

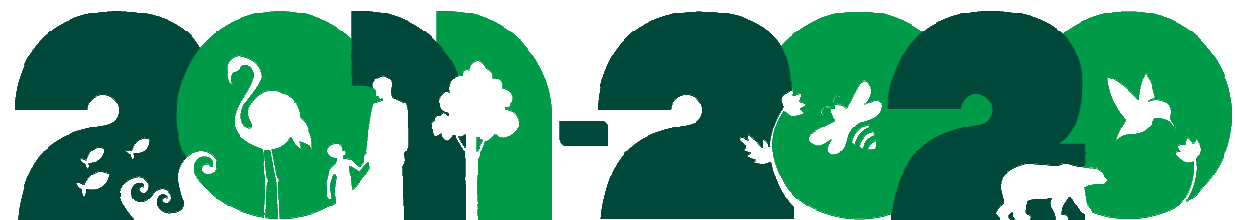


Convention on
Biological Diversity

Suggestions for Preparing Part II of the fifth national report

Regional Workshop for the Caribbean Countries on
the Preparation of the Fifth National Report

Gros Islet, Saint Lucia
16-20 September 2013



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Overall Focus

Assessing Implementation of NBSAPs and Progress in Mainstreaming of Biodiversity:

- Overview of updated NBSAP (goals, targets, key actions, differences between new and old NBSAPs, links with Aichi Targets)
- Implementation of old or new NBSAP (actions taken, outcomes achieved, extent of implementation, challenges)
- Actions to mainstreaming biodiversity (mechanisms established, actions taken by sectors, outcomes achieved, tools used, synergies in implementation of related MEAs).

Possible information to include

Question 5. What are the biodiversity targets in your country?

Question 6. How has your NBSAP been updated to incorporate these targets and to mainstream biodiversity?

- Key national goals, targets and actions identified in the updated NBSAP and how they relate to the Strategic Plan
- How the targets and actions will help to address the threats identified in Part 1 of the national report
- Main differences between the old and new NBSAP
- How are biodiversity considerations integrated into relevant national and sectoral strategies and plans.

Possible information to include

Question 7. What actions has your country taken to implement the Convention since 4NR and what have been the outcomes of these actions?

Question 9. How fully has your NBSAP been implemented?

- Actions taken to implement the Convention (legislations, policies, cooperative mechanisms, funding, etc.) and their outcomes
- The extent to which the NBSAP has been implemented
- How actions taken contribute to the implementation of CBD programmes of work
- Obstacles encountered in implementation,
- Cases/success stories

Possible information to include

Question 8 - How effectively has biodiversity been mainstreamed into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies, plans and programmes?

- How is biodiversity considered in poverty reduction, sustainable development and other cross- strategies and policies
- Actions taken to implement biodiversity-related actions in sectors
- Tools used for mainstreaming
- Synergies with other conventions
- Examples of international cooperation

Examples from the fourth national reports

Saint Lucia –Level of Achievement in Priority Programme Areas

NBSAP PROGRAMME AREA	RELEVANT PROJECT(S)/ ACTIVITIES	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT KEY: GOOD, FAIR OR POOR	KEY OUTCOMES
Planning and Policy Formulation (relating to Articles 6, 15, 19)	Project 1, 11	Good (need to implement NEP/NEMS; also IDP - IDP has been proposed for a number of years but there have been a number of administrative delays in its implementation. More realistic target maybe Department of the Environment as is being proposed.	<p>Draft legislation produced: Draft Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use Act for Saint Lucia (draft); Environmental Management Act (draft); Environmental Management Policy and Strategy (Draft) Forest (Timber And Non Timber Products) Regulations, 2008) Saint Lucia Forest Policy (draft)</p> <p>Institutional mechanism for biodiversity management in Saint Lucia formalized through establishment of Biodiversity Unit</p> <p>In addition a National Environmental Commission (NEC) was launched in 2008 to perform an integral role in facilitating inter-agency collaboration and coordination. A Department of the Environment (DOE) has been proposed to pursue IDP approach</p> <p>Preparation and Review of a Revised Systems Plan of Parks and Protected Areas – coordinated by the SLNT under OPAAL Project¹ (Systems Plan for Protected Areas promotes management of biodiversity through establishment of new or strengthening of existing Protected Areas (PAs) and support of new / alternative livelihoods in vicinity of Pas)</p> <p>Establishment of two more legally protected areas, i.e. the Piton Management Area (PMA) which is a World Heritage centre; and the Point Sable Environmental Protection Area (PSEPA)</p> <p>Development of Biosafety Framework</p> <p>Fisheries Management Plan 2006-2011</p>

