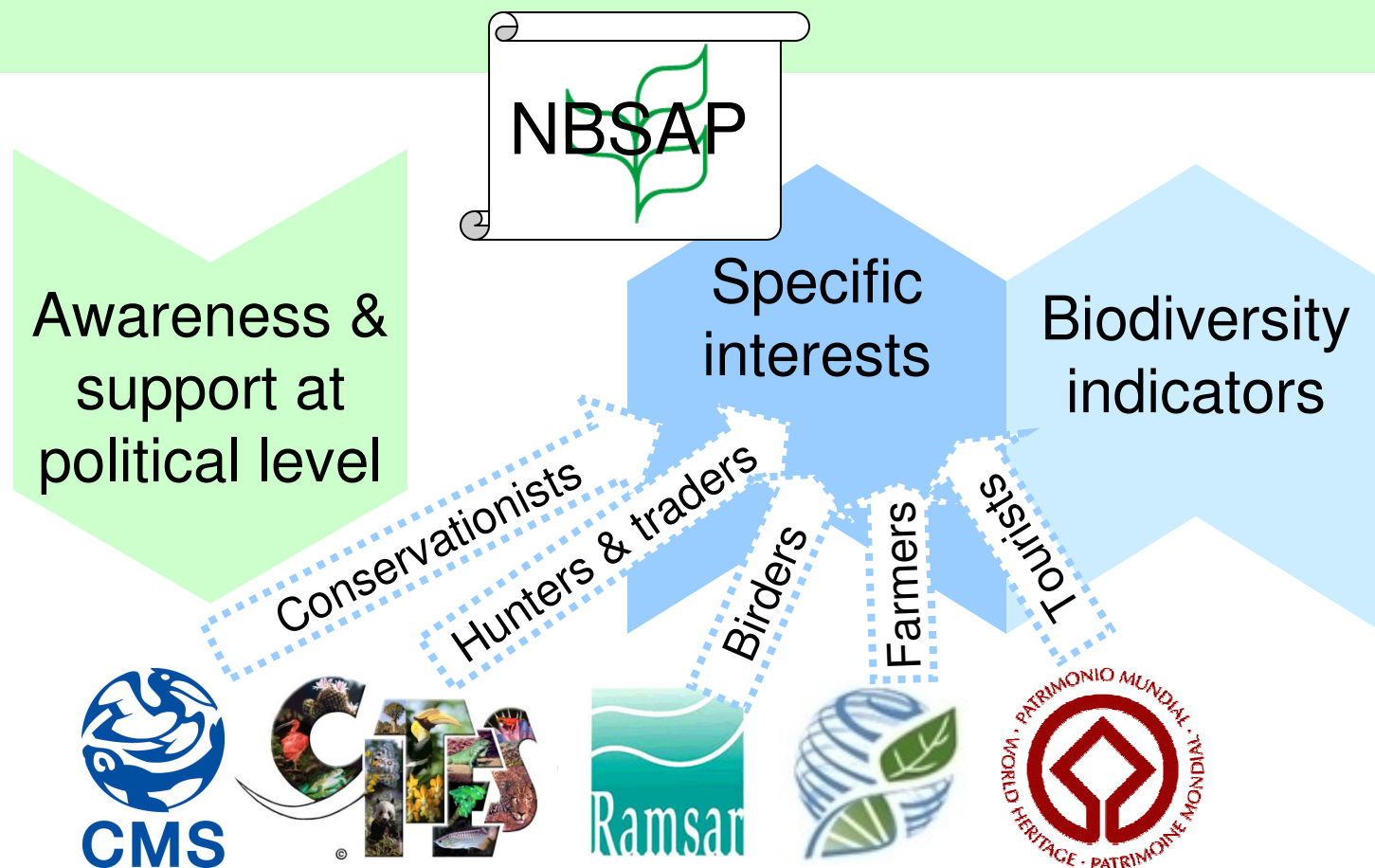
## NBSAPs can help synergies between biodiversity related conventions...

### ***COP 10, Decision X/II Art.3(f)***

Support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level, taking into account synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates;

# 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)



# Obstacles to NBSAP implementation (from UNU-IAS study)

- Better functioning of coordination structures to oversee implementation
  - Placing biodiversity in a broader development policy context **is still a challenge**
  - **Very few NBSAPs include measures to implement the other global biodiversity related conventions**
  - Vertical and horizontal cooperation necessary

## ...and vice versa

### ***COP 10, Decision X/II Art.3(g)***

*Promote the generation and use of scientific information, develop methodologies and initiatives to monitor status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services, share data, develop indicators and measures, and undertake regular and timely assessments, ... in order to strengthen the science policy interface, thereby enhancing the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;*

