

**CONVENTION ON  
BIOLOGICAL  
DIVERSITY**

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**AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP  
ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE CONVENTION**

Second meeting

UNESCO, Paris, 9-13 July 2007

**STATUS OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS  
COMPILATION OF SUBMISSIONS**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. In preparation for the in-depth review of the implementation of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan, COP Decision VIII/8 invited Parties, on a voluntary basis, to provide updates to the information supplied in third National Reports on country-level experiences. Annexed to Decision VIII/8 was a guideline for the preparation of these submissions. In particular, Parties were invited to provide information on:

- (a) the status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), their implementation and updating, and the extent to which biodiversity concerns have been effectively mainstreamed in accordance with Article 6(b);
- (b) the main obstacles to implementation of the Convention at the national level, including: (i) obstacles to the implementation of NBSAPs; (ii) the effective integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors (using as a framework the list of obstacles identified in the Strategic Plan); and (iii) ways and means by which these identified obstacles might be overcome;
- (c) an update on actions taken on reviewing implementation at the national level in response to paragraph 41 of decision V/20;
- (d) the availability of resources, in particular those from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

2. As a result of the request from the Executive Secretary in May 2006 for voluntary submissions, and a reminder notification sent in January 2007, the Secretariat received NBSAPs from 8 Parties. Written responses were received from 23 Parties.

3. Of 23 replies, 13 Parties provided substantive responses on the issues outlined in Decision VIII/8. The remaining 10 provided very brief letters usually providing short summaries

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of current status of NBSAPs or revisions. Only 4 submissions followed the outline provided in the guideline.

4. Through the 23 voluntary submissions provided to the Secretariat, the following information was provided on status of NBSAPs, efforts to revise and update NBSAPs, and reviews of implementation at national levels in response to paragraph 41 of Decision VI/20:

- (a) Two Parties (Dominican Republic and Germany) reported on first NBSAPs under preparation.
- (b) One Party (India) provided information on the on-going process of government approval of the NBSAP.
- (c) Eight Parties (Angola, Australia, China, Czech Republic, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Tunisia, and Zimbabwe) provided information on the process of preparation of the country's first NBSAP and/or its implementation.
- (d) Seven Parties provided information on reviews of their respective NBSAPs or the evaluation of its implementation. Three (Honduras, Hungary and Turkey) indicated that they were *in the process* of evaluating or assessing the implementation of the NBSAP including, in some cases, specific mention of sectoral reviews to assess mainstreaming. Four (Czech Republic, Mexico, Poland and Russia) reported on *completed* evaluations and assessments.
- (e) Five Parties (Czech Republic, Estonia, Mexico, Morocco and Zimbabwe) indicated that they are planning revisions of their NBSAP or a closely related plan. In the case of Estonia, this would be their second revision.
- (f) Four Parties (Australian, China, Lebanon and Poland) provided information on on-going revisions.
- (g) Five Parties (Austria, Estonia, Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden) indicated that they have completed a revision of their NBSAP.

5. In addition to the above, one Party (Brazil) provided information on a set of National Biodiversity Targets for 2010.

6. The annex to the present note contains the submissions from Parties that provided more substantive responses. All submissions have been reproduced in the form and language in which they were provided.

*Annex*  
COMPILATION OF SUBMISSIONS FROM PARTIES

Australia

Austria

Brazil

China

The Czech Republic

The Dominican Republic

Germany

Mexico

Poland

Rwanda

Saint Lucia

Sweden

Tunisia

Zimbabwe



**Australian Government**  
**Department of the Environment and Water Resources**  
**Marine and Biodiversity Division**

**Biodiversity Conservation Branch**

*Facsimile Transmission*

<b>TO: Secretariat of the  Convention on Biological  Diversity  Attention:  Dr Ahmed Djoghlaif  Fax No: 0015 1 514 288 6588</b>	<b>FROM: Ms Amanda Morvell  Facsimile: (61 2) 6274 2505  Phone: (61 2) 6274 2140  (Amanda.morvell@environment.  gov.au  26 March 2007  No of pages (inc cover sheet): 3</b>
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**MESSAGE:**

**Dear Dr Djoghlaif,**

**Please find attached a letter from Dr Conall O'Connell replying to your letter of the 16 May 2006 concerning implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.**

**Apologies for the delayed response to your letter, I trust the information provided is adequate. I will be sending the original copy to you by post..**

**Kind regards**

**Amanda Morvell  
Department of the Environment and Water Resources  
PO Box 787, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia**

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## Australian Government

### Department of the Environment and Water Resources

Ahmed Djoghlaif  
Executive Secretary  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
United Nations Environment Programme  
413 Saint-Jacques Street, Suite 800  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada  
H2Y 1N9

Dear Dr Djoghlaif

Thank you for your letter of 16 May 2006 concerning the planned review and analysis by the Secretariat of all National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans completed to date.

This letter responds to each of the first three points of your letter. The fourth point, which seeks information on the availability of resources for development and implementation of National Biodiversity strategies, is not relevant to Australia.

*Status, implementation and updating of the National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity*

The *National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity* directly stems from Australia's obligations under Article 6 of the Convention. The Strategy was originally released in 1996 following endorsement by the Council of Australian Governments, and included priority actions to 2005. The Strategy's aim is to bridge the gap between current activities and those measures necessary to ensure the effective identification, conservation and ecologically sustainable use of Australia's biological diversity.

In June 2001 the Australian Government reviewed the Strategy, concluding that substantial progress had been made towards achieving its aims but that work remained to be done. The National Objectives and Targets for Biodiversity Conservation 2001 – 2005 were subsequently developed to complement and support achievement of the Strategy's aims.

I am pleased to inform you that Australia's Natural Resource Management Ministerial Council agreed, in May 2006, to review the *National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity*. The review process is now well underway and is scheduled to be finalised in 2008. The revised strategy, when complete, will be publicly available through Australia's CBD Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) site.



Biodiversity concerns are effectively mainstreamed in Australia through their integration into all relevant natural resources management and environmental impact policies and laws. National matters of environmental and biodiversity significance are subject to legislation under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*. Australia has well-developed mechanisms and systems at all levels of government to promote and sustain biodiversity conservation and sustainable use outcomes. The *National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Biodiversity* provides baseline guidance for development and implementation of policy and law to appropriately integrate and mainstream biodiversity issues.

*Obstacles to implementation of the Convention and to mainstreaming*

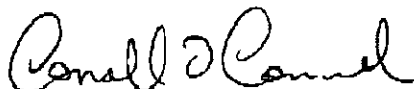
Australia approaches its obligations under the Convention on the basis that implementation should be in accordance with national capacity and capabilities. Through its decisions and programs of work, the Convention continues to provide guidance for policymakers nationally, as Australia works towards a fully integrated natural resources and environment management regime.

There are no substantial institutional obstacles to the implementation of the Convention in Australia. Implementation is carried out through the *National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity* and is subject to broad ranging consultation with key stakeholders and State and Territory governments to ensure their full engagement and participation. Similarly, there are no substantial impediments to mainstreaming biodiversity concerns within national policies and laws.

*Action taken to review national programmes and needs (paragraph 41 of decision V/20)*

The *National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity* is currently under review, as indicated above. The review process is designed to identify new and emerging needs, which will be addressed in accordance with national priorities and available resources.

Yours sincerely



Conall O'Connell  
Deputy Secretary  
Department of the Environment and Water Resources

23 March 2007

## **Information on the development and implementation of the AUSTRIAN National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan**

### **1. Status, implementation and updating, mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns**

In Austria the National Biodiversity Commission is responsible for the "Austrian Implementation Strategy for the Convention on Biological Diversity", adopted by the Austrian Council of Ministers in 1998. Its task is to evaluate, improve and update the strategy to adjust it to new developments and requirements. From 2001 to 2003 a comprehensive two-step evaluation has been carried out by the Federal Environment Agency. At an initial stage, relevant activities were identified, assigned to the measures outlined in the strategy and transferred to a database ("Living Document"), which permitted regular entry of new activities as well as specific research. In a second step the implementation of the strategy itself was evaluated. For this see "Evaluation of the Austrian implementation Strategy for the CBD - Summary" Austria sent it to the CBD-Secretariat in February 2005.

The third step took place under the auspices of the National Biodiversity Commission. The goal was to update the Strategy according to the results of the evaluation and to include "new" decisions and programs of work adopted by the CBD-COPs. The Revised Austrian Biodiversity Strategy is available since 2005 (German only, still not online) and contains objectives and measures in the following main areas:

- Conservation of biodiversity: in-situ, ex-situ, species- and landscape protection, spatial planning, neobiota
- Sustainable use of biodiversity: agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery, tourism and leisure activities, mining, industry, energy, traffic.
- research and monitoring: data collection, monitoring, ecosystem approach
- Cooperation: access and benefit sharing, traditional knowledge, development cooperation.

A brochure, which will be published soon - in German only - is summarizing the main aspects of the Strategy and its evaluation.

The National Biodiversity Commission decided also to develop National Action Plans for the implementation of the Strategy on issues which are of particular importance for the biodiversity in Austria. In 2004 the first National Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species (IAS) was adopted. It includes objectives and measures for priority areas (education and awareness-raising, capacity building, research and monitoring, legal and organisational implementation), identifies the main actors and time lines for implementation as well as lists of invasive, potentially invasive, economically problematic and health-affecting neobiota. A national focal point on IAS has been established to serve as "coordinator" in the implementation of this Action Plan as well as for information exchange on IAS related issues, in particular with neighbouring countries. For certain invasive alien species management plans are established, for example the Asian Longhorn Beetle (*Anoplophora glabripennis*), *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* or *Robinia pseudoacacia*.

### **2. Main obstacles**

- lack of money, lack of time, lack of human resources
- priority of economic interests

- no clear responsibilities due to the distribution of competences among various stakeholders: federal ministries, nine provincial governments, local governments, majors, universities, NGOs, private persons, industry, tourism, etc.
- lack of public awareness and personal commitment - consumer responsibility
- lack of commitment to COP-decisions, Strategies, Action Plans, etc.
- no clear and quantifiable targets, the expression "biological diversity" is very abstract.
- diverging opinions and views among stakeholders
- global trends like climate changes

**3. update on actions:** see item 1

**4. GEF-money:** for Austria as a donor country there is no GEF money available

**5. General comments:**

In June 1996 the National Biodiversity Commission was entrusted by the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family to coordinate and harmonize the numerous activities and programs as well as to promote the flow and exchange of information. This Commission is composed of representatives from administrative departments (Federal Ministries and Provincial authorities), unions and management, science and NGOs. In addition to publishing the First Austrian National Report in 1997, this Commission is also responsible for the Strategy and its evaluation/updating.

Austria is committed to the 2010 target. This target and the ecosystem approach are the overall goals behind the Strategy. The Strategy tries to include biodiversity concerns into all relevant sectors. But the Strategy does not yet include quantifiable targets.

Austria, as a member of the EU, is of course involved in the many EU-activities too. Just to mention the most famous: Natura 2000. The European Commission adopted on 22 May 2006 a Communication which sets out an ambitious policy approach to halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010. In particular, it provides an EU Action Plan which proposes concrete measures and outlines the responsibilities of EU institutions and Member States, respectively. It also specifies indicators to monitor progress, and a timetable for evaluations. It spells out what needs to be done to halt biodiversity loss in the EU and to meet the international commitments to reduce biodiversity worldwide. It also creates an advisory mechanism to help decision-makers make better use of existing knowledge. To view the Communication, visit:

[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/current\\_biodiversity\\_policy/biodiversity\\_com\\_2006/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/current_biodiversity_policy/biodiversity_com_2006/index_en.htm)

The Austrian National Biodiversity Strategy is currently analysed in the course of the EU research project "GoFOR" coordinated by the University of Natural Resources and Applied Life Sciences (BOKU). The project analyses political strategy processes from a governance perspective. Results will be available by the end of 2007.

See: <http://www.boku.ac.at/GoFOR/>



Within the Austrian MOBI-e project a concept for a national biodiversity monitoring system has been developed. The 47 indicators chosen cover a wide range of issues, such as forests, cultural landscape, alps, settlements, waters and the cross section matters species and habitats, nature protection, soil, genetics, fragmentation and awareness. At present there are efforts under way to implement the indicators. Due to the wide range it is necessary to coordinate a great number of units in public administration (federation and provinces) who need to commission various groups carrying out the monitoring.

See: <http://www.umwelt.net.at/article/articleview/48562/1/6914/> (German only)

Another example: in autumn 2006 the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management together with Naturschutzbund and Oesterreichische Bundesforste AG (Austrian Federal Forests) launched an awareness raising campaign to protect the 111 most important Austrian animals as key species of the relatively high biodiversity in Austria. See: <http://www.naturschutzbund.at/ueberleben/> (survival). Moreover, the Austrian Federal Forests as the largest natural landscape managers of the country (they manage 10% of the surface: forests, meadows, wetlands and their fauna) have a great responsibility for preserving the biological diversity. In order to work towards the objectives of the Convention on Biodiversity and the 2010 target, they have developed a 5-year Biodiversity Programme in addition to the nature conservation programmes that they have been implementing for many years. Thereby, the focus of the Austrian Federal Forests is on supporting a wide variety of projects on their forest surfaces, awareness-building measures for employees and for the public, sustainable utilisation of the potentials offered by biological diversity, implementation of special nature conservation projects for threatened species and types of landscape, collaboration with stakeholder groups, especially environmental NGOs, and measurability of the projects. As a tool for measurement, the Austrian Federal Forests have developed the Sustainability Balanced Scorecard (SBSC - management instrument to illustrate and control the areas economy, man/society, and nature) with special biodiversity indicators. Until the year 2010, the status of biological diversity is to be maintained or improved. The current status is measured by the indicators in the SBSC. In the SBSC, the indicators are broken down into the areas nature conservation, forestry, hunting, fishery, and natural space management. Examples of the indicators are the share of dead wood in the forest, afforestation in terms of numbers per species of tree and shrub planted, the presentation of game ecology concepts taking corridors and networking possibilities into account, and the kilometre/hectare count. <http://www.bundesforste.at/>

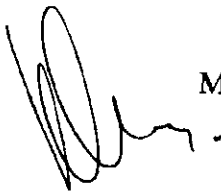
see also: <http://www.biodiv.at> (CHM)

Vienna, 22 January 2007

N. 02/2007

The Consulate General of Brazil in Montreal presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and has the honour of forward the document CONABIO Resolution nr. 3 of 21 December 2006, concerning National Biodiversity Targets for 2010.

The Consulate General of Brazil avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity the assurances of its highest consideration.



Montreal, March 12, 2007.

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**MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT  
SECRETARIAT OF BIODIVERSITY AND FORESTS  
DIRECTORATE FOR CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY  
NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY COMMISSION – CONABIO**

SCEN Trecho 2 -Edifício Sede do IBAMA -Bloco H -70818-900 -Brasília/DF

Fone: (61) 4009-9567, Fax: (61) 4009-9594, e-mail: [conabio@mma.gov.br](mailto:conabio@mma.gov.br) <http://www.mma.gov.br/conabio>

**CONABIO Resolution n<sup>o</sup>. 3 of 21 December 2006**

*Concerning National Biodiversity  
Targets for 2010*

The National Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO), exercising the legal authority conferred by Decree 4,703 of 21 May 2003, and in light of the provisions of Article 10 of the Annex to Administrative Order 153 of 23 June 2004 of the Ministry of the Environment, and

Recalling the commitments made by Brazil under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), ratified by Legislative Decree 2 of 3 February 1994 and promulgated by Decree 2,519 of March 1998.