Examples from the fourth national reports

Saint Lucia –Summary of Successes and Obstacles in NBSAP Implementation

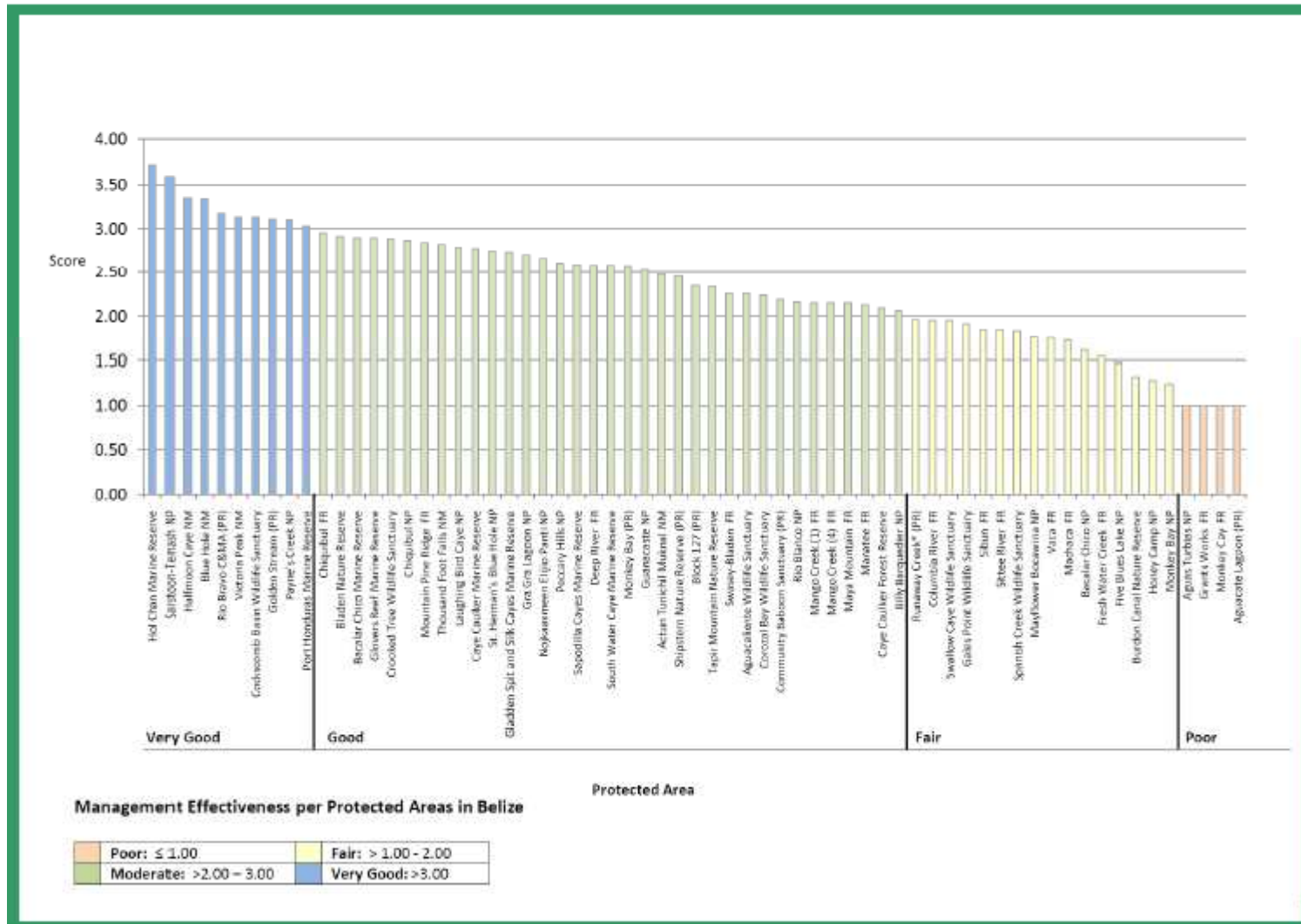
NBSAP Programme Area	"Bright Spots"	"Hotspots"	Lessons Learned
Planning and Policy Formulation	<p>Improvement and implementation of legal measures for effective biodiversity management (to include conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, protection of all ecosystems, and threatened and endemic species)</p> <p>Implementation process benefited from the input of strong sectoral management agencies; including establishment of a dedicated Biodiversity Unit</p> <p>Networking among agencies allowed for synergies to be realized in implementation; the proliferation of a number of committees for oversight of various but inter-related International Conventions and Agreements also facilitated the process of mainstreaming; Collaborative approach allowed for relatively easier access to funding for implementation activities</p> <p>Stakeholder involvement in the policy and legislative review process resulted in better appreciation of the direct application of legislative issues, policies and procedures addressing key biodiversity components developed</p> <p>Global/worldwide enabling environment facilitated biodiversity into becoming mainstreamed on the international agenda, so many activities proposed at the national level readily dovetailed into global and regional activities making it relatively easy to obtain funding and other support</p>	<p>Desultory government policies regarding development imperatives – political business cycle of 5 years tends to promote development over conservation</p> <p>Rise and decline of key economic sectors with tourism now lead sector, and attendant change in development pressures;</p> <p>Other events at national, regional and international level inter alia natural disasters, fuel price rise, global economic recession increased the complexity in the relationship between economics and biodiversity conservation</p> <p>Population dynamics and change in demographics further intensifying development pressures</p> <p>Limited information on impacts of activities (development, economic, etc) on ecosystems</p> <p>Allocation of resources for executing programmes and actions related to biodiversity management insufficient (at both government and private sector level)</p>	<p>Need to deepen the process of mainstreaming biodiversity issues into land use planning, development control, and foreign investment planning.</p> <p>A fully participatory approach is required for effective biodiversity management</p> <p>Collaboration due to size and scale is advantageous particularly with respect to the accessing resources – financial, technical assistance, etc.</p> <p>EIA process can be made more effective through better definition and more public participation encouraged; Also need for monitoring compliance during and after.</p> <p>Need to integrate hazard / vulnerability risk mitigation strategies into disaster management plans (tend to focus more on response rather than mitigation)</p> <p>Means for integrating the economic value of the natural resources into decision making must be considered: an urgent requirement if a case is to be made for mature deciduous "dry" forests where greatest threat is being observed</p>

