NBSAP Training Package

Support for National Biodiversity Planning

NBSAP Training Modules

- How to develop/update an NBSAP
- Aimed at National Focal Points and BD planners
- Content being used in NBSAP workshops
- Also serve as reference material, entry point to other materials available
- E-learning version being developed

Approach

- Simple language
- Sequential, "how to", but not prescriptive
- Emphasize that its an iterative process
- Case studies/ good practices / tools
- Questions for discussion/reflection, learning milestones
- Highlight, and link to other resources

COP DECISIONS/ GUIDANCE

4th National Reports

NBSAPS

Previous Round of NBSAP Wkshps

Previous version of Training Package

CASE STUDY DATABASE

UNU/IAS REVIEW of NBSAPS

Other REFERENCE MATERIALS

Other CBD MATERIALs

NBSAP TRAINING PACKAGE

NBSAP WORKSHOPS (ppts)

NBSAP Training Package

1 Introduction
2 The NBSAP Process
3 Mainstreaming
4 Targets
5 Inclusive Engagement
6 Financing and Resource Mobilization
7 Communication
8 Sub-national BSAPs
Possible others – gender, information…

Module 1: Introduction

- What is an NBSAP? Article 6 of the Convention
- Lessons learned from experience
- COP Guidance on NBSAPs
- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity & Target 17
- Timeline (targets by 2012, revise & adopt NBSAP by 2014)
- Indicative Outline of an NBSAP