Recalling the requests to Contracting Parties to establish national targets for the reduction of the rate of loss of biodiversity linked to the global targets defined in the CBD Strategic Plan for 2010 (decision VI/26 of the Conference of the Parties), the Framework of Goals and Targets (decisions VII/30 and VIII/15) and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9), and

Recalling decision VII/15 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity concerning the framework for monitoring implementation of the achievement of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work, and

Recalling Articles 2 to 6 of Decree 4,703 of 21 May 2003 which assigned coordination of the implementation of the provisions of the CBD in Brazil to CONABIO;

Resolves:

Art. 1: To adopt the set of National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 contained in the attached table.

Art. 2: This decision will enter into force on the date of its publication.

**JOÃO PAULO RIBEIRO CAPOBIANCO**  
Secretary for Biodiversity and Forests  
President of CONABIO

**Table of National Biodiversity Targets for 2010 and their relationship to the global targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity**

National Target	National 2010 Biodiversity Targets	Framework of CBD goals, targets and indicators (decisions VII/30 and VIII/15)	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) target (decision VI/9)
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**National Biodiversity Policy Component 1 – Knowledge of biodiversity - (GSPC Focal Area A)**

Target 1.1	An expanded and accessible list of formally described species of Brazilian plants and vertebrates, and of invertebrates and micro-organisms, these possibly selectively developed, in the form of permanent databases		Target 1
Target 1.2	National Taxonomy Programme established, aiming at a 50% increase in scientific records with an emphasis on new species descriptions		Target 15
Target 1.3	Virtual Brazilian Biodiversity Institute created and the expansion of the Biodiversity Research Programme (PPBio) from Amazonia and the Caatinga to the remaining biomes in order to increase availability of information on biodiversity		

**National Biodiversity Policy Component 2 -- Conservation of biodiversity (Focal areas 1 and 4 of the CDB framework of goals and targets)**

*Objective 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes*

Target 2.1	At least 30% of the Amazon biome and 10% of the remaining biomes and the coastal and marine zone effectively conserved through protected areas within the National Conservation Area System (SNUC)	Target 1.1	Target 4
Target 2.2	Protection of biodiversity guaranteed in at least 2/3 of the Priority Areas for Biodiversity by means of SNUC Protected Areas, Indigenous Lands, and <i>Quilombola</i> Territories	Target 1.2	Target 5
Target 2.3	Temporary or permanent no-fishing zones, to protect fish stocks and integrated with protected areas, comprising 10% of the marine zone		

*Objective 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity*

Target 2.4	All species officially recognized as threatened with extinction in Brazil the object of action plans and active advisory groups	Target 2.1	Target3
Target 2.5	100% of threatened species effectively conserved in protected areas	Target 2.2	Target 7
Target 2.6	25% reduction in the annual rate of increase of threatened species of fauna on the National List and De-listing of 25% of species currently on the National List		
Target 2.7	A preliminary national-level assessment of the conservation status of all known plant and vertebrate species and a selective assessment of invertebrates		Target 2
Target 2.8	60% of threatened plant species conserved in <i>ex situ</i> collections and 10% of threatened plant species included in recovery and restoration programmes		Target 8
Target 2.9	60% of migratory species are the object of action plans and 30% of these have conservation programmes implemented		

*Objective 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity*

Target 2.10	70% of the genetic diversity of socio-economically valuable cultivated or exploited wild plant species and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained	Target 3.1	Target 9
Target 2.11	50% of priority species under the Plants for the Future Project conserved <i>in situ</i> and on-farm		
Target 2.12	60% of the genetic diversity of Brazilian wild relatives of cultivated plant species of the ten priority genera effectively conserved <i>in situ</i> and/or <i>ex situ</i>		

*Objective 8. Maintain the capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods*

Target 2.13	Capacity of ecosystems within Priority Areas for Biodiversity to deliver goods and services maintained or increased	Target 8.1	
Target 2.14	Significant increase in actions to support <i>on-farm</i> conservation of the components of agro-biodiversity that ensure maintenance of sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially for local communities and indigenous peoples.	Target 8.2	Target 8

**National Biodiversity Policy Component 3 – Sustainable use of the components of biodiversity (CBD focal area 2)**

*Objective 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption*

Target 3.1	30% of non-timber plant products obtained from sustainably managed sources	Target 4.1	Target 7
Target 3.2	Recovery of at least 30% of main fish stocks through participative management and capture control		
Target 3.3	40% of the area in Amazonia under forest management plans certified	Target 4.1	Target 6
Target 3.4	80% of Extractive Reserves and Sustainable Development Reserves benefit from sustainable management of fauna and flora species important for food or economically, with management plans prepared and implemented		
Target 3.5	80% reduction in unsustainable consumption of fauna and flora resources in sustainable development protected areas	Target 4.2	
Target 3.6	No species of wild fauna or flora endangered by international trade in accordance with CITES provisions	Target 4.3	Target 11
Target 3.7	Significant reduction in illegal trade in fauna and flora species within Brazil		
Target 3.8	80% increase in innovation and added value for new biodiversity-based products		
Target 3.9	80% increase in new sustainable uses of biodiversity in medicine and foods leading to marketable products		
Target 3.10	Significant increase in detection, control and repression of bio-piracy		
Target 3.11	Significant increase of investment in studies, projects and research on sustainable use of biodiversity		
Target 3.12	80% increase in the number of patents deriving from components of biodiversity		
Target 3.13	Support of the Commission for Coordination of Ecological and Economic Zoning for the preparation and conclusion of ecological and economic zoning plans for at least 50% of Brazilian states		

**National Biodiversity Policy Component 4 – Monitoring, assessment, prevention and mitigation of impacts on biodiversity (CBD focal area 3)**

*Objective 5. Reduce pressures leading to loss of biodiversity, changes of use and land degradation and unsustainable use of waters*

Target 4.1	100% reduction in the rate of deforestation in the Atlantic Forest biome, 75% in the Amazonian biome and 50% in remaining biomes	Target 5.1	
Target 4.2	Overall reduction of 25% in the number of fires (heat spots) in each biome		
Target 4.3	Creation and consolidation of a systematic and standardized nation-wide biodiversity monitoring network		

*Objective 6. Control threats from alien invasive species*

Target 4.4	Action plans for prevention and control prepared for all species listed under the National Assessment of Alien Invasive Species	Target 6.1	
Target 4.5	Management plans implemented for the control of at least 25 of the principal invasive exotic species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species in Brazil	Target 6.2	Target 10

*Objective 7. Address threats to biodiversity from climate change and pollution*

Target 4.6 Target 4.7	50% of sources of water and soil pollution and their impacts on biodiversity controlled Support to bio-geographic studies to include the predictability of species occurrence associated with potential climate changes using Geographic Information Systems	Target 7.2	
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**National Biodiversity Policy Component 5 – Access to genetic resources, associated traditional knowledge and benefit sharing (CBD focal areas 5 and 6)**

*Objective 9. Maintain the socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities*

Target 5.1	All public policies relevant to traditional knowledge implemented in accordance with Article 8(j) of the CBD	Target 9.1	
Target 5.2	Knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and traditional communities protected		
Target 5.3	100% of scientific and general publications deriving from access to traditional knowledge identify the origin of the traditional knowledge		
Target 5.4	100% of cases of access to traditional knowledge include prior informed consent, obligatory sharing of knowledge generated and sharing of benefits		

*Objective 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits deriving from the utilization of genetic resources*

Target 5.5	Access and benefit sharing legislation, consistent with the CBD, approved by the National Congress and implemented and 100% of access and shipment activities conform to national legislation	Target 10.1	
Target 5.6	Benefits resulting from commercial utilization of genetic resources effectively shared fairly and equitably in support of biodiversity conservation	Target 10.2	
Target 5.7 Target 5.8	100% of applications for patents on inventions of products or processes deriving from access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge include identification of origin and proof of authorized access Sharing of benefits in accordance with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture implemented in Brazil		

**National Biodiversity Policy Component 6 – Education, public awareness, information and outreach on biodiversity (GSPC focal area D)**

Target 6.1	Inclusion of the importance of biological diversity and the need for its conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing in communication, education and public awareness programmes		Target 14
Target 6.2	Increased access to high quality information on conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits of biodiversity		
Target 6.3	Establishment and strengthening of action networks for the conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits of biodiversity		Target 16

**National Biodiversity Policy Component 7 – Increased legal and institutional capacity for biodiversity management (CBD focal area 7)***Objective 11. Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention*

Target 7.1	New and additional financial resources, from public and private, domestic and international sources obtained and available for use in Brazil making possible the effective implementation of its commitments to the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20	Target 11.1	
Target 7.2	Implementation of initiatives that promote the transfer to Brazil of environmentally sustainable technologies developed in other countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16		
Target 7.3	Promotion of the exchange and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies between developing countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16		

**中华人民共和国国家环境保护总局**  
**STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ADMINISTRATION**  
 115 Xizhimennei, Nanxiaojie, Beijing 100035, the People's Republic of China

**FACSIMILE SHEET**

Date: Mar. 1, 2007	No. of Pages: 3
To: Secretariat of the Convention on Biodiversity	From:
Name: Mr. Ahmad Djoghlaif	Name: Ms. Zhang Jieqing
Dept.: Executive Secretary	Dept.: International Cooperation
Tel/Fax: +1 514 288 6588	Tel/Fax: +86 10-6655 6513

Subject: The Submission of the Development and Implementation of China's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

Dear Mr. Djoghlaif,

I am writing with reference to the Notification dated January 12, 2007 (No.2007-004) from the Secretariat of the Convention to remind the Parties to submit the above-mentioned NBSAPs.

Please kindly find attached the views and experiences on the development, status, and the implementation of NBSAPs by China for your consideration and analysis.

Also please be confirmed again that China strongly supports the implementation of the Convention, and SEPA would like to make due contributions to the process.

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Sincerely yours,



Ms. Zhang Jieqing  
 Director, Division of International Organizations  
 Dept. of International Cooperation, SEPA  
 National Focal Point to CBD and CPB



## **Development and Implementation of China's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**

### **I. Development**

1. Under the leadership of China's Coordination Group for the implementation of the *Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)*, the *Action Plan for Biodiversity Protection in China* was developed in 1993, which is now being updated;

2. The Coordination Group completed a *Research Report on China's Biodiversity Protection* in 1998.

### **II. Implementation**

Since the development of the *Action Plan for Biodiversity Protection in China*, the Chinese government has done extensive work with effective achievements. Biodiversity in China is now under comprehensive and systematic protection and the trend of deteriorating ecological environment is basically curbed.

The Chinese government has successively promulgated such laws and regulations as the *Environmental Protection Law*, *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Wildlife*, *Forest Law*, *Grassland Law*, *Law of the People's Republic of China on Water and Soil Conservation*, *Law of the People's Republic of China on the Entry and Exit Animal and Plant Quarantine*, *Animal Husbandry Law*, *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Nature Reserves*, *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Administration of Import and Export of Endangered Wild Animals and Plants*, *Regulations on the Protection of Wild Medicine Resources*, *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Implementation of the Protection of Terrestrial Wildlife*, *Regulations of the People's Republic of China for the Protection of Wild Aquatic Animals*, *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Wild Plants Protection*. A comparatively well-developed legal system has been in place. The Chinese government has also developed and carried out such programs as *Action Plan for Biodiversity Protection in China*, *National Plan for Eco Construction*, *National Guidelines for Eco Conservation*, *Plan for Construction of National Key Eco Function Zones*,

*National Plan for Nature Reserves Development Development, Plan for Building Seven Major Agricultural Systems, Six Key Forestry Programs, National Plan for Conservation and Utilization of Biological Species Resources, National Program for the Development of Marine Economy and conservation of germ plasm.* By the end of 2005, China had established 2,349 nature reserves of various kinds at all levels with a total area of 1.5 million km<sup>2</sup>, or 15% of China's total land territory. Among them, 265 are national nature reserves covering an area of 894,000 km<sup>2</sup>. These efforts lead to the formation of a primary national network of nature reserves featuring good diversity, rational location and sound functions.



THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC  
Department for the International Conservation of Biodiversity  
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Ms. Jana Brozova (CBD NFP),  
tel: +420 267 122 375, fax: +420 267 126 375, e-mail: Jana\_Brozova@env.cz

Prague, 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2007

**THE CZECH REPUBLIC SUBMISSION to the Notification No. 2007-004 - the VOLUNTARY report on the views and experiences on the development, status and implementation of NBSAP**

**Part 1. Status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans**

This section will serve to give a brief overview of the status and scope of your country's biodiversity strategies and action plans.

*Identification*

(a) Please provide the title and date of adoption for your country's:

o Original national biodiversity strategy and action plan

National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic, approved by the Government Resolution No. 620/2005, adopted on 25 May 2005

• The English translation was done in November 2005, the whole strategy was published in March 2006 and then distributed

o Updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan (if applicable)

not applicable

o Any sub-national biodiversity strategies and action plans (if applicable)

not applicable

(b) If any of these documents are available on the internet, please provide the website address.

Czech version: <http://chm.nature.cz/cooperation/fol362718>

English version: <http://chm.nature.cz/cooperation/fol362718> (change languages from Czech to English)

*Scope*

(a) If biodiversity strategies and action plans have been updated since first adopted, what updates were made and why? (i.e., were the updates made in response to new guidance generated by the Conference of the Parties since the national biodiversity strategy and action plan was first developed, or put in place for another reason?);

no updates - it was created for the first time

(b) Does the most recent version of your biodiversity strategy and action plan address all of the major thematic areas and cross-cutting issues of the Convention relevant to your country and national priorities? (See list A). List here any major issues not covered, and briefly explain why each issue is not considered in existing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

• Island biodiversity - the Czech Republic does not have a sea - it is not a priority for us

• Marine and coastal biodiversity - as we do not have a sea and therefore there are no islands in the CR

- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation - the topic is mentioned but not as the main one - it is not as a chapter; other topics are as chapters
- Impact assessment - see GSPC
- Liability and redress - see GSPC
- Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices - there are no indigenous peoples in the Czech Republic in the sense of the CBD, there are some "local people"- as people living in the region for a very long time- is covered by the "mountain biodiversity" chapter.

(c) Does the most recent version of your available biodiversity strategy and action plan include national targets and indicators? Are these consistent with the framework for monitoring implementation of the Convention and achievement of the 2010 target? Please append a list of these.

Yes, there is a chapter called Identification and Monitoring which deals with the topic (very well done). There was a thorough study in 2006 dealing with indicators for the evaluation of the Strategy. More information can be found in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> National report. No new indicators developed yet than those mentioned in the report.

*NB. Parties can refer to their third national reports if they have already provided information on NBSAP targets and indicators, and are asked only to give updates here if new targets/indicators have been developed since the report was completed.*

## **Part 2. Development of national biodiversity strategies and action plans**

In this section, you are asked to provide a brief description of the methodology followed in developing (and, if applicable, in updating) the above biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Your response can be in the form of a narrative answer.