Examples from the forth national reports

Barbados-Status of NBSAP Objectives

NBSAP Objective	Progress made in the implementation of Actions, Focusing on Concrete Results Achieved	Obstacles Encountered in Implementation and Lessons Learned
To mobilize adequate financial resources for the management and conservation of Barbados' biodiversity.	<p>More Officers within the various Government Agencies are aware of funding opportunities offered by some international funding agencies that can support conservation projects and officers are increasingly writing and submitting project proposals to international funding agencies to support their respective work programmes. This effort has complemented the government supported programmes. In addition, NGOs and academia also access international funding to aid in research and conservation projects.</p> <p>Further, the Government of Barbados allocates a considerable amount of its limited financial resources to the Departments and Agencies responsible for biodiversity conservation and management. The challenge remains to identify from which areas additional funds can be taken to support conservation activities. To this end, the Departments have sought to increase their effort in securing international funding to support their work.</p> <p>The establishment of appropriate user fees for biodiversity resource users (for example hoteliers, fisherfolk, SCUBA operators, tour operators) has not yet been implemented</p>	<p>Limited financial resources have affected the hiring of fundraising specialist and Assistant project personnel as called for in the NBSAP. Funding also remains a challenge for Government in relation to the hiring of permanent staff. The hiring of project staff to assist with the implementation of projects is beneficial. However, these benefits are then overshadowed by the fact that there is no staff to monitor the progress of the project outcomes after the project has ended.</p> <p>The Ministry of Tourism has supported research on the valuation of sea turtles and the coral reefs and scuba industry. Such research will help to support and justify calls for the introduction of incentives as tools to assist with biodiversity conservation.</p>

Belize – Management Effectiveness of PAs



Examples from the fourth national reports

SVG – Summary of Implementation of NBSAP Priority Actions

Priority Action	Strategies	Progress (0-5 stars)	Further Information
I. Revision and updating of Environmental Legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise and enact national legislation which provides for the Conservation of Biodiversity 	★★★★	<p>Revision and updating of all the relevant legislative instruments were undertaken under the OECS PERB project.</p> <p>The legislation is expected to be passed by the second quarter of 2010. When this is completed, all the activities outlined under this priority action would have been completed.</p>
II. Institutional strengthening for St. Vincent and the Grenadines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the institutions responsible for environmental matters across the numerous different agencies, and promote consolidation of authority on environmental issues under a centralized body. 	★★★	<p>Reviews of existing institutional structure conducted and factors limiting effective implementation were identified in the NCSA. The draft EMA 2009 outlines a set of mechanisms for institutional strengthening (Section. 2.2.2.1).</p> <p>The NPA was also operationalised in 2005 with responsibility for protected areas. (Section 2.2.2.2)</p> <p>Funding and human resource capacity constraints are still major barriers.</p>

General Suggestions

- Focus on relevant actions taken by the government and other organizations
- Focus on analysis more than description
- Involve relevant stakeholders in reviews
- Highlight key targets and actions identified in the NBSAP and how they could contribute to implementation of the Strategic Plan;
- Focus on outcomes/achievements and challenges;
- Indicate mechanisms and tools used for mainstreaming;
- Use case studies to support analysis

Reference Materials and Information Sources

- COP Guidance:
 - Developing, Implementing, Monitoring and Reviewing NBSAPs (COP Decision IX/8)
 - Reviewing Implementation of NBSAPs (annex to COP decision VIII/8)
- CBD Training Modules on NBSAPs and Mainstreaming
- UNU IAS Assessment of Implementation of NBSAPs

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