Module 1: Case Studies

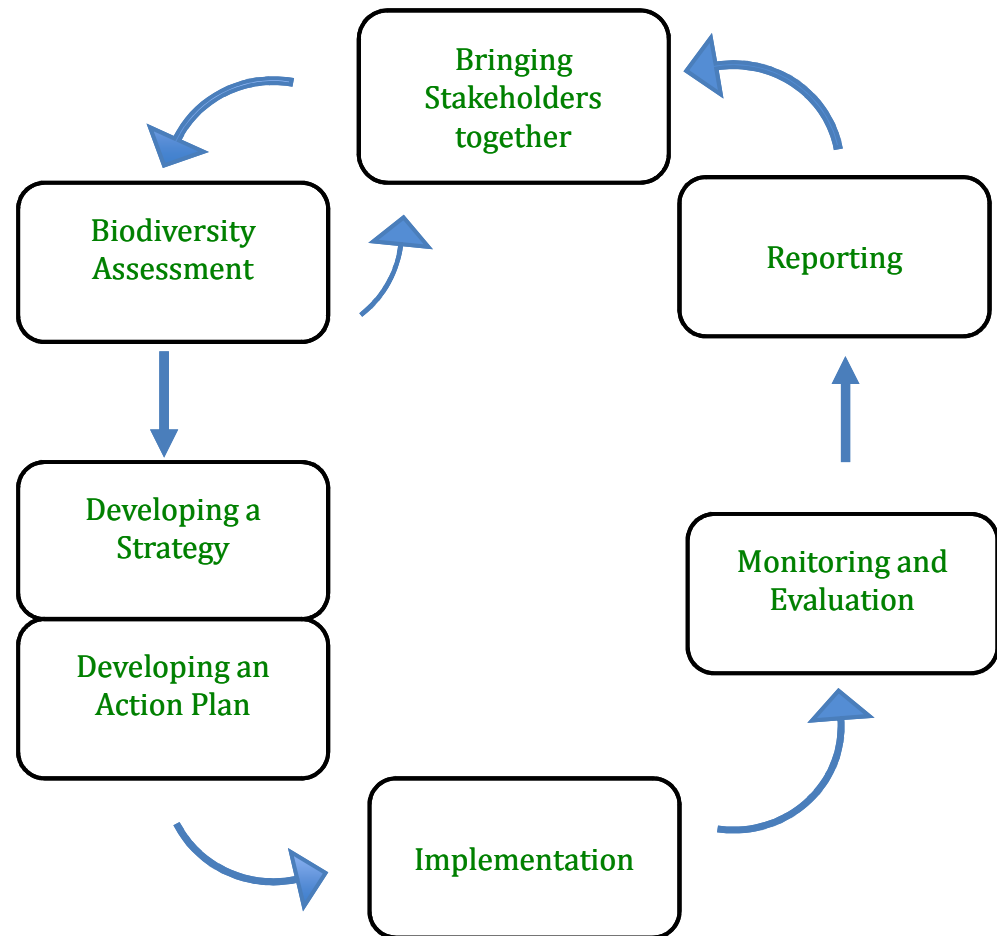Japan

Sweden

St Lucia

Germany

Fiji

Cambodia

Costa Rica

Botswana

Morocco

Module 2: NBSAP Planning Process

- Guiding principles for NBSAPs

- Process for developing/revising, implementing NBSAPs

Module 2: Case Studies

Some Possible forms for an NBSAP

Brazil – "non-NBSAP" approach, many elements brought together and published electronically.

France – Ten sectoral strategies coordinated by corresponding ministries.

South Africa – Policy and Legislative framework building on National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment

Inclusive Societal Engagement

Canada- Biodiversity Working Group
        - Biodiversity Advisory Group
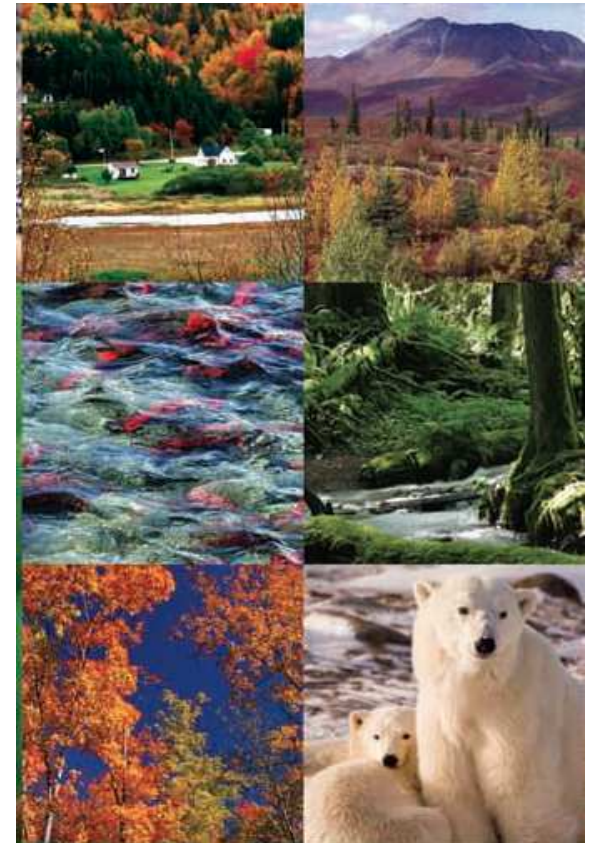
Module 2: Case Studies (contd)

Assessment and Strategy Development

Brazil -

Evaluation

Finland – Independent Review of NBSAP to inform revision

Reporting

Brazil – 3rd National Report lead to process of revision of National Biodiversity Policy

Module 3: Mainstreaming

- What is mainstreaming and why it is important?

- Entry points for mainstreaming
  - national, sub-national, regional levels, and in sectoral and cross sectoral plans, and area management initiatives

- Approaches and tools for mainstreaming

Module 3: Case Studies

- Integration of Environment into Benin's Growth Strategy for Poverty Reduction
- Mainstreaming Environment into Trade: The Netherlands' Sustainable Trade Initiative
- Ecological-Economic Zoning in the Brazilian State of Acre
- The Regional Coastal and Marine Conservation Programme for West Africa (PRCM)
- Decentralizing Wildlife Management Through Namibia's Conservancies
- Environmental Impact Assessment of Operational Forest Management Plans (OFMPs) in Nepal
- Strategic Environmental Assessment in Sweden's
- Development Cooperation Country Strategy for Vietnam

