

Workshops for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

## Modules 1 & 2

- An Introduction to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
- The Biodiversity Planning Process: Updating NBSAPs

CBD Secretariat  
April 2011.



# What is an NBSAP ?

- A **process** by which countries can plan to address the threats to their biodiversity and promote its sustainable use for national development?.
- The **principal instrument** for the implementation of the Convention **at the national level**.
- A shorthand for implementation of **Article 6** of the Convention.

# National implementation

## Article 6:

Each Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

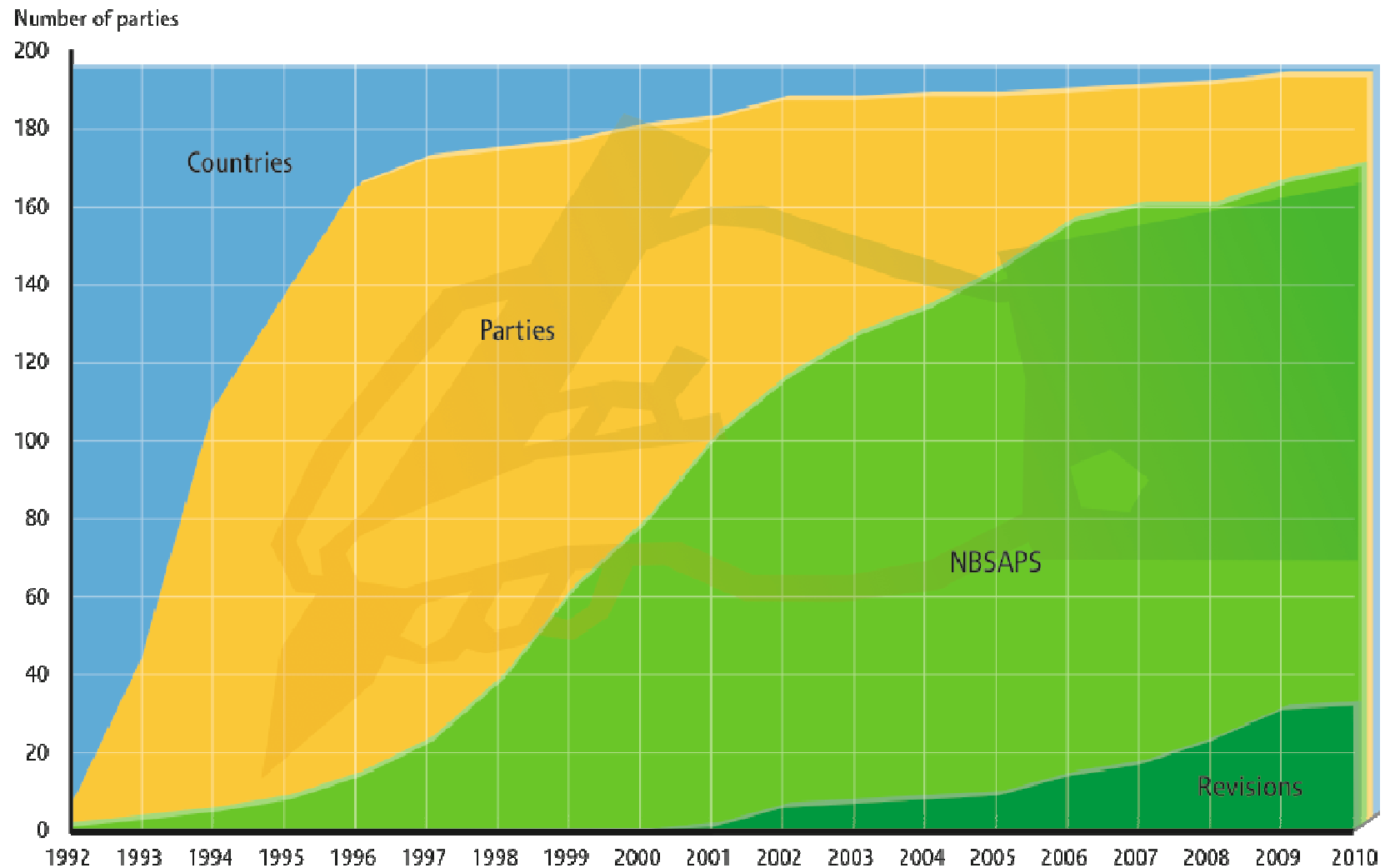
- a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for biodiversity, or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes
- b) Integrate biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies



## Three important points

- **The NBSAP does not have to take the form of a single biodiversity-planning document.** Second generation, or revised NBSAPs resemble a planning process rather than a fixed document.
- The Convention requires countries not just to prepare an NBSAP, but to ensure that it contains elements that are incorporated into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. This '**mainstreaming**' requires a multi-stakeholder process.
- The NBSAP should be **a living process** by which increasing knowledge, gained through monitoring and evaluation of each phase of implementation, is fed back.