Please include in your answer information on: + page 15 of the NBSAP

- Which institution(s) took the lead in preparing the NBSAP;

The Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic (MOE), the Department for the International Conservation of Biodiversity in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture

- Whether, and which, guidelines were used;

No guidelines, we took the European Community Biodiversity Strategy as a guide and the CBD "purple guide book"... and adjust both on our national level

- Whether, and how, different sectors and stakeholders (including local and indigenous communities) were involved in the process;

All departments of the MOE were asked to send comments to all 4 drafts of this Strategy. Universities, Scientific institutions, Research Institutions, NGOs and other Ministries were involved either in the process of writing or in the process of revising and comments.

Department of Public Relations, Department of Environmental Economics, Department of Environmental Hazards, Department of Financial Tools in Nature and Landscape Protection, Department of Specially Protected Areas, Department of International Conservation of Biodiversity, Department of Landscape and Forest Ecology, Department of Water Protection, Department of Geology, Department of Ecology of Settlements and Inhabitants, Department

of Global Relations, Department of Strategies, Department of Climate Change were involved.

**The Ministry of Agriculture** of the Czech Republic (MoA) was the main partner mainly in the field of agriculture, genetic resources and forestry. The document was submitted for the Government approval in cooperation with them.

**The Institute of Botany of the Czech Academy of Science** - its experts were in the team of authors or co-authors or consultants as well as the **Institute of Biology of Vertebrates of the Academy of Science of the Czech Republic** and the **Faculty of Science of the Czech Republic**.

**The Research Institute of Animal Production (RIAP)** prepared the chapter dealing with the ABS and genetic resources with a help from the **Research Institute of Crop Production (RICP)** provided data about plant genetic resources.

**The Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic (ANCLP CR)** was the main partner for this project. Many experts in the nature conservation became "authors, co-authors or consultants".

**The Czech Committee for the CBD**, as an advisory Committee for implementation of the CBD in the Czech Republic, was informed about the process of preparation of the Strategy and was invited to comment the Strategy in many phases. Members of the Committee contributed to the development of the NBSAP through individual consultations or as co-authors of different chapters.

**NGO groups** - there were two meetings with NGO to consult the Strategy during its preparation

The issues of indigenous and local communities is not relevant in our country

o Whether, and what, financial or technical support was received;

Money from the special fund at the MOE for the support of implementation of the MEAs was given for this purpose. It was mainly on honoraria for authors, co-authors, or consultants and for printing and publication of the NBSAP out.

o The principal advantages and limitations of the methodology followed.

Not big

o Timelines and financing issues.

First kick-off meeting was in February 2004 and Government approved the Material in May 2005. From November 2005 the material was finalized by authors and was given for comments to other ministerial departments and later to other ministries.

■ 5 February 2004	first kick-off meeting
■ March 2004	1 <sup>st</sup> drafts
■ 3 May 2004	2 <sup>nd</sup> drafts
■ May 2004	first meeting with NGO
■ June 2004	comments from the CBD Committee and NGO
■ July 2004	3 <sup>rd</sup> drafts

- **August 2004** detailed meeting of MOE with all authors clarify many things
- **September 2004** 4<sup>th</sup> - final drafts
- **8. October 2004** second NGO meeting (public consultation)
- **November 2004** internal ministerial commenting procedure
- **January 2005** last changes, final comments
- **February 2005** last changes, final comments
- **March 2005** cross-ministerial commenting procedure
- **April 2005** acceptances of comments from 17 ministries
- **May 2005** preparation of the material for Government approval
- **28 May 2005** Government meeting, Strategy approved

*Appendices:*

If your country has developed its own guidelines for developing and/or updating national biodiversity strategies and action plans, or has prepared reports on the NBSAP process, please append these to your report.

No such guidelines

Please append a list of groups that were involved in the preparation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, including an indication of the type of group (NGO, government, private sector, etc.) and the extent of their involvement.

**Bullets - the main author - coming from the organization**

Chapter	Main/Lead author, co-authors, consultants from:
In situ conservation	MoE, Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic (ANCLP CR)
Invasive alien species	ANCLP CR, Institute of Botany of the Czech Republic
Ex-situ conservation	ANCLP, MOE, , ZOOs,
Gene banks	RIAP, CIRP
ABS	ANLCP CR, The Research Institute of Animal Production (RIAP), Research Institute of Crop Production (CIRP)
Ecosystem Approach	ANCLP CR
Research	Institute of botany, Institute of Animal Physiology and Genetics of Czech Academy of Science, CIRP, Institute of Entomology, Forest Faculty of the Czech Agriculture University - ecology department, Agronomic faculty of the same un., ANCLP CR, The Forestry and Game Management Research Institute in Strnady
Identification, Monitoring	ANCLP CR, Czech Ornithological Society, Institute of Vertebrate Biology, Sagittaria, t.c., Institute of Landscape Ecology
Information exchange	ANLCP CR, MOE
CEPA	MOE, PAVUCINA ,STEP - NGOs in the CEPA field
Agriculture	ANCLP CR, Ministry of Agriculture(MOA), MOE, Administrations of the Protected Landscape

	Areas, Research Institute of Agricultural Economics,
Forests	ANCL CR, The Silva Tarouca Research Institute for Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, MOA
Grassland Ecosystems	Faculty of Science of the Charles University in Prague
Inland Water Ecosystems	Institute for Environmental Policy, o.p.s., Institute of Botany of the Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, Botanical Faculty of the University of South Bohemia – the Department of ecology and hydrobiology, Hydrobiological Institute of the Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, ENKI, o.p.s, T.G.Masaryk Water Research Institute, Institute of Entomology, MOE, Czech Ramsar Committee,
Mountain Biodiversity	Institute for Environmental Policy, o.p.s., Authority of the Krkonose National Park, Faculty of Science of the Olomouc University, MOE, ANLCP CR, Faculty of Science,
Regional Policy and Spatial Planning	ANLCP CR, Ministry for the Regional Development, MOE
Transport	ANLCP CR, Ministry of Transport, Evernia, Road and Motorway Directorate of the Czech Republic,
Energy	MOE, Ministry of the Industry and Business
Biodiversity and Tourism	MOE, Ministry for the Regional Development, Authority of the Krkonose National Park
Biodiversity and Climate Change	Czech Hydrometeorological Institute, MOE, University of Hradec Králové
International Cooperation	ANLCP CR, MOE

*NB. If this information is already available (e.g., in the NBSAP itself, or in an accompanying report) please simply refer to those documents.*

### **Part 3. Evaluation of implementation**

In this section, Parties are asked to review progress made in implementation, based on the framework provided by their own national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Progress should be considered in terms of concrete outcomes, with Parties asking, for each element identified under their national biodiversity strategy and action plan: To what degree has implementation helped to achieve national biodiversity priorities?

The Strategy "lives" for a short time and it is too early to evaluate the implementation. This first phase includes the forcing for mentioning our strategy in other sectoral materials. The Action Plan for the Inland Water Ecosystems is in preparation and has to be finalized this year. There is going to be revision of the State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Program this year, which would serve as the Action Plan for In situ biodiversity conservation.

The thorough survey for indicators was carried out in 2006 in order to start preparation of the Indicators action plan. The indicators chapter is also very important one. The indicators necessary for the Strategy evaluation are proposed, according to the CBD focal areas and the proposed indicators at the CBD and EU level.

There were a lot of presentations about the Strategy, a lot of articles in newspapers informing and presenting the - the last one in teacher's CEPA newspaper called "Bedrnik", the information sharing is running and people are aware about our NBSAP.

Review of national programs - there is the review of the State nature conservation and landscape convention program, the Strategy is involved in it.

Strategy as a unique document is also taken into account eg. in agri-environmental programs etc).

After a year the Strategy was officially published, the MOE will ask other ministries how do they implement the Strategy - mainly - how do they take into consideration the goals from the Strategy into their programs, plans, strategies and other policy material - this will also be the main feature of evaluation of implementation in the near future. More and further steps will follow

Options for demonstrating concrete outcomes include, but are not limited to:

- Using the global framework indicators adopted by decision VII/30;
- Using indicators developed nationally, as called for in decision VII/8
- Citing specific legislation, regulations or national strategies developed in response to specific elements.

Parties should pay particular attention to identifying obstacles or challenges encountered in implementation, as this forms the basis for completing part 5 of the report.

Although Parties are free to structure their report as they see fit, one option is to present information on progress in implementation in a table, such as follows:

It is too early for evaluation such this, we do not have "such elements"

where:

- "Elements" might correspond to specific goals or targets, objectives, activities or other organizational category, depending on the structure of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan under review.
- "Status of implementation" provides information on the extent to which the element has been implemented. Parties may wish to use process indicators to measure state of implementation, such as whether a budget line exists for this element, staff have been assigned, etc.
- "Outcome" corresponds, wherever possible, to concrete evidence of progress, as explained above.
- "Obstacles" include challenges specific (though not necessarily unique) to this element. Obstacles might include, but not be limited to, those identified in the Strategic Plan (presented in List B).

#### **Part 4. Integration of biodiversity concerns -**

For evaluating such integration ... we need more time for the NBSAP, one year is not enough from our point of view.

Parties are asked to review whether biodiversity concerns are being effectively integrated into relevant sectors. Integration can be considered in terms of:

- Other sectors besides the environment, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mining, finance, trade and industry;

slowly, but going

- Other national and sub-national programmes and strategies, including Poverty Reduction Strategy

Papers, national reports on implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, National Development Plans, National Plans to Combat Desertification, and others;



We try to increase the biodiversity aspects in the Official Development Assistance Projects, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, National Plans to Combat Desertification are not relevant in our country.

o Other convention processes besides the Convention on Biological Diversity, such as the four other biodiversity-related conventions (CITES, CMS, Ramsar, WHC), the Rio conventions (UNCCD, UNFCCC) and others.

We are in close contact with other NFP, they are well informed about the process of NBSAP, the Ramsar NFP, together with the Czech Ramsar Committee is currently working on preparation of the Inland Water Action Plan. Activities among the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable use of Carpathians (Carpathian Convention), CBD and the Ramsar Convention are running also very good.

As in reviewing implementation, progress made in integration should be considered in terms of concrete outcomes for achieving the priorities of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan. (See part 3 for some ideas of how to measure outcomes).

## **Part 5. Ways and means**

### *Success stories and lessons learned*

Parties are invited to share any success stories and lessons learnt in overcoming obstacles to the development, implementation, cross-sectoral integration, evaluation and/or update of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, specifically for the information of other Parties and of the

Conference of the Parties as it seeks to update guidance on these processes.

No matter what are relations with other ministries, you have to involve them in the preparation process from the beginning.

Specific mention of factors that facilitated NBSAP processes would be particularly useful. For example,

See the National Biodiversity Strategy, page 15

- Technical or financial support received
- Political mandates and national priorities
- Facilitating legal frameworks
- Engagement of civil society and the private sector. – see above

Parties may also wish to comment on whether the framework for monitoring implementation of the

Convention and achievement of the 2010 target was useful in developing national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in prioritizing appropriate actions for implementation.

All goals and targets are directed towards achieving the 2010 Target as agreed by representatives of individual countries, they are fully in line with this target. In spite of this, most of them go beyond this milestone.

### *Needs for further support*

In light of the review process (reported on in Parts 3 and 4), Parties are asked to consider what resources they would need in order to overcome obstacles to implementation of NBSAPs, and obstacles to the integration of biodiversity concerns into other sectors. These needs might include, but need not be limited to, technical support from developed countries.

Please be specific in your response, and prioritize those needs that will make the greatest difference to implementation and integration.

- **The political will** - The political importance of biodiversity and its conservation not a thing which costs money but as a daily habit...
- **Money** - more financial resources to carry out more projects - as set in one goal of the NBSAP...
- **Persuasion** of other ministries that "nature and biodiversity" is not only ours -as MOE - but that they also have their responsibility...
- More **people** involved in the very wide and complicated process of the CBD language and actions. Learning by doing is nice but in the CBD is very hard, because the language is not always very clear...as it is a global convention, the projection and adjustment for the local conditions and prioritization must be done which also takes time...
- Bigger involvement of the NGOs in these "theoretical projects"...



**SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO DE MEDIO AMBIENTE  
Y RECURSOS NATURALES**  
**Subsecretaría de Estado de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad**

• 00990

“Año de la Generación de Empleos”

Santo Domingo, D. N.  
Junio 05, 2006

Señor  
**Ahmed Djoghlaif**  
Secretario Ejecutivo  
Convención sobre Diversidad Biológica  
Su despacho

Ref: SCBD/ITS/DC/MC/54828

Distinguido señor Secretario:

Cortésmente nos dirigimos a usted en ocasión de saludarle y la vez acusar recibo de su notificación de referencia mediante la cual nos solicita remitir a la mayor brevedad posible la Estrategia y Plan de acción sobre la Diversidad Biológica en la República Dominicana.

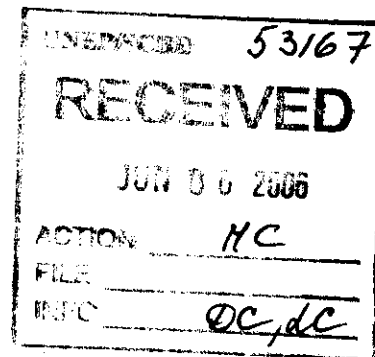
Como le expresáramos en nuestra comunicación No. 00097 d/f 23 de Enero 2006, la República Dominicana no cuenta aún con la estrategia y Plan de acción, por lo que le anexamos un documento donde se trazan los lineamientos para la elaboración de los mismos.

Es importante destacar que en la actualidad estamos trabajando en la formulación de estos instrumentos de conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad, para lo que hemos llevado a cabo dos talleres técnicos. Le aseguramos la remisión de una versión preliminar tan pronto esté disponible.

Sin otro particular por el momento, queda de usted,

Atentamente,

*Angel Darieris Santana*  
Lic. Angel Darieris Santana  
Subsecretario de Estado de  
Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad.



ADS/mkg

Avenida Máximo Gómez esquina Reyes Católicos, Antigua Cementera  
Tel. 809-472-4204 Fax: 809- 472-4012 correo electrónico: [areasprotegidas@medaambiente.gov.do](mailto:areasprotegidas@medaambiente.gov.do)



SECRETARIA DE ESTADO  
DE MEDIO AMBIENTE Y RECURSOS NATURALES  
SUB-SECRETARIA DE ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS Y BIODIVERSIDAD  
DIRECCIÓN DE BIODIVERSIDAD Y VIDA SILVESTRE

DESARROLLO DE UNA ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL DE CONSERVACIÓN  
Y USO SOSTENIBLE DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD Y PLAN DE ACCIÓN  
PARA LA REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

**Antecedentes**

El Convenio de Naciones Unidas sobre Diversidad Biológica fue firmado por el Estado Dominicano el 5 de junio de 1992 durante la celebración de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo, "Cumbre de la Tierra", en Río de Janeiro, Brasil, y ratificado por el Congreso Nacional el 6 de diciembre de 1996 ¿?. (Número de Resolución 25-96). Este Convenio tiene como objetivo la conservación de la diversidad biológica, la utilización sostenible de sus componentes, y la participación justa y equitativa en los beneficios que se deriven de la utilización de los recursos genéticos. El Artículo 6 del referido convenio manda a los países Partes a la elaboración de una Estrategia Nacional de Conservación y Uso sostenible de la Biodiversidad.

