

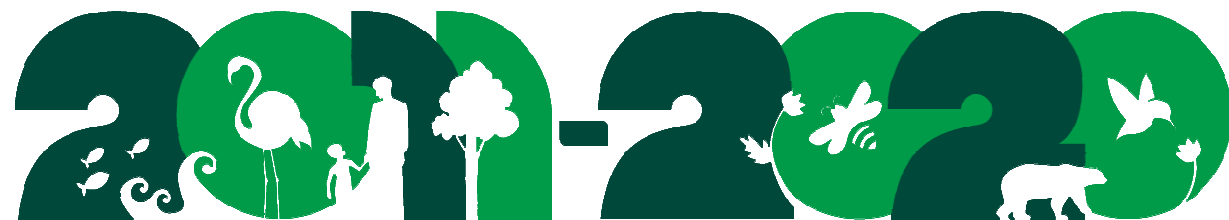


Convention on
Biological Diversity

Suggestions for Preparing Part II of the fifth national reports

Regional Workshop for South, East and
Southeast Asia on the Preparation of the Fifth
National Report and Global Biodiversity Outlook
and Regional Policy Scenarios

Incheon City, Republic of Korea
20 - 24 May 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
- How actions taken contribute to the implementation of CBD programmes of work
- Obstacles encountered in implementation,
- The extent to which the NBSAP has been implemented
- Cases studies;

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-cutting strategies and policies
- Actions taken to implement biodiversity-related actions in sectors
- Tools used for mainstreaming
- Links to other conventions
- Examples of international cooperation

Examples from the forth national reports

Malaysia - Capacity Gaps and Proposed Action Plans

Capacity Gaps / Challenges	Capacity Development Actions
1. After 10 years since its launch, it is timely to review the implementation of NPBD. NPBD currently does not provide targets and timeframe, nor does it delegate duties of implementation to relevant agencies. The results of a review may enhance its implementation and to re-strategise its emphasis over the next ten years.	Review implementation of National Policy on Biological Diversity (NPBD).
2. There are gaps and overlaps in existing laws and regulations that govern conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	Fine tune and harmonise legislations and regulations to effectively implement conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
3. Coordination among implementing agencies can be further strengthened especially to improve policy planning and implementation programmes specific to CBD. Consultation with state governments, and guidance and assistance from federal government in terms of implementation could be further improved.	Streamline mandates and roles of implementing agencies.



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Examples from the forth national reports

Timor Leste - Areas where the country has undertaken efforts to achieve the Target

Target	2010 Biodiversity Target	Relevant Activities Undertaken
Target 1.1	Effectively conserve at least 10 percent of the world's ecological regions.	Established 15 legislated and 15 identified to be legislated protected areas in a network covering 2000 square kilometers, which is about 15 percent of the country's land area.
Target 1.2	Protect areas of particular importance to biodiversity.	Important rivers (5 percent), lakes (55 percent), estuaries (6 percent), nine IBAs, and coral reefs, sea grass habitats and 15 legislated and 15 identified to be legislated protected areas (55 percent), are all covered in the Protected Area network, hence are being protected.
Target 2. 1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	Enacted UNTAET 2000/19 to protect faunal groups including CITES-listed species in Appendices I & II such as sea turtles, marine mammals, crocodiles.



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Examples from the forth national reports

Malaysia:

Voluntary Carbon Offset Scheme for Conservation of Biological Diversity of Pahang Peat Swamp Forests

Malaysian Airlines...introduced a mechanism to off-set green house gas emissions in June 2008. Passengers...are able to make voluntary contributions to reduce their carbon footprints of their flights by contributing towards a trust fund that is managed by the Forest Research Institute (FRIM) on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

The fund has been earmarked for programmes to protect rainforests. Projects that are planned include conservation of 10,000 ha tropical peat swamp forests in Pekan, Pahang. Contributions made by passengers will be used for the management, protection and rehabilitation of this peat swamp forest.

General Suggestions

- Focus on analysis more than description
- Focus on relevant actions taken by the government and other organizations
- 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

**Secretariat of the
Convention on Biological Diversity**

World Trade Centre

413 St. Jacques street, Suite 800

Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9

Tel. 1 (514) 288 2220

secretariat@cbd.int

www.cbd.int



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