

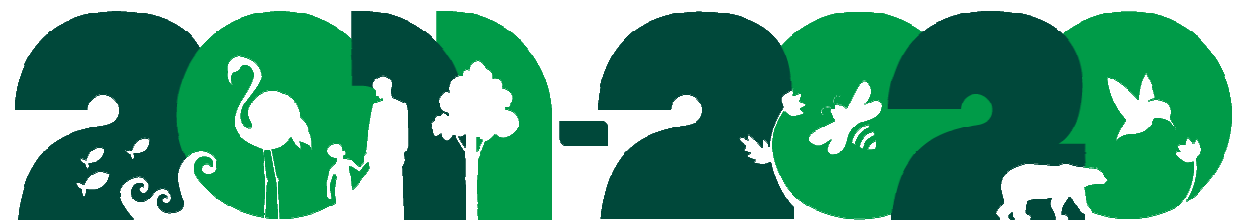


Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# Suggestions for Preparing Part II of the fifth national report

Regional Workshop for Middle East and North Africa on  
the Preparation of the Fifth National Report

Doha, Qatar  
14-17 December 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 and/or new NBSAP (actions taken, outcomes achieved, extent of implementation, challenges)
- Actions to mainstream 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 I 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-sectoral 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 –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 fourth national reports

## Yemen-Summary of NBSAP Implementation

### 4. Alien Invasive Species

Key Issues	Priority Objectives	Performance Indicators	Status of implementation
<p>Lack of adequate information of the type, numbers, status and structure of alien species.</p> <p>Lack of institutional capacities in evaluating and preserving alien species.</p> <p>Lack of monitoring system for alien invasive species.</p> <p>Lack of adequate legislative tools to control introductions of alien invasive species.</p> <p>Absence of preventive and remediation measures.</p>	<p><b>Short-Term (1-3 years)</b>            Prepare a list of alien invasive species and identify the most dangerous ones.            Monitor and control the expansion of key alien invasive species.            Strengthen quarantine measures to control intentional and unintentional introduction of alien invasive species</p> <p><b>Medium-term (4-8 years)</b>            Develop and implement control programs for key alien invasive species.</p> <p><b>Long-Term (&gt;8 years)</b>            Develop relevant legislation to control the importation and trade of alien invasive species.            Develop and strengthen database of alien species            Establish a specialized unit to be concerned with alien invasive species.</p>	<p>By 2007, a list of some alien invasive species published and disseminated.            Number of control programs for key alien invasive species completed.            By 2010, adequate legislation regulating import and trade of alien invasive species in place.            By 2012, a list of most dangerous alien invasive species eradicated and controlled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare scientific reports (list ) on alien invasive species .</li> <li>- Number of control programs for key alien invasive species completed (mitigating and investigating)</li> </ul>