El país posee los siguientes instrumentos legales internacionales y nacionales que promueven la conservación y el uso sostenible de la diversidad biológica:

- ◆ Convenio de Naciones Unidas sobre la Diversidad Biológica, ratificado el 5 de diciembre del 1996.
- Ley General de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales, No. 64-00, del 18 de agosto del 2000.
- ◆ Ley Sectorial de Áreas Protegidas, No. 202, del 30 de julio del 2004
- ◆ Protocolo de Cartagena sobre la Seguridad de la Biotecnología, promulgado por el Poder Ejecutivo mediante Resolución Número 10-06

## Contexto

La República Dominicana ocupa aproximadamente la dos terceras partes de la isla Española para un área total de superficie de 48,730 Km.<sup>2</sup>, ocupando Haití el otro tercio de la isla que es la segunda en tamaño de las Antillas.

La isla presenta una gran diversidad y un alto endemismo. Se estima aproximadamente 5,600 especies de plantas vasculares con un 36% de endemismo, mientras que su fauna de vertebrados es la más diversa de las Antillas, conformada por 631 especies distribuidas de la siguiente manera:

Especies	Cantidad	% de endemismo
Peces fluviales	70	33
Anfibios	60	97
Reptiles	141	83
Aves	254	17.5
Mamíferos	47	12

La Diversidad Biológica en República Dominicana. DED, WWF-US, 1990.

**DELSI y Nelson (actualizar)**

### Importancia a nivel global

Diversos factores han producido como resultado la destrucción y fragmentación de hábitat

La presión que ejerce la actividad humana sobre los componentes de la diversidad biológica,

### Marco Conceptual

La presión que ejerce la actividad humana sobre los componentes de la diversidad biológica ha dado como resultado la destrucción y fragmentación de hábitat, y por ende la reducción de la biodiversidad.

### Lineamientos Estratégicos:

• **Proteger y conservar los diferentes componentes de la diversidad biológica,**

1. Ecosistemas (forestales, dulceacuicola, marinos)

Conservación *In situ* (Áreas Protegidas)

Conservación *Ex situ*

2. Especies

Conservación de Especies Amenazadas

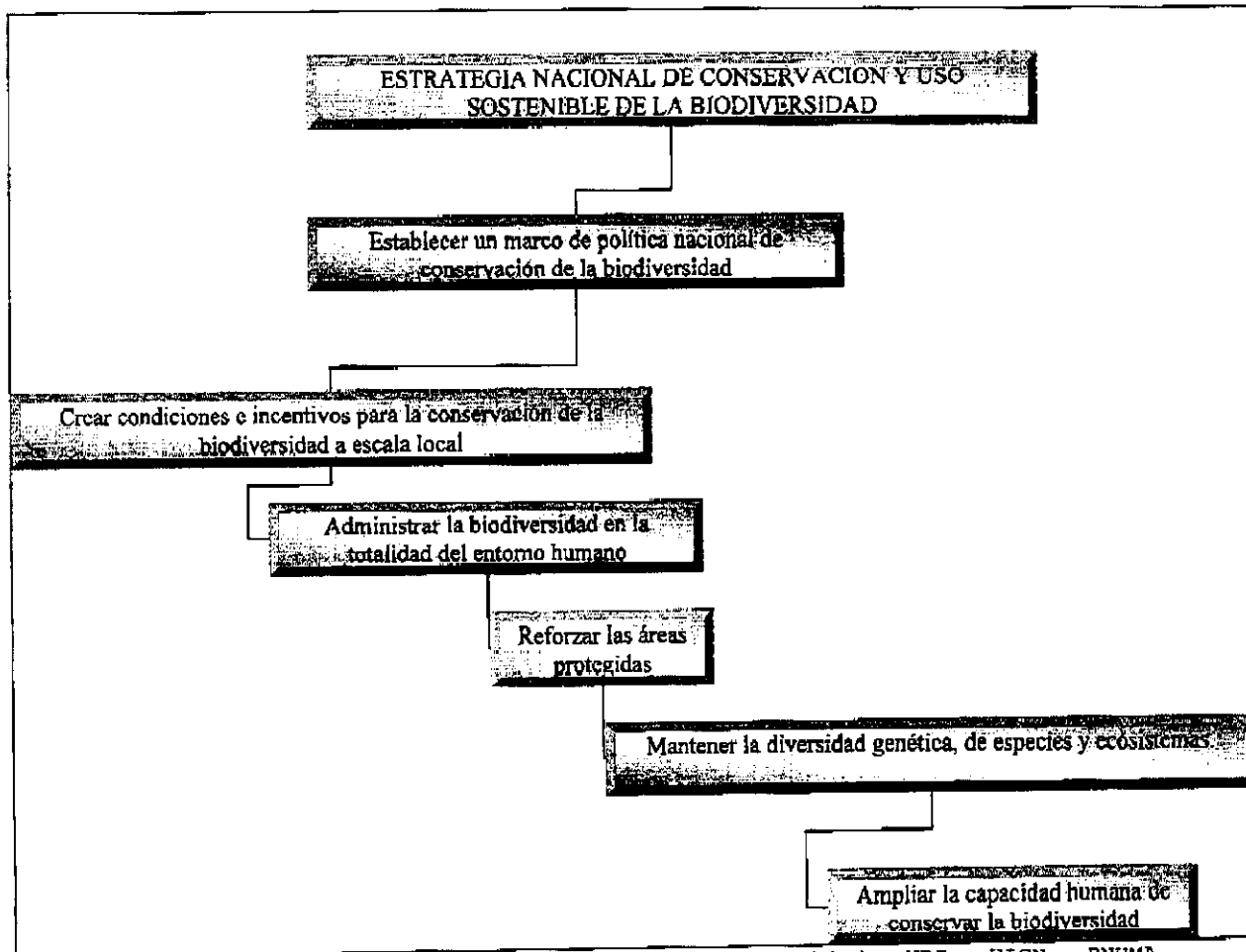
Control de Especies Exóticas

3. Genes

Recursos Genéticos

## Seguridad de la Biotecnología (Bioseguridad)

- **Valorar los componentes de la biodiversidad,**
  1. Aspectos socioeconómicos de la biodiversidad, incluyendo el aspecto de genero
  2. Uso de la biodiversidad
  
- **Manejo de la Información**
  1. Educación
  2. Promover la conciencia y participación del público,
  3. Fomentar el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad
  4. Conocimientos tradicionales y culturales
  
- **Aspectos socioeconómicos**
- **Coordinación Intersectorial (Política intersectoriales)**
- **Disposiciones legales y administrativas**



Adaptado de la Estrategia Global para la Biodiversidad. WRI, UICN, PNUMA, incónsulta FAO, UNESCO. 1992

## **Objetivo General**

Establecer un marco coherente de políticas nacionales y sectoriales orientadas a la protección y conservación de la biodiversidad, con la finalidad de contribuir a elevar la calidad de la vida humana y reducir la pobreza.

## **Objetivos específicos**

- Elaborar un marco de política nacional que promueva la protección, conservación y el uso sostenible de los recursos biológicos y el mantenimiento de la biodiversidad.
- Integrar la evaluación para la conservación y el uso sostenible en los procesos nacionales de adopción de decisiones dentro de los planes, programas y políticas sectoriales o intersectoriales.
- Crear condiciones e incentivos para una conservación efectiva por parte de las comunidades locales.
- Fortalecer la capacidad humana, Institucional y legal para conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad.
- Fortalecer los mecanismos de conservación (áreas protegidas e instalaciones ex situ), uso sostenible y manejo de la biodiversidad.
- Establecer campaña de concienciación pública para divulgar información sobre la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica (CDB).
- Establecer un mecanismo de intercambio de información sobre la biodiversidad.

## **Entre las actividades para lograr estos objetivos están:**

1. Recopilar información sobre los componentes de la diversidad biológica (distribución y abundancia de especies) y su posición con respecto a la protección, conservación, y uso sostenible como plataforma para monitorear la efectividad de las estrategias nacionales y planes de acción.
2. Identificar vacíos existentes en el inventario y los conocimientos actuales de la biodiversidad.
3. Identificar aquellos componentes de la diversidad biológica que están bajo amenaza.

4. Identificar actividades con potenciales impactos adversos sobre la conservación y uso sostenible de la diversidad biológica.
5. Identificar beneficios económicos que resultarían de la conservación y uso sostenible de la diversidad biológica.
6. Identificar incentivos, desincentivos e incentivos perversos relacionados a la conservación y uso sostenible de la diversidad biológica.
7. Identificar medidas apropiadas para lograr la conservación y uso sostenible de diversidad biológica tales como prácticas agrícolas (como conservación y protección de suelos).
8. Elaborar una página electrónica conteniendo la información existente sobre la biodiversidad nacional para el establecimiento del Mecanismo de Intercambio de Información (CHM).

#### **Descripción del proceso**

1. El proceso de creación de la Estrategia de conservación y Uso Sostenible de la Biodiversidad y el Plan de Acción será consultivo y participativo a través de los talleres cuyos participantes incluirán representantes de instituciones gubernamentales, No gubernamentales, universidades, comunidades y otras organizaciones del sector privado.
2. Estos talleres se enfocarán en la identificación y análisis de amenazas, restricciones, desafíos y oportunidades con relación a la conservación y al uso sostenible de la biodiversidad. Se tocarán temas referentes a la legislación, marco institucional, participación y concienciación pública y aspectos económicos para la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad.
3. La realización de un taller nacional para revisar el documento y asegurar la participación de los interesados en la producción del borrador final.
4. Se implementará el Mecanismo de facilitación (CHM) del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica en cumplimiento del Artículo 17 del CDB, mediante la creación de la página electrónica con información confiable sobre la biodiversidad en el país. Esta página electrónica tendrá un enlace con la página de la Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.  
[http://www.ceiba.gov.do/2004/index\\_esp.html](http://www.ceiba.gov.do/2004/index_esp.html).



5. Implementar campaña de concienciación pública para divulgar información sobre la conservación y uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y del Convenio sobre Diversidad Biológica (CDB), en coordinación con la Subsecretaría de Educación e Información Ambiental de la Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

**PLAN DE TRABAJO  
ACTIVIDADES**

ACTIVIDAD / MES						
(Fase de planificación) Selección de la Comisión Coordinadora de trabajo	X					
Inventario de información existente sobre la biodiversidad en el país	X	X	X			
Campaña de concienciación y divulgación		X	X	X	X	
Talleres		X	X	X	X	
Producción primer borrador sobre el insumo de los talleres regionales y nacional				X		
Desarrollo del CHM Digitalización de información, creación de pagina electrónica		X	X	X	X	X
Taller para discusión de borrador						X
Finalizar documento de Estrategia y Plan de Acción						X

**Marco institucional e implementación**

La Dirección de Biodiversidad y Vida Silvestre de la Subsecretaría de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad será la entidad para la implementación. La ejecución será guiada por el Comisión Coordinadora, el cual constará de representantes de la Dirección de Vida Silvestre y Biodiversidad, ONG,s, el sector privado e Instituciones Académicas.

**PRESUPUESTO PROGRAMADO**

<b>ACTIVIDAD</b>	<b>CANTIDAD</b>	<b>COSTO</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>Inventario de Información existente</b>			
Producción de materiales (digitalización, fotocopias, CD, ect.)	1	RD\$50,000	RD\$50,000
<b>Preparación de Estrategia y Plan de Acción</b>			
Elaboración de materiales divulgación y concienciación			
Consultor nacional para desarrollo de los talleres	1	RD\$100,000	RD\$100,000
Talleres Nacionales	4	RD\$100,000	RD\$100,000
Preparación y distribución del primer borrador de la Estrategia de Conservación y Uso Sostenible y Plan de Acción de Biodiversidad		RD\$50,000	RD\$50,000
Publicación del documento		RD\$185,000	RD\$185,000
<b>Mecanismo de Intercambio de Información (CHI)</b>			
Consultor nacional	1	RD\$75,000	RD\$75,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			

**COMISION COORDINADORA PARA LA ELABORACION DE LA ESTRATEGIA NACIONAL DE CONSERVACION Y USO SOSTENIBLE DE LA BIODIVERSIDAD.**

1. Subsecretaría de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad
2. Dirección de Vida Silvestre y Biodiversidad
  - i. Dpto. Vida Silvestre
  - ii. Dpto. Recursos Genéticos
  - iii. Dpto. Control y Regulaciones
3. Dirección de Áreas Protegidas
4. Subsecretaría Recursos Costeros y Marinos
5. Subsecretaría de Recursos Forestales
6. Dirección General de Educación de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
7. Jardín Botánico Nacional
8. ONG's y Fundaciones relacionadas a la conservación y uso de la biodiversidad.

## Germany

### Views and experiences on the development, status and implementation of NBSAPs

***If your country has since finalized its NBSAP, we ask that you kindly send us a copy of the final version. If the NBSAP is not yet finalized, we would appreciate receiving any interim reports that might be available.***

In Germany a national biodiversity strategy is being developed at present. On July 13th in 2006 the responsible Environment Ministry started the consultation of the draft strategy with the other relevant departments. The hearing of the federal states and the NGOs is foreseen. The final cabinet decision is expected for the second half of 2007. Prior to this decision the draft can not be published, thus provisional results unfortunately cannot be made available to the CBD secretariat.

As you can see from the attached table of contents the draft national biodiversity strategy (available only in German) addresses all major thematic areas and cross cutting issues of the CBD.

***Information on the development and implementation of the NBSAP, including their status, implementation and updating, and the extent to which biodiversity concerns have been effectively mainstreamed***

#### Status / update:

The German national biodiversity strategy is being developed at present. See above.

#### Implementation:

The draft national biodiversity strategy envisages a report on the progress of implementation and the achievement of its objectives once a legislative period. The set of indicators developed for the strategy will provide this.

It is intended to start a follow-up process with the governmental institutions (government, federal states) as well as the non-governmental institutions on the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy after its completion and the resolution by the Federal Cabinet.

#### Mainstreaming:

It is intended – on national as well as on EU level - to integrate biodiversity issues and targets into other relevant national policies, especially in the development, agriculture and economic sector, in order to achieve better policy co-ordination.

Additionally the draft of the national biodiversity strategy is being reviewed in the light of the EU Action Plan. The EU Action Plan is part of the EU Commissions Communication on “Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 - and beyond” which was adopted in May 2006. It proposes concrete measures and outlines the responsibilities of EU institutions and Member States. It also specifies indicators to monitor progress, and a timetable for evaluations. It spells out what needs to be done to halt biodiversity loss

in the EU and to meet the international commitments to reduce biodiversity loss worldwide.

***Information on main obstacles to implementation of the Convention and to mainstreaming***

The German national biodiversity strategy is being developed at present; thus we are neither able to indicate progress or stagnation nor to specify outcomes of or obstacles to the implementation/mainstreaming.