Mainstreaming Approaches and Tools

- Ecosystem Services Approach

- EIA/SEA

- Ecosystem Approach

- Spatial Planning

- Indicators

- Legal Instruments

- Economic and Financial Tools

- Standards, Codes of Conduct, Guidelines, Certification and Good Practices
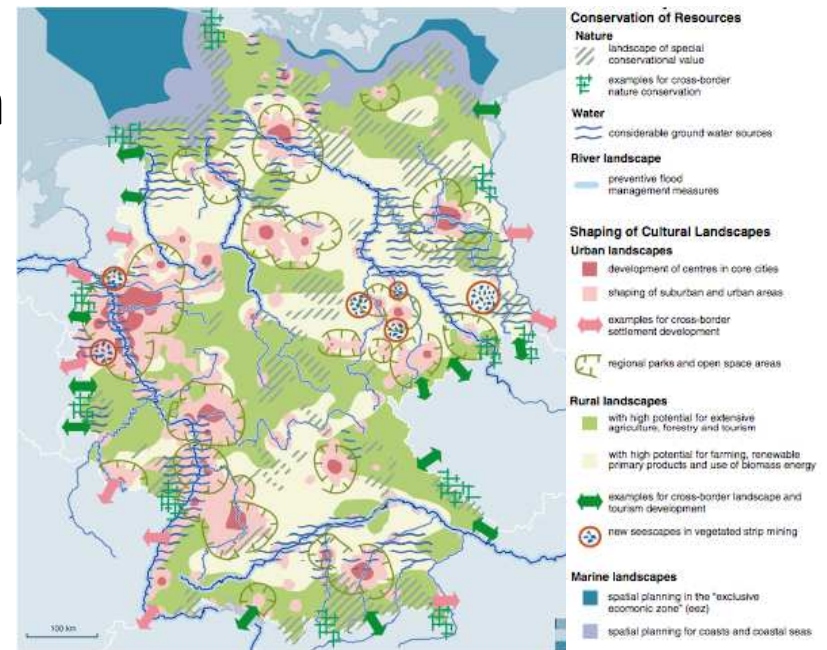
Module 4: Setting Targets

- What are targets and why are they important?
- The goals and targets of the Strategic Plan
- Adapting global targets to the national level
  - contributing to a cumulative global effort
- Characteristics of effective targets
- Monitoring progress towards targets using indicators

Module 4- Examples of National Targets

- By 2015, modernize agriculture to an ecologically acceptable level (Benin)
- By 2010, 100% reduction in the rate of deforestation in the Atlantic Forest biome, 75% in the Amazonian biome, and 50% in other biomes (Brazil).
- Number of community-based fisheries increased from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015 (Cambodia - MDGs)
- By 2012, 1% of EEZ (17% territorial waters) in management categories, increasing to 2% by 2015 (Costa Rica)
- Quebec committed to protecting 12% of its territory by 2015 (Canada)
- 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010 and 15 million by 2015 (EU)
- By 2012, 50% of endangered species will be conserved (Japan)
- Forest cover will be increased from 20% to 23% and annual wood consumption reduced by 30%, and soil erosion by 24%. (Rwanda - Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2012).

Module 4- Case Studies

- PA coverage and deforestation targets – Brazil

- 10 Targets for 2015 - Australia

- Sustainable forest management targets – Finland

- Biodiversity relevant targets in:

  Trade policy – Netherlands

  MDGs and National Development Plan – Cambodia

- Indicators - UK

Module 5: Inclusive Engagement

- Why participation is important
- Identifying stakeholders
  - NBSAP steering committee, broader participation
- Carrying out a multi-stakeholder process
- Sustaining interest beyond planning phase
  - National Coordination Structures

Module 5: Case Studies

- 25,000 Stakeholders produce 71 BSAPs – India

- Ecological-Economic Zoning (ZEE) - Acre-Brazil

- France's Environment Round Table: Grenelle Environnement

- Developing Grenada's
  1999 Forest Policy

DON'T THINK YOU HAVE NOTHING IMPORTANT TO SAY-
FILL IN YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE AND MAIL IT!

Comments and input are welcome

Thank You

CBD