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# Examples from 4NR

**Namibia**-Breakdown of NBSAP specific targets achieved as per strategic objective (SO).

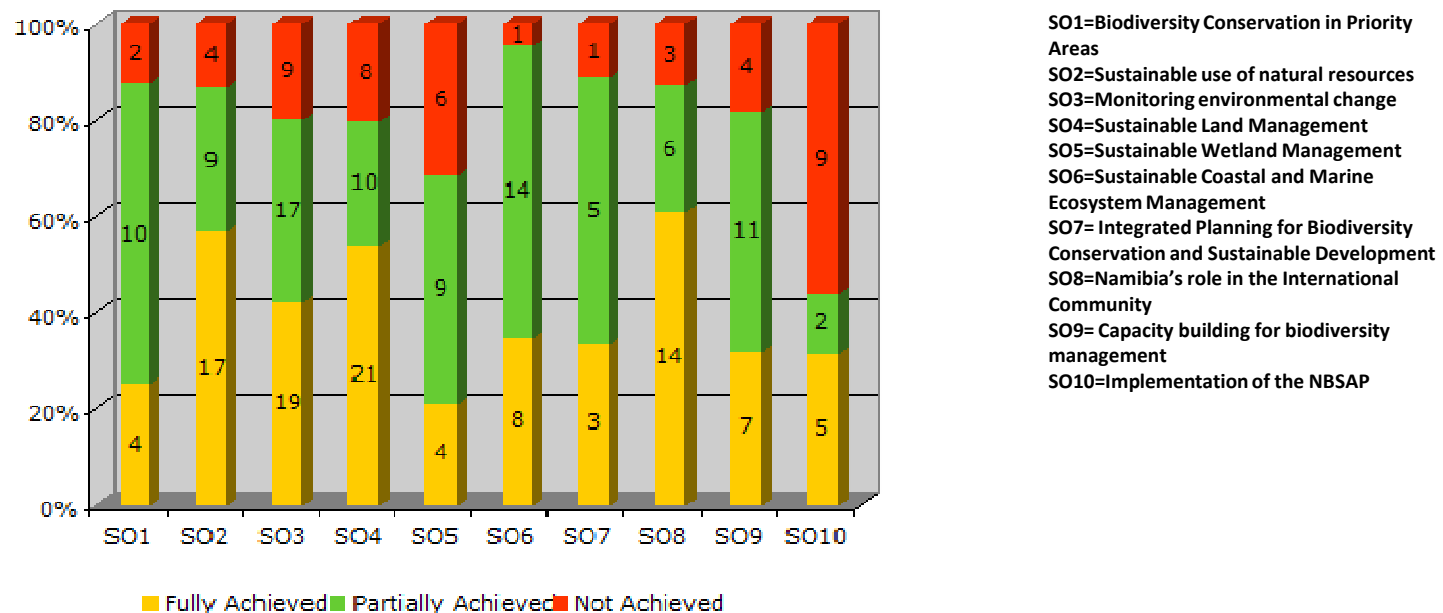


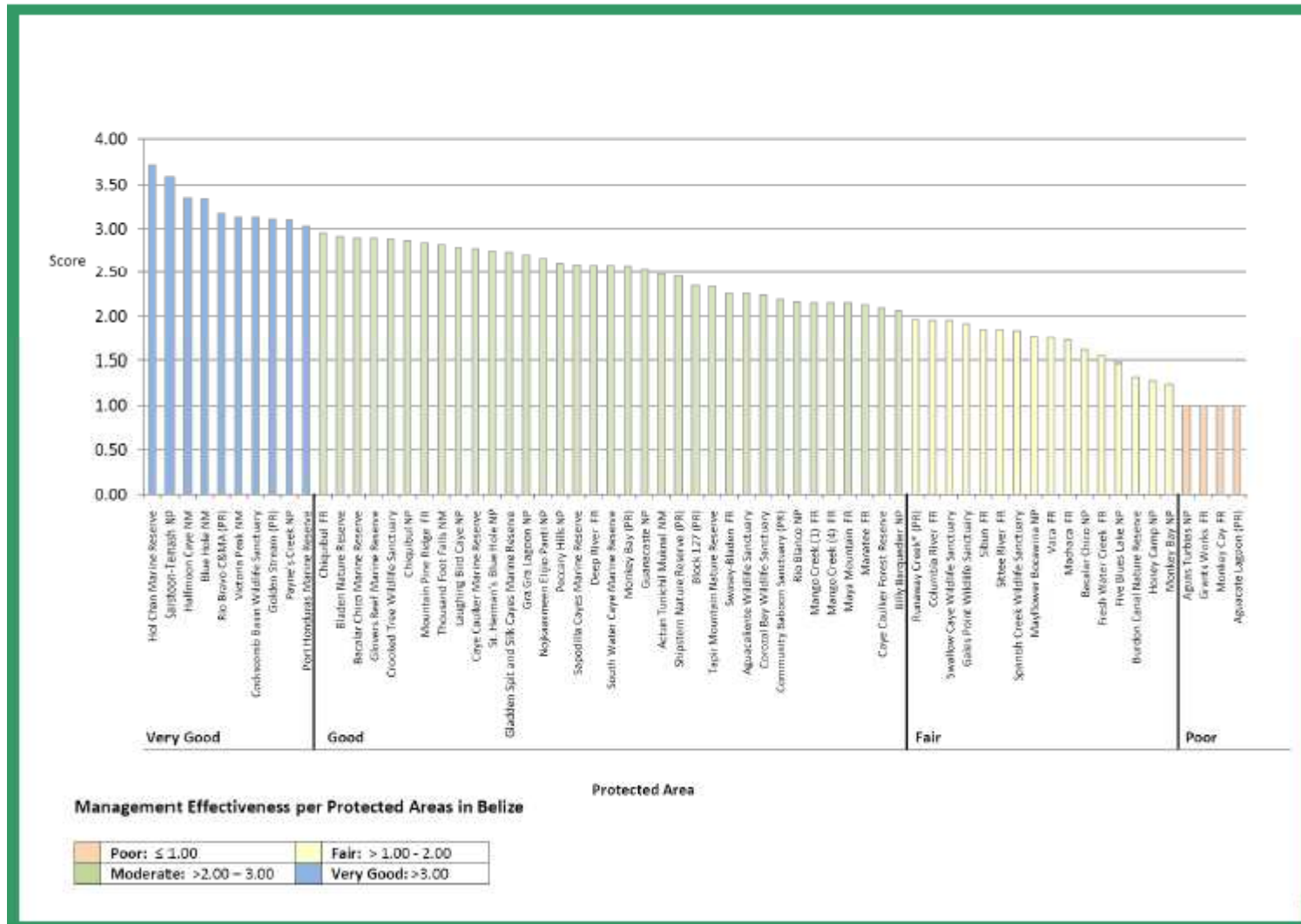


Table 2-2: NBSAP 15-year targets, outcomes, progress and challenges for Strategic Objective 1

NBSAP 15-year targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Africa fully and consistently meets international obligations regarding biodiversity in the context of national priorities</li> <li>• Biodiversity values are fully integrated into the macro-economy, informing policy, planning, budgeting and decision-making processes at all levels and all sectors</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome 1.1</b> The value of biodiversity to the economy and to people's lives is quantified and monitored to inform policy, strategy and action</p>	
<p><b>Progress</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercises have been performed to estimate the value of ecosystem services, incorporating biodiversity-related services, to the South African economy at a national scale</li> <li>• Several local studies undertaken or are in progress – economic valuation of certain ecosystem services is taking place through bioregional programmes as well as for aquatic resources as part of the water resource classification process under the National Water Act</li> <li>• Methodology for valuation studies improving with guidelines being developed</li> <li>• Stats SA working on initiative to develop Natural Resource Accounts</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Valuation studies are not always taken into account in informing policy at provincial or national level</li> <li>• Valuations are performed but are not necessarily considered in trade-off decisions, for example water allocation</li> <li>• Valuations need to be site specific rather than estimating "general" values</li> <li>• Limited expertise for performing studies</li> <li>• Limited monitoring of biodiversity values at provincial and local level, with resources for monitoring a constraint</li> <li>• There are many examples of biodiversity contributing to livelihoods, but case studies are often not written up in easily accessible form and disseminated</li> <li>• Some excellent studies and information is available – the challenge is to present these to politicians and decision-makers at the national, provincial and local levels in support of a strong case for biodiversity</li> </ul>	

# Examples from the fourth national reports

## Belize – Management Effectiveness of PAs



# General Suggestions

- Focus on relevant actions taken by the government and relevant stakeholders
- 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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