***Information on actions taken to review national programmes and needs (pursuant to paragraph 41 on decision V/20)***

The draft of the German national biodiversity strategy refers to all other existing German strategies and programmes with relevance for biodiversity issues, e.g. the national sustainability strategy or sectoral strategies/programmes.

***Information on the availability of resources, in particular those from the Global Environment Facility***

Germany did not receive GEF or any other funds.



# **Entwurf der nationalen Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt**

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**Convention on Biological Diversity**

**Notification 2007- 004**

**Subject: Reminder to submit views and experiences on the development, status, and implementation of NBSAPs**

**Thematic area: National Reports**

**Document presented by Mexico<sup>1</sup>**

**Background**

Mexico signed the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1992 and ratified it in 1993. Since then, Mexico has faced the challenge of implementing the Convention at the national level. In 1994 the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries requested the National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) to prepare the document “Mexico’s Biological Diversity: Country Study” (*La diversidad biológica de México: Estudio de País*) in response to its commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). The Country Study, published in 1998, was the first national assessment of biodiversity conservation and documented the use of Mexico’s biodiversity. This document constituted an essential input for the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS).

The process of elaboration of the NBS, involved more than 200 participants, representing all sectors of society, including government, academia, private and civil society. The process was coordinated by CONABIO and was supported by the Global Environment Facility, through the United Nations Development Program.

The NBS was published in 2000 and defined the following vision of Mexico for the next 50 years: will have halted and reverted the processes of environmental degradation which threatens its great biological diversity; will have a wide knowledge of its biodiversity; and will facilitate decision making processes to promote economic development in harmony with the conservation of biodiversity. The Strategy defined four strategic lines of action to achieve these vision goals: protection and conservation, biodiversity valuation, knowledge and information management, and diversification of use.

**Local implementation: State Biodiversity Strategies**

The biological and cultural diversity of Mexico presents a great challenge when trying to implement the NBS. Therefore, the NBS needs to be adapted to different scales as well as different physical and social contexts. In order to achieve this as well as the CBD’s objectives, in 2002 CONABIO started to develop State Biodiversity Strategies (SBS) in conjunction with State governments and representatives from different social sectors,. CONABIO’s main task is to facilitate and give advice through out these processes that will allow each of the 32 State entities to have their own State Biodiversity Study and Strategy. The importance of this approach is that it takes into account the great cultural, geographical, social and biological diversity of Mexico. The main goal of the SBS is to provide key planning instruments to local governments and decision makers with a comprehensive framework to conserve and sustainably use biological diversity, according to specific contexts and characteristics.

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<sup>1</sup> The National Commission for the Knowledge and Use of Biodiversity (CONABIO) of Mexico is responsible for the content of this document.



The SBS process includes the elaboration of two key documents: the State Biodiversity Study and the State Biodiversity Strategy. The first aims to assess the current status of biodiversity within each State at all levels following on the same rationale and structure of the Biodiversity Country Study. It is primarily intended to summarize and to interpret the current knowledge, threats, conservation, legal and institutional framework of biodiversity in every particular State. The process for developing the SBS will be based on the information and assessment provided by the State Biodiversity Study and developed through a wide participation process with all members of the State's society. Our main goal is that the SBS becomes the key planning instrument to define the actions and resources that each State will allocate in order to implement CBD at this level and to conserve and use in a sustainable manner its biological diversity.

In the long run, the implementation of the SBS aims to provide each State with the following: 1) an adequate planning tool according to its local characteristics, 2) a consolidated natural protected areas system, 3) conservation and sustainable use initiatives integrated into the local economic development, 4) drafting and enforcement of a local biodiversity legal framework on conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits, and 5) facilitate the scientific, cultural and political exchange of information and experiences regarding biodiversity at different scales. A second objective of the SBS process is to identify synergies between the local processes and the National Biodiversity Strategy's priorities and actions.

At present, 15 of the 32 States in Mexico are already involved in the SBS process. In each State, around 50 to 60 local experts are taking part in the process, plus more than a dozen State and Federal institutions such as the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the National Commission for Natural Protected Areas, the Forestry National Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Consultative Councils for Sustainable Development and other civil organizations. The starting process has been partly supported with funds from CONABIO, State Governments, local and international organizations, such as from the UNDP Small Grants Program. However, further funds are needed both for supporting the process for the implementation phase. As an example, in March 2006 the governments of five of the States of South-East, Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca, Yucatán, Campeche y Quintana Roo) with CONABIO, local agencies and civil society organizations signed the "Merida Declaration" in which all the signatories acknowledge the need to have adequate strategic planning instruments, so that biodiversity of one of the most diverse regions of Mexico is conserved and sustainably used. This constitutes the first regional effort where state and federal governments as well as international organizations agree to sum efforts in order to accomplish CBD objectives through the local implementation of Mexico NBS.

We are expecting to involve all 32 States in this process no later than 2010. However, this will strongly depend on available resources as well as the interest and capacities of the States.

### **Second Country Study**

Mexico's first Country Study, published in 1998, compiled information from bibliographic sources prior to 1995. This Study has been used as a framework to design and evaluate some environmental projects and for the outreach of the importance of biological diversity and main aspects related to its conservation. It has also been used as a national guide for the states to work on their own projects. Currently, more complete and reliable information has been generated, and needs to be integrated and set available for all interested stakeholders as described above.

The Second Country Study is an assessment aimed to identify biodiversity priorities in Mexico for the next 10 years. This study, coordinated by CONABIO, initiated in 2005. More than 500 specialists have got involved on the evaluation of biodiversity and the environmental services

provided by ecosystems to human well-being, under some future scenarios. Its objective is to constitute the most complete, updated, descriptive, analyzed and synthesized source of information on the status of knowledge, conservation and use of biological diversity of Mexico and its environmental services, as well as an assessment of the current status of human, financial and institutional capacities to face major challenges related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. The results will be presented in various useful formats that will be appealing to several sectors and stakeholders, including those from government, academic community, NGO's, civil society, industry and media, and must render well sounded information to provide solid elements for decision makers.

The Second Country Study highlights the importance of several ecosystems' services, conceiving ecosystems as dynamic complex systems of plants, animals and microorganisms that interact with its physical environment in a functional unit, and at the same time contain humans as an integral part.

This approach is already being used in several regions of the country and has been applied in the global study of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), which in the following years will be extended to other regional studies. The demand of ecosystem services has risen to a point in which the assessment of the transactions between diverse services is a current practice. Statistics indicate that such demand will greatly increase in the following four or five decades.

The Second Country Study is organized in five volumes, each one is being coordinated by highly recognized national experts. Each volume contains several chapters, written by authors and co-authors, including maps, figures, bibliography and boxes that present particular case studies relevant to the chapter. Every volume will contain an executive synthesis for decision makers, and a general executive synthesis with major conclusions from all volumes will also be prepared.

The following five volumes constitute the Second Country Study:

**Volume I. Biodiversity knowledge.** This volume describes biological diversity of Mexico: ecosystems, species and genes levels, structure and distribution of biodiversity, and traditional knowledge, among others. For the first time, a detailed compilation of known species (scientific name, synonyms, distribution, endemism status, etc.) is being carried out.

**Volume II. Trends and biodiversity conservation.** This volume describes the changes in biodiversity and its environmental services due to human and natural causes, the state of biomes, species and populations, both from natural biodiversity as well as those from tamed biological resources. It also describes actions and instruments for biodiversity conservation in Mexico (such as natural protected areas, regulation of endangered species, identification of priority areas and hotspots, etc), for landscapes and ecosystems, species and genetic varieties.

**Volume III. Use and management of biodiversity and its environmental services.** It describes the socio-environmental processes that have affected biodiversity and its environmental services. The general overview is from business as usual to sustainability. It includes legal-institutional framework and economic instruments for the sustainable use of biodiversity and its services.

**Volume IV. Institutional, human and financial capacities.** A range of actors are involved in biodiversity decision-making at different levels and within different arenas. This volumes assesses capacity needs of governments, NGO's, academia, private sector and communities that manage natural resources. This volume will include the evaluation of the performance of legal and non-legally binding instruments for social participation and the legitimacy of responses and new spaces

for good governance. Furthermore, the assessment will identify mechanisms and bridging organizations that currently and potentially make possible the cooperation among actors on biodiversity decision-making (public, private and civil). Finally, the volume will assess the successes, weaknesses and failures of key policies including binding constraints, trade-offs across a number of domains, distributional economic impacts of policy options, among others.

**Volume V. Future scenarios.** This volume presents possible future scenarios according to present environmental and social trends, showing a panoramic view of the importance of having long-term planning for the next decades. Part of the volume is dedicated to develop future scenarios of Mexico's biodiversity through experts consultation, which consist of an evaluation of the most important attributes (occurrence probability and relevancy) of the main events that will carry out possible future scenarios and their implications.

One of our objectives is to legitimize this document, by analyzing its credibility and pertinence; hence, each chapter contained in the Second Country Study will be subject to a peer review process by experts other than the authors.

A synthesis of the main reflections of this assessment has already been published (CONABIO, 2006). The 71-page document, titled *Capital natural y bienestar social (Natural Capital and Social Well-being)*, is structured according to a logic of the status, tendencies, responses and scenarios, summarizing the main ideas and considerations arisen in the ongoing study. This document has been distributed to key decision makers (such as presidential candidates) and general public. At the moment, we are in the process of delivering this document to all current federal legislators.

On the other hand, *Capital natural y bienestar social* is available in our website together with the information of the process followed most of the information related to the Second Country Study. This site has been visited 22,222 times until now. There is also a restricted site, containing most of the information already available. We are expecting to release it by the end of 2007.

### **Towards updating of the National Biodiversity Strategy**

In the context of the CBD, Mexico has highlighted the importance of revising NBS. This update should not only include the present threats and challenges to biodiversity, but also incorporate CBD developments of the past years such as the thematic programs of work, the Strategic Plan and the 2010 Target Framework.

The information obtained from the Second Country Study of Mexico, as well as the experiences and lessons learned from the State Biodiversity Strategies as well as the achievements of the various agencies at the Federal level involved, will provide a solid framework to revise and update the National Biodiversity Strategy. We are expecting to start this updating process later this year, pending on the confirmation of financial resources. This new document should be the key policy instrument for mainstreaming biodiversity into all relevant sectors, where even though some efforts have been made, it still remains to be on the greatest challenges for Mexico in the coming years.

Mexico has also insisted in the need of the Global Environmental Facility and/or through other mechanisms to provide financial resources for this objectives. National ambitious projects such as the ones presented in this document have been, until now, financed with national resources. Supporting and replicating national planning processes is key to ensuring adequate implementation of the CBD as well as achieving mainstreaming of biodiversity into all sectors at both local and national levels. Therefore, providing funds for locally generated and demand driven information is key to strengthening local capacities for implementing the Convention.

## Conclusions

The need for updated, reliable and accessible information on the status, change trends, use and management of biodiversity as well as an assessment of the present institutional, human and financial capacities is a fundamental need for good decision making and planning processes (including land use planning) which directly affect Mexico's biological diversity. Furthermore, this information should be provided at different scales, where local information is critical for decision makers. The larger the scale, the less useful it becomes for local decision makers such as State and Municipal Governments.

On the other hand, we believe that in order to achieve an effective implementation of the CBD in Mexico, the NBS should be downscaled. Mexico is an extremely diverse country both physically, culturally and biologically. This characteristics demand locally and well informed decision making instruments, where the scheme of "all size fits all" will not be able to tackle biodiversity loss neither promote effective sustainable use practices. We believe that through the SBS, national and local actors will be able to identify their particular needs and actions required to address biodiversity loss and achieve conservation and sustainable use. SBS process will greatly benefit from the assessments drawn from the Second Country Study.

For further information, please contact:



CONABIO

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For information on the State Biodiversity Strategies, please visit:

[http://www.conabio.gob.mx/conocimiento/estrategia\\_nacional/doctos/estrategia\\_estatal.html](http://www.conabio.gob.mx/conocimiento/estrategia_nacional/doctos/estrategia_estatal.html)

For information on the Second Country Study, please visit:

<http://www.conabio.gob.mx/2ep/index.php/Portada>

**MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
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Your ref.: SCBD/ITS/DC/MC/54828

Our ref.: DLOiKPM-4401-58/06/bh

30 November 2006

Mr Ahmed Djoghla  
Executive Secretary  
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity  
World Trade Centre  
393 St. Jacques Street West, suite 300  
Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 1N9 Canada

NBSAP development and implementation

Dear Mr. Ahmed Djoghla,

In pursuance of your letter of 18 May 2006 on the development and implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, please find enclosed information on Polish experiences in this field.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Edward Lenart  
Deputy Director

**POLISH EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT  
AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY  
AND ACTION PLAN**

The Polish National Strategy for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity together with an Action Programme was approved by the Council of Ministers on February 25<sup>th</sup> 2003. That document includes national strategy with: initial principles, vision, goal, objectives, operational activities and anticipated results. There are annexed information on the status of and threats to Polish biodiversity and selected actions serving the biodiversity protection. An Action Programme for the Years 2003-2006 is an integral part of the strategy. It consists of the introduction and 95 tasks. Provided in the case of each task are:

- detailing of the implementation priority;
- designation of the implementation entity;
- indication of additional bodies that might participate in the implementation;
- detailing of the desired completion dates;
- estimation of costs;
- indication of potential sources of funding.

The full text of both documents is available on the CBD web page and in the Polish CHM (<http://biodiv.mos.gov.pl/biodiv>).

In 2005 the Polish Ministry of the Environment decided to carry out the review of implementation of the NBSAP. The review was carried out on the basis of questionnaire, which included three main questions:

- what activities were undertaken for the accomplishment of planned tasks and what results were achieved?
- does the notation of tasks in the action programme require any changes; if yes what changes should be done?
- does the notation of implementation determinants in the action programme require any changes, if yes which ones?

The questionnaire was sent to all stakeholders involved in the implementation process: various sectors, regional authorities, self-government authorities, scientific institutions, agencies, inspectorates, associations and organizations. The compilation of all answers and comments was prepared and analyzed. The synthesis of that review was also prepared. Some conclusions were drawn and presented during the stakeholder conference in the end of 2005,

where a fruitful discussion about the obstacles and good examples in the implementation was aroused. The main obstacles to the implementation of the NBSAP are:

- lack of financial resources (the main problem!);
- lack of public education and awareness;
- lack of understanding of the importance of NBSAP provisions;
- lack of cooperation among various stakeholders;
- lack of political will;
- lack of knowledge on the existence of NBSAP.

Taking into account the results of the review, it was decided that the amendment of the national strategy was to be done, due to new challenges, new national and regional (EU) regulations, decisions of the last COPs to the CBD and other biodiversity related conventions. The process of amending the national strategy and developing new action programme (for years 2007-2013) began at the beginning of 2006. Ministry of the Environment with the assistance of scientific body and Steering Committee prepared the first draft of amended strategy and a new action programme. That draft was sent to various stakeholders. Their comments were included in the text and the second draft was prepared. The proposed text was discussed during the conference on which all stakeholders were invited. A lot of new comments and suggestions were presented and talked over. After the conference the compromised text was elaborated and again sent for additional comments. In the next few weeks NBSAP should be agreed within Ministry of the Environment and with other ministries and sent to the Council of Ministers for adoption.