## Aichi Targets are relevant to all biodiversity-related MEAs

- ...in particular, Strategic Goal B (Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use)
- ...and some others
  - CMS (Targets 11, 12)
  - CITES (Target 12)
  - Ramsar (Target 11, 14)

# Aichi Targets and relevant biodiversity-related MEAs

## Synergies identified in new SP Goal A

Target	CMS	CITES	Ramsar	ITPGRFA
<b>Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</b>				
<b>Target 1:</b> people are aware of the values of biodiversity and steps to conserve and use it sustainably.		X		X
<b>Target 2:</b> biodiversity values integrated into development and poverty reduction strategies and planning and accounting processes.		X	X	X
<b>Target 3:</b> incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated	X	X		X
<b>Target 4:</b> Governments, business and stakeholders taken steps to implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption	X	X	X	X

# Goal A. Underlying causes of biodiversity loss

- *Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems*
- Relevant decisions **on economics, trade and incentive measures and biodiversity for development**

## Arab Regional responses proposed:

1. Parties may first work on bio-physical inventories of biodiversity and ecosystem services, for instance by 2012,
2. and then develop a work programme for reflecting biodiversity and ecosystem values in national accounts, for instance by 2014.

# Goal A. Underlying causes of biodiversity loss

- *Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.*

Relevance to **economics, trade and incentive measures as well as impact assessment.**

## Arab Regional actions proposed:

- application of CBD guidance on SEA and incentive measures;
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidance;
- implementation of national or regional measures to remove perverse incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity;
- completion of WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies and agricultural domestic support.
- Promote Synergies with CITES for trade incentives



## **Work by biodiversity-related MEAs standing committees, scientific and technical boards**

### ***COP 10, Decision X/II Art.3(f)***

Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the **decision-making bodies of the other biodiversity-related conventions** ... to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets;

## Work by other MEAs on NBSAPs

- CITES Decision 15.10 “The Standing Committee shall review the adopted post 2010 biodiversity targets and , if necessary, **make adjustments** to the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2013 as appropriate.”
- CMS and CITES are drafting **guidance** on NBSAPs for effective integration of their programmes in NBSAPs measures
- Ramsar **COP 11** will incorporate CBD COP-10 outcomes in its deliberations

# Synergy Support Mechanisms: International Level

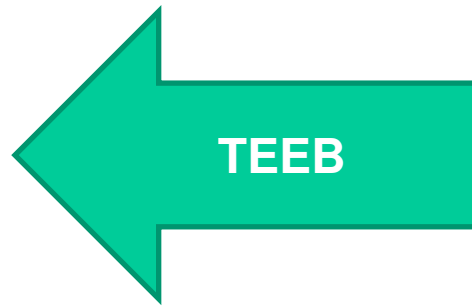
- Biodiversity Liaison Group: *modus operandi*
- EMG Report: *Advancing the biodiversity agenda (2010)*
- Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Bodies of Biodiversity-Related Conventions (CSAB)
- Aichi target task force: specific support for Strategic Plan & Aichi Targets

# Synergy Support Mechanisms: Efforts made by UNEP

- ACP-MEAs project
- UNEP-WCMC Indicators work
- Regional MEA Focal Point's services:
  - Linking MEAs with relevant targets
  - Looking at overlaps among MEAs in specific ecosystems/species
    - ➔ “Flagship” species/ecosystems or “hotspots” in the region, wealth of data/information
  - Information and knowledge management

## Other Areas of Possible Collaboration

- Harmonization of national reporting
- Capacity building
- Indicators
- Assessments
- Valuation
- Mainstreaming





# Indicators work

- Government agencies, NGOs, academia
- Information needs and use of indicators as part of updating NBSAPs with the new Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020
- Website: <http://www.bipindicators.net/>
- **TEEB is an Indicator partner**



# TEEB Case Collection

- EEA has prepared an interactive map to present the TEEB cases on local and regional scale

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/atlas/teeb>





## West Delta Water Conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation Programme, Egypt

Author: Roel Slootweg ([sevs@sevs.nl](mailto:sevs@sevs.nl))

**Short title:** Water transfer project influenced by ecosystem services valuation, Egypt

**Key Message:** Strategic Environmental Assessment of the West Delta Area allowed incorporating environmental and social issues in the design process of the West Delta Water Conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation Programme.

**Suggested citation:** TEEBcase by R. Slootweg (2010) Water transfer project influenced by ecosystem services valuation, Egypt, available at: [TEEBweb.org](http://TEEBweb.org).