## **Assessment of the Implementation of NBSAP in Rwanda**

### **Introduction**

Rwanda signed the International Convention on Biological Diversity on 10<sup>th</sup> June 1992 and ratified it on 18<sup>th</sup> March 1995. The National Strategy and Action Plan for Conservation of Biodiversity (NBSAP), which was developed through a financial support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was adopted in 2003.

In this note, after an overview of the status of implementation of the NBSAP, we will give information on efforts made to mainstream biodiversity in different sectors, the obstacles and challenges in implementation of the convention and the resources availability. We will conclude with our program in updating the NBSAP.

### **Development of the NBSAP and status of its implementation**

The process of development of the NBSAP was supervised by successively the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Environment and rural Development and the Ministry of Land, Settlement and Environment Protection. This process involved several actors engaged in the management and use of biological resources, and passed through five stages:

1. survey phase of the existing data on national biodiversity,
2. evaluation of data collected,
3. training of different actors to the techniques of strategic planning in the field of biodiversity,
4. identification of strategic options and regional plans for the conservation and management of biodiversity, and
5. development of national strategy and action plans on biodiversity.

The strategy was based in five major aims, namely, (1) improved conservation of protected areas and wetlands, (2) sustainable use of the biodiversity of natural ecosystems and agro-systems, (3) rational use of biotechnology, (4) development and strengthening of policy, institutional, legal and human resource frameworks and (5) equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of biological resources. It was supposed to be implemented by different stakeholders in the field of biodiversity, and was organized into twelve objectives, with specific strategies and planned activities.

Here below, is an attempt to identify the status in the implementation of the specified activities. For facility, the status of implementation is presented in a table



## Aim 1 . Improved conservation of protected areas and wetlands

Objectives	Strategies	Planned Activity	Status of implementation
1. Improved protection and management of protected areas	1. Development and implementation of land use and management of each protected area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delineate and represent physically the borders for each protected area</li> <li>- Define management areas</li> <li>- Develop land use for each unit and determine its management mode</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The borders of the three national parks of Rwanda have been put by ORTPN who is in charge of the management of the wildlife in Rwanda. In some cases physical fences or trenches has been established in order to reduce cases of encroachments.</li> <li>- ORTPN has developed lands and management plans for the three national parks</li> <li>- The management plan of Rugezi Marshland (a Ramsar site) is being prepared.</li> </ul>
	2. Involvement of the riparian population in the conservation of protected areas:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Put in place local grassroots management committees for protected areas,</li> <li>- Educate, train and support local management committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The program is being done by the community conservation department of ORTPN for the vicinities of the national parks.</li> <li>- There are also some NGOs with the same programs.</li> </ul>
	3. Development of a master plan for the exploitation of wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make an inventory and characterize wetlands of national and/or regional interest</li> <li>- Define the management mode for the exploitation of wetlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The activities are planned in a project on critical ecosystems management.</li> <li>- The Ministry of agriculture has prepared a master plan for all wetlands in the country for agriculture purpose.</li> <li>- The management plan and regulations for wetlands management are being prepared.</li> </ul>
2. Improved knowledge of the diversity of protected areas and wetlands	1. Inventory and characterization of the elements of biodiversity of protected areas and wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inventory of the biological health of protected areas and wetlands</li> <li>- Identify endemic species and in the process of extinction</li> <li>- Spell out measures for the preservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some inventories are being done for the fauna and flora of Rwanda</li> </ul>
	2. Regular monitoring of the state of the biodiversity of protected areas and wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of monitoring mechanisms: assignment and equipping of the staff</li> <li>- Determine the frequency of updating of the inventory by ecosystem</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a monitoring programs for the national parks but not for wetlands.</li> </ul>

## Aim 2 : Sustainable use of the biodiversity of natural ecosystems and agro-system

Objectives	Strategies	Planned activities	Status of implementation
3. Conservation of the genetic diversity of native plant and animal species	1. Inventory of native endemic and / or less known species of economic importance and characterization of their genetic diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make an inventory of native species of economic importance</li> <li>- Identify endemic and/or less known species</li> <li>- Characterize the genetic diversity of identified species</li> </ul>	
	2. In- situ and ex-situ conservation of the native genetic heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify and protect environments for in-situ conservation</li> <li>- Develop and create favorable environments for ex-situ conservation of native species</li> <li>- Repatriate and reconstitute the native genetic heritage held abroad</li> </ul>	
4. Sustainable use of biological resources of natural ecosystems	1. Development of alternatives to the exploitation of biodiversity (e.g. alternative of energy, fishery,... aimed at poverty reduction).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion of modern techniques of stockbreeding and agriculture of performing</li> <li>- Promotion of the exploitation of new and renewable energy and energy saving technologies (biogas, solar energy, improved ovens,...)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are programs of promotion of modern in agriculture technology going on in the ministry of agriculture.</li> <li>- Programs of promotion of energy saving stoves, of biogas and other alternative energy are going on in the country.</li> </ul>
	2. Research and promotion of technologies adapted to a rational use of biological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encourage use of non degrading technologies for mining, wood cutting, fisheries, agriculture, etc.</li> </ul>	
5. Sustainable use of agro-biodiversity	1. Improved performance of native varieties and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make a selection of native germoplasm</li> <li>- Carry out crossing for improvement of performances of native species</li> <li>- Popularize genetic material in production systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programs of improvement of native species by crossing of livestock.</li> </ul>
	2. Promotion of sustainable traditional production systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify performing and sustainable traditional production systems</li> <li>- Improve tradition production systems through new technologies inputs</li> <li>- Disseminate improved traditional production systems</li> <li>- Regulate introduction of non native species</li> </ul>	
	3. Development of mechanisms for the prevention of introduction / import of intrusive species and control and eradication of non	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train and educate the staff in charge of importation and exportation of germoplasm</li> <li>- Monitor non native species likely to threaten ecosystems and native species</li> </ul>	

	native species likely to threaten natural ecosystems and agro-ecosystems	- Put in place monitoring / assessment of impact of non native species on agrobiodiversity	
6. Development of an environmentally sustainable and economically viable tourism	1. Development of eco-tourism focused infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess the requirements for eco –tourism focused infrastructure in the vicinity of tourist sites</li> <li>- Develop adequate infrastructure to and in tourist sites</li> <li>- Make an inventory, organize and develop undeveloped tourist sites</li> </ul>	- Eco-tourism is being promoted in the country.
	2. Promotion of small and medium scale environmentally viable and diversified tourist activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote and integrate cultural groups in tourist activities</li> <li>- Develop attractive handicraft to tourists</li> <li>- Prepare and update a tourist guide at national level</li> </ul>	- Cultural activities and handicraft are being promoted in the country and for export.

### Aim 3 : Rational use of biotechnology

Objectives	Strategies	Planned activities	Status of implementation
7. Improved access to and transfer of biotechnology	1. Definition and implementation of biotechnological transfer and exchange mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify competent institutions responsible for biotechnology, for exchange and define their respective roles</li> <li>- Identify national biotechnology requirements</li> <li>- Provide to these institutions necessary material, technical and human resources</li> <li>- Acquire, assess and disseminate biotechnology products for rational use,</li> <li>- Train specialists in biotechnology</li> </ul>	These activities are being done under the implementation of the Cartagena protocol.
8. Risk-free of biotechnology	1. improved knowledge of benefits and risks of biotechnology	- Identify, monitor regularly the impact and risks of the use of biotechnology.	
	2. development of national procedures and measures for assessment and management of risks caused by genetically modified organisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a technology monitoring and follow up unit.</li> <li>- Control introduction, use, transfer (including cross-border movements) of GMOs</li> <li>- Establish an early warning system for the prevention and monitoring of undesirable effects of biotechnologies</li> </ul>	

#### Aim 4 : Development and strengthening of policy, institutional, legal and human resource frameworks

Objectives	Strategies	Planned activities	Status of implementation
9. Improved policy and legal frameworks for sustainable conservation biodiversity	1. Development and updating of policies relating to the conservation of biodiversity and the creation of a conducive environment for their implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess the integration of biodiversity as a component in the existing policies and make proposals for maintaining coherence between these policies and issues of biodiversity</li> <li>- Develop appropriate policies which enhance promotion of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and equitable sharing of the benefits derived from the use of biological resources.</li> <li>- Develop programmes and plans for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	Though there is no specific biodiversity policy nor act, laws and policies have been developed or are being finalized: the environmental policy and organic law, land policy and organic law, wildlife act, etc.
	2. Development of an integrated policy and legal framework for the conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and equitable sharing of benefits derived from biological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop a framework law for biodiversity.</li> <li>- Develop and update relevant laws relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity</li> <li>- Establish mechanisms for conflict management at the local level concerning biodiversity</li> <li>- Establish mechanisms for the defense of intellectual property rights relating to biodiversity.</li> </ul>	
10. Institutional and human resource capacity building for sustainable conservation of biodiversity	1. Establishment of an integrated information, formal and informal education and communication system for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote an educational and sensitization programme for the public.</li> <li>- Strengthen and / or develop at all levels educational programmes on biodiversity.</li> </ul>	There are many education and awareness programs done by NGOs and other institutions on conservation.
	2. Promotion of an integrated research and development focused on the conservation and management of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify research topics to be carried out for conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.</li> <li>- Develop research programmes on identified priority topics.</li> <li>- Mobilize necessary resources for building technical capacities for implementation of these research programmes.</li> </ul>	
	3. Establishment and strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support structures for community</li> </ul>	

	of biological resources community management structures	management of biological resources. - Study and establish a system for the motivation of the communities in conservation / management of biological resources	
	4. Strengthening of partnership and constitution of actors networks for the promotion of conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources	- Develop an information system which enables the acquisition and quick analysis of data and information on biodiversity. - Establishment of appropriate tools which enable easy, quick and large scale access of data and information on biodiversity by different actors in the field of biodiversity	An information system for environment is being developed which will allow the acquisition of all environmental information included on biodiversity.
11. Strengthening of regional and international co-operation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity	1. Strengthening of regional co-operation for the conservation of protected areas and wetlands	- Participate in the establishment of mechanisms and framework for shared management of biological resources of conflicting interests. - Cooperate with parties involved in the development and implementation of regional programmes of mutual interest aimed at conservation and sustainable use of protected areas and wetlands, taking into account Rwanda's specific needs and interests.	Rwanda is participating in several regional programs (Nile Basin Initiative, Lake Victoria Management Projects, Agreements in conservation for trans boundary protected areas, etc.)
	2. Strengthening of links between the parties, the States and specialized institutions for the promotion of technical and scientific co-operation in the field of biodiversity	- Develop an appropriate approach for strengthening technical and scientific cooperation with relevant institutions and organization in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. - Make the necessary arrangements so as to be a stakeholder in all the relevant conventions relating to biodiversity. - Adoption of joint research programmes for developing appropriate technologies in the implementation of conservation on biological diversity.	
	3. National capacity building for access, use and exchange of information through the clearing house mechanism	- Establish a national clearing house mechanism to facilitate exchange of technical, scientific and socio-economic information on biodiversity and biosecurity.	The CHM project was financed by Belgium, but the program needs to be revived.
	4. Establishment and strengthening of mechanisms at the national level	- Establish a trust fund for the mobilization of financial resources meant for the	There are some projects funded by GEF for biological conservation which are being

	<p>for the mobilization of the necessary financial resources for the implantation of the convention on biodiversity</p>	<p>conservation of ecosystems of world importance and endangered species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen existing national institutions for mobilizing the necessary external funds in the preparation and execution of projects for the convention on biodiversity.</li> <li>- Adopt national capacity building measures and initiatives for attracting external support (financial and technical) in the implementation of conservation of biodiversity.</li> </ul>	<p>implemented, but there is not an established mechanism for resources mobilization for the implementation of the CBD.</p>
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### Aim 5 : Equitable sharing of benefits derived from the use of biological resources

Objectives	Strategies	Planned Activities	Status of implementation
12. Strengthening of the rights of grassroots communities for the control and sustainable use of biological resources	1. Increased benefits derived by the grassroots communities through the exploitation of biological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify and determine quantitatively the economic value of elements of biodiversity.</li> <li>- Multidisciplinary studies to determine appropriate arrangement governing equitable sharing of benefits in local communities.</li> <li>- Create job opportunities for local communities.</li> <li>- Putting in place appropriate programmes for providing local communities with alternative or sources of income.</li> </ul>	There are activities for involvement of the grassroots communities in place (revenue sharing program near the national parks).
	2. Establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and control by the grassroots communities on the exploitation of biological resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Carry out necessary studies to determine procedures and modalities for the establishment of grassroots control and monitoring mechanisms for the use of biological resources</li> <li>- Create control and monitoring structures at the local level for the use of biological resources.</li> <li>- Strengthen control and monitoring structures through the mobilizing of adequate resources (material, financial and human)</li> </ul>	



### **Mainstreaming of biodiversity in national programs**

Effort has been made to mainstream biodiversity conservation into the plans and programs in the country. This is being done through the development of the new national strategy for economic development and poverty reduction which is being prepared, where environment has been put as a sector and is being defined as a cross-cutting issue. From these efforts, the components of biodiversity have been established as priorities areas of the country especially in environment sector, forestry, agriculture, private sector development, tourism, etc. :

### **Obstacles and challenges in the implementation of the convention**

One of the major challenges in the implementation of the convention is the lack of coordination of activities in the field of biodiversity. When it was developed, the NBSAP proposed a coordination unit which would be in charge monitoring and coordination of the implementation of the strategy. This unit has not been established.

Also, there is no policy specific to biodiversity and the capacity of NGOs in the field of biodiversity conservation.

### **Resources availability**

To date, many activities for the implementation of the convention are done through projects financed by the GEF and by other funding through NGOs. However the resources are still inadequate to effectively implement the NBSAP and for coordination and monitoring of activities in the field of biodiversity.

### **Way forward**

There is a plan to review the implementation of the NBSAP and of the convention in general. With this, we plan to reorganize the coordination committee and update the NBSAP. This update will be done, taking into account the need of synergy with other Rio convention, and will be done in close collaboration with a NEPAD project on synergy in the implementation of the Rio convention.

## **VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES ON THE DEVELOPMENT, STATUS, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NBSAP in Saint Lucia**

Saint Lucia completed the development of its NBSAP in 2001 after an extensive period of consultation around the entire island. Stakeholders from the public, private, NGO and CBO sectors were reached and all participated in deciding on what were the priorities for the country as far as biodiversity conservation was concerned. The project was undertaken through funding from UNEP-GEF as the First Biodiversity Enabling Activity of the country when the Biodiversity Country Study Report was also produced and the Clearing House Mechanism for the country established.

As a result, some twenty two projects were designed and placed in the NBSAP document and almost all have been attempted by help from donors or through local funds.

### **Project 1 : Policy, institutional and legislative review**

This project was carried out under the Second Enabling Activity Project funded by UNEP-GEF. As a result, draft legislation for biodiversity is in progress. Further recommendations have also been made and funding is required to implement them.

### **Project 2 : Identification and selection of methods, tools, baseline variables, indicators and parameters needed for effective monitoring**

This project was carried out again under the Second Enabling Activity Project under the component to assess capacity building needs for assessment and monitoring of biodiversity. A draft procedures manual has been produced for research on biodiversity issues in the country. Funding is required to comprehensively implement these monitoring methods.

### **Project 3: Comprehensive inventory of terrestrial biological resources**

This project was undertaken via a project, Managing Biological Resources, with resources obtained from the European Development Fund.

Most of the activities in the project were carried out. A spatial analysis of rare species was done. No identification of technologies for data capture was done. Dissemination of research results is still to be completely carried out. Funding is needed to complete undone aspects of the project.

### **Project 4: Inventory of marine and coastal biodiversity**

This project has yet to be undertaken in its entirety although some aspects have been carried out by the Fisheries Department. Funding is required for completion.

An inventory of marine biodiversity was done for the Pitons Management Area (PMA) as part of the dossier that was submitted for designation of the PMA as a World Heritage Site. Terrestrial Coastal Biodiversity inventory of the two RAMSAR sites, Savannes Bay and Mankote' Mangrove has been carried out especially for bird species in the wetlands by the Forestry Department with their staff.

### **Project 5 : Assessment of the stocks of the Queen Conch, *Strombus gigas***

A preliminary assessment of the stocks has been carried out with local funds from the Fisheries Department. The Fisheries Department is also in the process of carrying out a historical/traditional survey of the species with local funds. Under funds to be supplied by the European Union, this exercise is one of the activities down for execution.

**Project 6 : Assessment and management of wetlands**

A current measurement still needs to be undertaken. Funds are required for this project.

**Project 7 : Assessment of freshwater biological resources**

This was carried out to a very limited degree in the early nineties where mainly invertebrates were identified by work carried out by the Fisheries Department and the Caribbean Environmental Institute (CEHI). Funding is required for a thorough assessment to be done.

**Project 8 : Inventory of biological resources of importance to agriculture**

This project has been carried out to a limited degree by the Extension Division and the Propagation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Extension Division has identified some of the biological resources of importance to agriculture. The research entomologist has identified some of the insects of importance. Some *in situ* sites for conservation of germplasm have been established at the Union Station and on farmers' holdings. Funding is needed for this project to be completed.

**Project 9 : Study and determination of the carrying capacity of critical areas used for tourism and recreation.**

This project has partially been undertaken by the Saint Lucia Nature Heritage Tourism Program. Sites were evaluated for their tourism and recreation potential. Standards and values for persons involved in management of the sites have been established. Standard manuals were also produced and published. The Nature Heritage Tourism Program was funded by the European Union. The Saint Lucia Nature Heritage Tourism Program was a project of the Ministry of Tourism and was guided by an advisory committee comprising major stakeholders in nature heritage tourism. Funding is needed for completion of this project.

**Project 10: Design of standards and guidelines of behaviour in nature tourism sites and attractions**

This project was largely undertaken by the Saint Lucia Heritage Tourism Program. Funding is needed for its completion.

**Project 11. Review of the national plan for a System of Protected Areas**

This project is currently being undertaken by the Saint Lucia National Trust in collaboration with other sectors under the (Organisation of East Caribbean States) OECS Protected Areas and Associated Livelihoods Project (OPAAL). The OAS has also assisted with the review. The project is being funded by the GEF with aid from the World Bank and other funding agencies.

### **Project 12. The economics of biodiversity loss and conservation**

This project has been undertaken to a very limited extent by various activities. Through the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC), economic valuation of coastal resources in a site in the north of the island was carried out. Currently The World Resources Institute is assisting the island in valuing the economics of Saint Lucia's coral reefs through GEF funds. Training in forest resources economic valuation has been undertaken by some forestry officers. The OECS-NRMU Office, (as it was then), has conducted a one-day training course for relevant persons in the public sector in Saint Lucia on economic valuation of the environment. Funding is needed for completion of this project especially with a view to piloting national accounting where valuation methods including biological resources are included.

### **Project 13. Training**

Various aspects of this project have been undertaken. However a detailed training strategy and the identification of implementation mechanisms still need to be designed. Under the Second Enabling Activity Project funded through GEF, recommendations for capacity building needs in assessment and monitoring of biodiversity were recorded. These included areas where training were needed. Under this same project, selected persons were trained in taxonomy to the basic level. Under the Managing Biological Resources Project, training in herbarium management was undertaken to a certain level of proficiency for persons working with the Forestry Department. Funding is needed to complete this project.

### **Project 14. Establishment of management programmes for the protection of the endemic and rare species of birds**

This project needs to be carried out as a matter of urgency as some habitat for these birds are fast disappearing. Funding is needed for its completion.

Selected forest officers have undergone training in applied wildlife research techniques and data acquisition and have extensive experience in these areas in studying the Amazona versicolor and the Iguana iguana and to some extent, the Cnemidophorus vanzoi ground lizard. Public education has been disseminated to a very limited extent on the need to conserve the White Breasted Thrasher.

### **Project 15. Establishment of a turtle monitoring program**

The Department of Fisheries undertook a study of the status of the turtle population a few years ago. A historical/traditional monitoring of the turtles was undertaken with funding provided by the Second Enabling Activity Project sponsored by GEF. Funding is needed for a comprehensive completion of this project.

### **Project 16. Establishment of a photographic and videographic database on biodiversity**

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' Information unit has established a webpage of a photo library that includes the biodiversity of the country. Further development of the process is necessary and funding is needed to complete it.

### **Project 17. Education, public awareness and participation**

Under the Second Enabling Activity Project, a comprehensive biodiversity education strategy was designed under the component to assess capacity building needs for maintenance and preservation of traditional knowledge. An extensive public awareness campaign was also promulgated targeted at various publics. Various promotional materials have been produced to promote the conservation of biodiversity on the island. Funding for public education was also taken from the Third National Report budget funded by UNEP-GEF. Funding is forthcoming from the CBD to promote the conservation of biodiversity that is important to agriculture. The Forestry Department and the Fisheries Department continually promote the importance of the conservation of biodiversity under their jurisdiction through school programs, and the mass media.

Further funding is needed to implement extensively the conservation education strategy.

### **Project 18. Upgrading of national herbarium and creation of subcollections**

Under the Managing Biological Resources Project, several activities under this project were carried out. Funding is needed to complete the activities under this project.

### **Project 19. Development of artificial habitats for coastal and marine resources**

This project is still to be undertaken. Funding is still needed for the development of artificial reefs and wetlands.

### **Project 20. Evaluation of the medicinal and culinary properties of herbs**

Under the Second Enabling Activity Project, selected commonly used herbs were surveyed to gain current knowledge of their use. Funding is needed for completion of this project.

### **Project 21. Promotion of organic farming**

A local organic farming organization has been recently formed called HOAM, the Hewanorra Organic Agricultural Movement made up of a cross section of interested farmers from around the island. Funding from the UNDP Small Grants Project has been sourced for this grouping to cement their organization and for development and implementation of some of their activities. Funding will be needed to complete the activities of the project that are not covered under the current trench of expected funds.

### **Project 22. Increasing and managing plant diversity for sustainable rural livelihoods**

The Forestry Department has undertaken the propagation and cultivation of the Latanier and mauby plants. In this regard potential partners at the community level have been identified. Plants have been propagated in government nurseries and provision of training and technical assistance to community groups have been done for these two plants. Funding is needed for the identification and undertaking of similar activities for other plant species.

***From this survey of the projects under the NBSAP, it can be seen, that activities have been carried out in most of them. Funding is seen to be needed for those not undertaken and a review of the NBSAP to carry out further projects in biodiversity conservation such as with invasive species, further work with biosafety and traditional knowledge for example.***

Biodiversity concerns still need to be effectively mainstreamed in all sectors of the country. This particularly includes national accounting systems where it will make the greatest impact. Some private sector industries/firms are already factoring biodiversity considerations into their management systems. Assistance including technical and financial is needed in getting more sectors involved in mainstreaming biodiversity into their systems. A review of national programs and needs was somewhat undertaken during the production of the Third National Report on Biodiversity which was recently completed. Further assistance (technical and financial) is needed in completing this exercise in a comprehensive manner. The Global Environment Facility has provided funding to the tune of some \$US3.1 M for Saint Lucia to spend by 2010 under GEF-RAF 4. This money has more or less been set aside for various projects including biosafety implementation, (which will take a large trench of that money), which need to be formalised. More funding is needed to deal with Saint Lucia's biodiversity conservation programs.



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Memorandum

27 November 2006

**Ministry of Sustainable Development**

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**Information on the Swedish national biodiversity strategies and action plans**

(ref: SCBD /ITS/DC/MC/54802, letter from SCBD 24<sup>th</sup> of May 2006)

I have the pleasure to hereby provide the Secretariat with some information on the development, status and implementation of our Swedish strategies and action plans (NBSAP) regarding biodiversity.

General background

The Swedish government and Parliament have during the years since Sweden in 1994 ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) taken decisions at several occasions regarding biodiversity. The earliest decisions after the ratification are the following:

- Bill to Parliament 1993/94:30: A Strategy for Biological Diversity (enclosed)
- Bills to Parliament in 1996 (1996/97:75) and 1997 (1997/98:2) on action plans for biodiversity. These two Bills were based on four sectoral action plans produced in 1995 by the National Board of Forestry, the Swedish Board of Agriculture, the National Board of Housing, Building and Planning, and the National Board of Fisheries (enclosed), plus an action plan also from 1995 produced by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA) (attached).

The biodiversity strategy and action plans from the 90:ies have been, in several but not all parts, superseded by the system of sixteen environmental quality objectives, adopted by Government and Parliament. These objectives express the environmental quality that should be reached within a generation (ca 25 years from 1999). The bills mentioned above have also been superseded by more specific strategies and action plans within and across sectors. One of the quality objectives - A Rich Biodiversity - is explicitly aimed at the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Also many of the other environmental quality objectives - such as those on lakes and streams, the marine environment, wetlands, forests, the agriculture landscape, the mountain landscape - also encompass parts of our biodiversity. The rather new (adopted by Parliament in 2005) objective A

Rich Biodiversity takes a comprehensive and holistic approach to the biodiversity in Sweden.

Under each of the environmental quality objectives, Government and Parliament have also adopted so called interim targets, with specific time frames. Under A Rich Biodiversity there are three interim targets:

1. Halting the loss of biodiversity to 2010
2. Fewer species under threat (to 2015)
3. Sustainable use of biological diversity and biological resources so that biodiversity is maintained at the landscape level (to 2007 and 2010).

There are also several interim targets under other environmental quality objectives that are relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This system with environmental objectives and targets is planned to be assessed every four years. Government will at these occasions report back to Parliament, on the basis of information received from the relevant governmental agencies, on how far the targets, and in the long term perspective also the environmental quality objectives, are reached. The latest report (2006) to Government from the Swedish Environmental Objectives Council is enclosed as an example of such a progress report.

The two most recent bills on environmental quality objectives are:

- The Swedish environmental quality objectives – Interim targets and action strategies (English summary enclosed), Bill 2000/01:130,
- Environmental Quality Objectives - A Shared Responsibility (English summary enclosed), Bill 2004/05:150. This bill contains the proposal of the objective A Rich Biodiversity. The Parliament adopted this new objective in accordance with the proposal in this bill.

This system with objectives and targets also includes three important strategies, where the “Strategy for the management of land, water and the built environment” is the one most important for biodiversity. After the adoption of A Rich Biodiversity the Government has commissioned several governmental agencies (SEPA, but also other sectoral agencies) to carry out work in order to achieve the targets that have been set.

#### Conclusion on Swedish NBSAP

Given the information above; it is obvious that there is not “a Swedish NBSAP” contained in one document. Instead, biodiversity is included in the broad system of environmental quality objectives and targets, adopted at highest political level in Sweden. This also means that biodiversity is treated and worked with in a integrated fashion; both in the broad environmental process, and also into relevant sectors, in accordance with article 6 of CBD.

More background information is also contained in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Swedish national report to CBD (submitted earlier). The policy on biodiversity – strategy and other political considerations – has been developed during the years since our first strategy bill in 1994. Some elements in the bills from the 90:ies are still relevant as a part of the “Swedish NBSAP”. The most recent policy and



strategy documents are the bills on the environmental objectives; mentioned above.

Unfortunately, we do not have all these documents and decision available in English, nor in electronic format. Moreover, the English versions attached are only summary editions.

As regards the specific questions posed in the letter from the Secretariat we would like to refer to the Swedish 3<sup>rd</sup> national report; as well as other relevant CBD reports/submissions from Sweden (for example the one on protected areas sent recently). This also goes for most of the questions in the voluntary guidelines for parties. When it comes to “success stories and lessons learned”; this is generally integrated into the assessment process referred to above; regarding achievement of the environmental objectives and targets. “Sectoral responsibility” for the environment, as well as sectoral integration, has been a cornerstone in Swedish environmental policy since an environmental bill in 1988. Our experiences from this process contains both successes and problems. Sweden have shared some of our experiences from this in our three national reports to CBD.

Please also visit the Governments website (English version):

<http://www.sweden.gov.se/>

Yours sincerely

Jan Terstad, Senior Adviser at the Ministry for Sustainable Development

Cc :

All CBD Thematic Focal Points in Sweden  
MKM-ansvariga Na

## La Tunisie

Chers mesdames/messieurs,

Faisant suite à votre notification n°SCBD/ITS/DC/CI/57101 du 12 janvier 2007, relative à la mise en œuvre des NBSAPs, j'ai le plaisir de porter à votre connaissance ce qui suit :

- la Tunisie a élaboré sa SBSAPs depuis 1998. Depuis, beaucoup d'action ont été réalisés dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre (voir annexe). Toutefois, beaucoup de difficultés ont été rencontrés pour la mise en œuvre effective de ce plan d'action. Ces difficultés sont d'ordre : financier, juridique, humain.
- L'intégration des aspects de la biodiversité dans les stratégies sectorielles a connu une évolution nette et ce grâce aux mesures prises suivantes :
  - une sensibilisation accrue auprès de toutes les catégories de la société et de tous les départements concernés
  - la réalisation d'activités pilotes par le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable qui incite les autres acteurs à réorienter leurs politiques et interventions vers des approches plus intégrées et qui tiennent compte des aspects de conservation et utilisation durable de la diversité biologique.
  - Le suivi et l'évaluation des programmes et stratégies sectorielles (tels que les programmes de boisement et de reboisement)
  - L'effort consentis par les ONGs en matière de conservation et utilisation durable des éléments de la diversité biologique.

Mais il faut aussi signaler qu'au niveau de l'intégration des aspects de la diversité biologique dans les stratégies sectorielles, il reste beaucoup à faire. Les orientations stratégiques (thèmes sectoriels et intersectoriels) doivent être adoptés et assimilés totalement par les différents secteurs.

- Partant du fait que la stratégie et le plan d'action national sur la diversité biologique ont été élaboré avant que les majeures orientations, thèmes sectoriels, thèmes intersectoriels soient finalisés, le Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable a entamé au début de l'an 2007 l'actualisation de l'étude et du plan d'action national sur la diversité biologique. Dans ce plan d'action seront pris en compte toutes les orientations, indicateurs, les objectifs, les programmes de travail....
- La disponibilité des ressources financières reste parmi les problèmes majeurs de la mise en œuvre de la Convention de la CDB au niveau national. L'insuffisance des fonds alloués par le GEF (notamment au niveau du GEF 4) ainsi que les longues procédures d'affectation des dons, sont des points qui méritent d'être révisés.