## The Arab Region and TEEB

- Arab countries harbor unique species, habitats and corridors and function as store-houses of knowledge, resources and data essential to conserve their own natural resources.
- TEEB offers an opportunity to **Engage in a multilateral dialogue with market and trade sectors, MEAs, Policy makers, local communities, NGOs, private sectors, science and research.**
- Start addressing donors and partners to value and assess key ecosystems at the national level

# Collaboration through IPBES

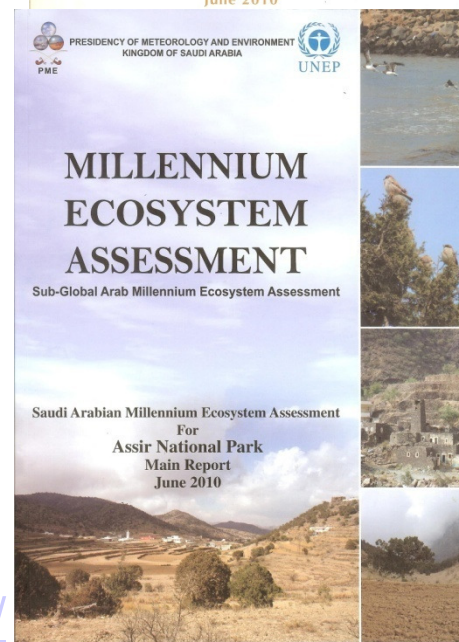
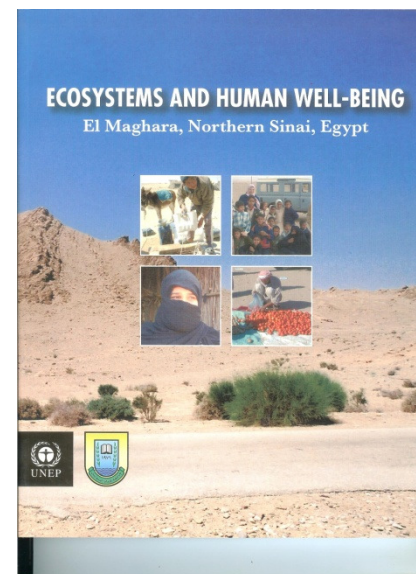
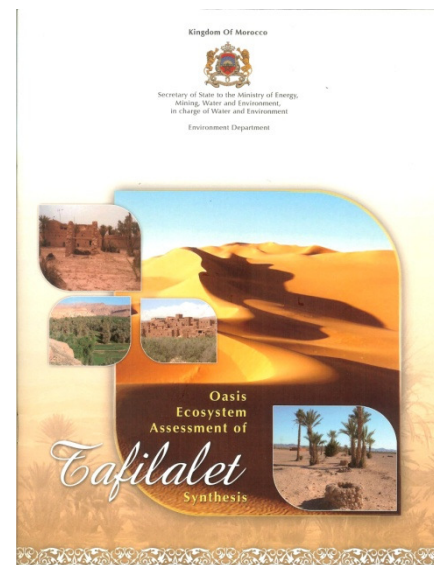


- **Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services**
  - interface between the scientific community and policy makers that aims to build capacity for and strengthen the use of science in policy making
- Knowledge generation; assessments; policy-relevant tools and methodologies; catalyze capacity-building
- plenary meeting to discuss institutional arrangements **final IPBES governance structure** principles and procedures, and institution for platform, The second session will be in April 2012 Panama
- **Ramsar, CBD & CITES have passed decisions or resolutions positioning toward IPBES**

# Sub-global Assessment (SGA) Network

- Led by **UNEP-WCMC**
  - Objective:** create a common platform for practitioners involved in ecosystem assessment at regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national levels
- examples:**
1. Ecosystem and human Well being, ElMaghara, Northern Senai, Egypt
  2. Saudi Arabian Millennium Ecosystem Assessment for Asir National park
  3. Oasis Ecosystem Assessment, Tafilalet, Morocco
- Many don't have economic valuation associated

<http://ecosystemassessments.net/>



# Concluding Remarks

- **Country-driven, practical synergy:** what is working at the national level and what more could be done?
- **Real synergy based on needs:** Time, effort, and commitment to collaborate across 'silos'
- **No single convention/organization alone can address** the challenges that lie ahead in achieving the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

# What can you do to start with?

Cooperation/synergy can be **formal or informal** – easier to start from the latter:

- Identify which MEAs your country is Party to
- Liaise with NFPs of other MEAs (CBD Decision X/5 para.3) to gather existing data/information
- Discuss areas of collaboration along the Aichi Targets and in making inputs for **NBSAP revision and targets 2 & 3 for TEEB related matters**
- Identify possible linkages with specific programmes/cross-cutting issues

# Thank you

<http://www.teebweb.org>

<http://www.unpei.org>

<http://ecosystemassessments.net/>

<http://www.proecoserv.org/>