**Quelques activités s'intégrant dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plan d'action national sur la diversité biologique (Tunisie)**

	<b>Programmes</b>	<b>Activités</b>	<b>Observation</b>
1	Lutte contre l'érosion génétique	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Programme de création de jardins botaniques</li> <li>2. Création de la banque nationale des gènes</li> <li>3. Une étude portant sur l'actualisation de l'inventaire de la DB et du plan d'action national sur la Diversité Biologique a déjà démarré en mars 2007.</li> <li>4. Une étude portant sur l'inventaire des espèces agricoles locales rares et menacées a aussi démarré au cours de l'an 2006.</li> </ol>	
2	Protection des écosystèmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Projet de "Gestion des Aires Protégées" FEM/BM</li> <li>2. Projet d'amélioration des conditions de vie de la population limitrophe aux parcs nationaux (Feija). PNUD/MEDD</li> <li>3. Projet de création du parc naturel de Djebba.</li> <li>4. Entretien de deux arboretums forestiers</li> <li>5. suivi et évaluation annuelle des actions de reboisement forestier et pastoral.</li> <li>6. Projet de protection des ressources marines et côtières du golfe de Gabès.</li> <li>7. Projet de création d'aires marines protégées et immersion de récifs artificiels.</li> <li>8. Projet de suivi de la dynamique de la végétation au sein des parcs nationaux.</li> <li>9. Etude de prospection des zones naturelles sensibles.</li> <li>10. Aménagement de zones naturelles sensibles.</li> <li>11. Contribution à la mise en œuvre du plan d'action de la promotion du tourisme écologique et culturel (parc</li> </ol>	D'autres études et projets sont programmés dans le cadre de la conservation in-situ de la diversité biologique tels que : - conservation des ressources génétiques et des écosystèmes forestiers fragiles.

		<p>national de Châambi).</p> <p>12. contribution au développement de l'écotourisme au niveau du parc National de Boukornine.</p> <p>13. projet de renforcement de capacités en vue de la mise en œuvre du protocole de Cartagène sur la sécurité biologique.</p>	
3	Gestion adéquate des écosystèmes	1. l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale d'utilisation et de stockage des pesticides dans le milieu naturel.	
4	Intégration de la diversité biologique dans les options stratégiques sectorielles.	-	
5	Instauration d'un cadre institutionnel et réglementaire approprié.	1. Préparation d'un cadre juridique national sur la sécurité biologique	
6	Formation, information, développement de la production et de l'utilisation de la connaissance de la Diversité Biologique.	<p>1. Mise en place d'un système de circulation de l'information sur la biodiversité (en cours)</p> <p>2. Mise en place d'un centre d'échanges sur la biosécurité (en cours)</p> <p>3. Le déclenchement du processus de réalisation de la liste rouge tunisienne en collaboration avec l'UICN en 2006</p>	

# **Zimbabwe TERMINAL REPORT**

**PROJECT NUMBER & TITLE:** ZIM/96/G31/A/1G/99.  
NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY  
AND ACTION PLAN

**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:** MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

**PROJECT STARTING DATE** 1997  
**PROJECT COMPLETION DATE**  
**PLANNED** 1997  
**ACTUAL** 2006

**PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT** 19997-2006

**PREPARED BY :** D. KWESHA CO-ORDINATOR  
BIODIVERSITYOFFICE

**DATE:** 14 September 2006

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Zimbabwe was one of the first countries to sign and ratify United Nations the Convention on Biodiversity (UNCBD ). Zimbabwe signed the CBD on 12 June 1992 and ratified it on 11 November 1994. The UNCBD is based on three main pillars: 1) conservation, 2) sustainable use and 3) equitable access to biodiversity resources. The UNCBD specifically applies the 27 Principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development to the specific needs of biodiversity. By being signatory to the UNCBD the country confirmed its responsibility to implement the three UNCBD objectives.

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Project (ZIM/96/G31/A/1G/99) was implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) with financial assistance from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The project was originally planned for a year but due to availability of residual funds and Add on Activities the project continued to run until 2006.

The project was involved in preparing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the Second and Third National Reports to CBD in 2003 and 2005 respectively and funded two members of the National Biodiversity Forum to attend the 11<sup>th</sup> SBSTTA meeting in Montreal Canada in 2005.

This Terminal Report covers the period 1997-2006 looking at the intended outputs of the project, results achieved, key partnerships forged, key challenges and lessons learned from the project.

## **2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE**

The main objective of the project was to enable the country to meet its obligations under the Convention of Biological Diversity through conduction a country study on the status of biological diversity and the development a NBSAP.

## **3. INTENDED OUTPUTS**

### ***National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan***

National biodiversity strategies and action plans and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors serve as an effective framework for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention. The preparation of the NBSAP placed emphasis on stakeholder consultation and participation at various levels. Consultations were done during national and provincial workshops where relevant information was obtained to come with the countries unmet needs, strategies and actions. About 400 people who included, environmentalists, academics, administrators, politicians, traditional leaders, traditional healers, church leaders, business people and journalists participated in the exercise. The NBSAP came up with priority areas to fulfill the country's commitments to the UNCBD. Zimbabwe's priority areas were detailed as follows:

- Strengthening and harmonization of relevant legislation that recognize the need for biodiversity conservation and maximization of synergies across sectors and the development of a comprehensive national policy on biodiversity
- Provision of a sustainable and readily accessible institutional base to facilitate biodiversity initiatives and projects at local level
- Development of a comprehensive and elaborate biodiversity inventory and monitoring programme
- Management of a network of national parks and other protected areas for *in situ* conservation
- Management of seed banks, resource conservation stands and botanical gardens for *ex situ* conservation

- Creation of opportunities and incentives for some local communities and individuals to undertake conservation and sustainable use initiatives in both protected and non-protected areas
- Development and implementation of appropriate research and extension approaches in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use
- Development of a clear, definite and coordinated national policy, legislative framework and implementation strategy on environmental awareness, education and training
- Improvement of the understanding of the importance of biodiversity at both national and local levels and the strengthening of biodiversity initiatives at all levels
- Development of the state of the environment reporting system
- Formulation and implementation of the environmental impact assessment policy
- Entering into specific international agreements regarding access to Zimbabwe's biodiversity resources
- Provision of a sustainable and readily accessible financial and institutional base to assist biodiversity projects at local level
- Provision of affordable, viable and acceptable alternatives for human survival beyond existing natural resource base

Zimbabwe's biodiversity priorities above continue to provide a good guide in formulating relevant project proposals on conserving and sustainable use of biodiversity.

### ***The Second and Third National Reports***

Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are required to report to the Conference of the Parties in compliance with their obligations under Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity. From the national report submissions the Conference of Parties (COP) reviews progress under the Convention, identifies new priorities, and sets work plans for members.

In the preparation processes of these reports it is an important requirement that key national stakeholders in biodiversity conservation participate. The process to prepare the country's second and third national reports on the status of implementation of the country's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity was through stakeholder workshops. The workshops were convened in 2003 and 2005. These workshops took stock of the progress made by Zimbabwe in the implementation of its obligations to CBD. The workshops also discussed and documented changes (positive & negatives) in the status, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity between the two reporting periods. The NBSAPs and the national reports can be accessed and viewed on <http://www.biodiv.org/doc/info-centre.shtml>

The following were some of the recommendations from the national reports.

1. The CBD COP has set the 2010 target in an effort to mobilise Parties to reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity. The target has a framework of 11 goals. Zimbabwe needs to revise its strategies, actions and plans so that they synchronise with the provisions of the targets to enable them to: (i) reassess the baseline situation, (ii) implement activities leading to the reduction of the rate of loss and (iii) develop indicators to monitor the effectiveness of actions taken and assessment of impacts. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism needs to set a process that will involve stakeholders in setting and agreeing in benchmarks, targets and indicators for monitoring progress towards the 2010 target and MDGs. This will also provide invaluable assistance to the next report writing.

2. Protected Areas (PAs) in the country were set aside largely on the basis that the areas were marginal to agricultural and industrial development. The PAs are not representative of all biodiversity types. Many endemic species which are rare, and threatened species are outside formally protected areas. Measures need to be taken to rectify the situation especially in light of the land reform programme.
3. Traditional Knowledge Systems (IKS), innovations and practices have contributed immensely to the conservation of biodiversity and the evolution of agro-biodiversity. The Convention on Biological Diversity calls for the acknowledgement of the role IKS, innovations and practices communities have played in promoting conservation and development, and for their compensation. This will create the incentive for the communities to promote the sustainable use of biodiversity. Zimbabwe needs to promote the use of local knowledge systems in conservation by developing guidelines that will constitute an agreed system for
  - (i) inventorying traditional systems and practices
  - (ii) legally protecting traditional knowledge systems and practices and
  - (iii) promote benefit sharing.
4. Zimbabwe's legislation in controlling and regulating access to biodiversity and agro germplasm to outside parties is sectoral and outdated. Access is granted on a case by case basis. Depending on the tightness of the agreement entered into; this has led to bio-piracy in a number of cases. It is therefore recommended that a national access and benefit-sharing framework based on the CBD (Bonn) guidelines and certificate of origin are developed.
5. The country has no legislation to give guidance in developing collaborative arrangement with countries from which may be sources of genetic resources. MET should look into this.
6. In terms of information access and dissemination Zimbabwe needs to set up its Clearing House Mechanism. This will also serve as a guide on the information available in the various institutions and the conditions for accessing and using that information.
7. In order to promote biodiversity conservation through the corporate sector the Ministry of Environment and Tourism should initiate a process to get government to consider tax concessions on funds spent on promoting biodiversity conservation projects and activities.
8. Future national reports should be outcome-oriented and focus on
  - the status and trends of biodiversity,
  - national actions and outcomes with respect to the achievement of the 2010 target and the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention,
  - progress in implementation of national biodiversity strategy and action plan

The main observation from the stakeholders is that, the time frame for the 2010 target is tight. There is basically four years to go before country assessments are called for. This requires MET to speedily put a national process in place that will come up with framework for setting bench marks and indicators and targets for the 2010 target and the MDGs.

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#### **4. RESULTS ACHIEVED**

- National and provincial workshops were convened
- Awareness workshops were held for the media and parliamentarians
- Four newsletters on the project were produced



- The second and third national countries reports were produced for the Conference of Parties
- Two books on the status of biodiversity in Zimbabwe were produced
- A NBSAP was produced and launched by the Minister for Environment and Tourism.
- Two NBF members attended the SBSTTA 11 meeting in Montreal, Canada.

## **5. KEY PARTNERSHIPS FORGED**

As part of its implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Zimbabwe established a National Biodiversity Forum. The National Biodiversity Forum is a voluntarily constituted group of stakeholders from Government Agencies, Universities, NGOs and the private sector whose terms of reference are to :

- Advise on national positions to be taken on specific issues raised at COP meetings
- Receive and consider and facilitate further debate on CBD related meetings and to be continuously updated on the implementations of any follow-on issues, projects and programmes
- Maintain a register of organizations and individuals that attend CBD related meetings and facilitate the sharing of outcomes from such meetings with other stakeholders
- Receive and comment on reports on project related to the CBD being implemented in the country
- Review the country's biodiversity strategy document in view of emerging issues
- Compile periodic progress reports on Zimbabwe's implementation of CBD related issues
- Receive and consider Forum Working Groups and forward policy related matters to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism which is the focal point for the CBD.

The Forum consists of the following working groups:

- forest biodiversity;
- ecosystem approach,
- agro-biodiversity
- biosafety

Among other things the Forum Working Groups review the work programmes emanating from COP meetings; encourage co-ordination among institutions and individuals working on related biodiversity projects and generate project ideas for possible funding under the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). donors. The NBF is chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Biodiversity Office under MET serves as the secretariat to the Forum.

The recently completed NCSA noted that the representation and mandate of the National Biodiversity Forum (NBF) are inadequate to fulfill the requirements of the UNCBD. The main issue raised is that most of NBF duties are voluntary and are carried out on the basis of social responsibility, making it less effective. In order to make the NBF more effective there is need to give it more responsibility and to broaden the scope of representation and involve the local communities to participate.

## **6. KEY CHALLENGES**

- The project received overwhelming support from all stakeholders. However being a multi-sectoral project delays were sometimes experienced in the implementation of certain activities
- The target group is worried that the momentum generated by the project might be lost if there are no follow on activities. The latter involves the implementation of specific projects and strategies emanating from the NBSAP. To address this, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and UNDP have been assisting various sectors in developing detailed projects proposals on priority issues identified in the NBSAP.

- The NBSAP did not explicitly look at the issues of, taxonomy, land degradation and international waters and risks posed by organisms modified by biotechnology in detail. A proposal to address these issues should be prepared.
- Reduced government funding due to competing needs on the fiscus is constraining government's biodiversity conservation efforts. The recently completed NSCA recommended the need to have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity for implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategy and action plans and Convention on Biological Diversity.
- Continued reduction of donor support to the country in general is likely to affect the project results.

## **7. LESSONS LEARNED**

- Key actors and stakeholders, including the civil society and private sector should be engaged in partnership to implement the Convention and to integrate biodiversity concerns into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.
- The National Biodiversity Forum is crucial for the project's sustainability.
- The political support that the project received from the Ministry of Environment and Tourism and other stakeholders was important for the successful implementation and completion of the project.
- The 8 Provincial and 2 national workshops helped the project to identify priority areas and unmet needs. They also developed a sense of ownership of the project.

## **8. RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The revision on the NBSAP is long overdue. There is need to revise the NBSAP in line with emerging issues, to determine whether it remains adequate for reducing rates of biodiversity loss, promoting sustainable use, and contributing to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. This will facilitate the implementation of the Strategic Plan and CBD programme of work as well as follow-up on progress towards the 2010 target and relevant Millennium Development Goals. The NBSAP should ensure that biodiversity concerns are being integrated into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies in the country.
2. The revision should include (i) status and trends in biodiversity, current and projected major threats to biodiversity, obstacles to sustainable use and to the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources, and the experience of the previous and existing strategies; and (ii) a gap analysis taking into account all relevant activities including those being undertaken within the framework of other conventions, and by organizations and initiatives that contribute to the objectives of the convention. (The gap analysis would also help to identify opportunities for collaboration, as well as areas where additional activities would add the most value);
3. Follow on projects should focus on the implementation of these action programmes especially at community level. It is recommended that the following priorities be taken on board
  - a. Continued support to the implementation of specific provisions related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the newly enacted Environmental Management Act
  - b. Develop a webpage Website and national CHM
  - c. Strengthening synergies between Multilateral Environmental Agreements(MEAs). There is need to acknowledge activities being undertaken by other conventions, organizations and initiatives to meet the objectives of the programme of work and focus on activities in the programme of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity that fill gaps and provide added-value;

4. MET requests that the all the office equipment procured under the project be donated to the Biodiversity Office to facilitate continued operation of the Office.(See Appendix 1)
5. There is need to share experiences and approaches and information amongst stakeholders through the development and implementation of the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM).
6. There is need to continue promoting communication education and public awareness (CEPA) on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in the country.