# National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans



# Results of the 2007 Review:

- **Stakeholders** involved in NBSAP preparation.....  
..... but not enough to ensure ownership & mainstreaming
- **Goals & targets** ....  
..... but few quantitative, or respond to 2010 Target
- **Ecosystem approach** is largely absent
- **Action plans** included ....  
..... but often focussed on projects rather than fundamentals of policy or institutional change needed  
..... few specify funding
- **Communication plans** lacking
- **Mainstreaming** in some sectors (eg: forestry, tourism)  
..... but weak in national development strategies, poverty reduction strategies and planning processes
- Little available information on **Implementation**
- **Funding, budget cuts are problems**
- **Some innovative financing mechanisms**  
..... but not sufficient to meet the needs.

# Good Practice: Examples from NBSA



## Targets

- Brazil set 51 national biodiversity targets building on CBD 2010 Framework

## Indicators

- UK's 18 headline indicators aligned with CBD and EU frameworks

## Communication

- Germany's Alliance for Nature awareness campaign

## Stakeholder Engagement

- 50,000 people involved in Indian NBSAP process → 70 State, bioregional, & local BSAPs

## Spatial Planning

- South Africa's National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
- Economic and Ecological Zoning to support land use planning in Brazil

## National Development Planning

- Indonesia's NBSAP integrated into medium-term development planning

## Biodiversity integrated into Economic Strategies

- Maldives NBSAP has informed Tourism Master Plan & other National Development and Sectoral Plans



# Guiding principles (based on decision IX/8)

- a) NBSAPs are key implementation tools of the Convention. They must address **all three objectives** of the Convention:
- b) The NBSAP should highlight, and seek to maintain the **contribution** of biodiversity and ecosystem services **to human well being**.
- c) The NBSAP is a **strategic** instrument for achieving concrete outcomes, and not a study.
- d) To be effective the NBSAP must be jointly developed, adopted, and owned by the full range of **stakeholders** involved. It is also important that **high-level government support** be secured.
- e) The NBSAP must include measures to **mainstream** biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs..
- f) **Biodiversity planning is a long-term, cyclical and adaptive process**. It will involve continual monitoring, evaluation, and revision, as progress is made, conditions evolve, and lessons are learned.



# Contents of NBSAP (based on decision IX/8)

- Rationale for the NBSAP (importance of biodiversity; identification of threats; national framework; lessons from previous experience)
- Strategy, including priorities, principles and national targets
- Action Plan, including application of strategy across sectors and at the local level
- Plans for capacity building; communication and outreach and resource mobilization
- Institutional mechanisms to support implementation, monitoring and review

| Main Section  | Chapter or Sub-section   |
|---|--|
| <b>I Introduction</b> (setting the scene and providing the rationale) | 1. Values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the country and their contribution to Human well-being |
|   | 2. Causes and consequences of biodiversity loss  |
|   | 3. Constitutional, legal and institutional framework   |
|   | 4. Lessons learned from the earlier NBSAP(s) and the process of developing the updated NBSAP.              |
| <b>II National Biodiversity Strategy</b>                              | 5. Long term vision  |
|   | 6. Principles governing the strategy   |
|   | 7. Main goals or priority areas  |
|   | 8. National Targets (SMART)  |
| <b>III. National Biodiversity Action Plan</b>                         | 9. National actions to achieve the strategy, with milestones   |
|   | 10. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities  |
|   | 11. Sectoral Action - mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans           |
| <b>IV. Implementation plans</b>                                       | 12. Plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation, including a technology needs assessment        |
|   | 13. Communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.   |
|   | 14. Plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation  |
| <b>V. Institutional, monitoring and reporting.</b>                    | 15. National Coordination Structures   |
|   | 16. Clearing House Mechanism   |
|   | 17. Monitoring and Evaluation  |

## VISION

By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.□

## MISSION

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet□s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. ....

STRATEGIC GOAL A:  
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity

STRATEGIC GOAL B:  
Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

STRATEGIC GOAL C:  
Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D:  
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

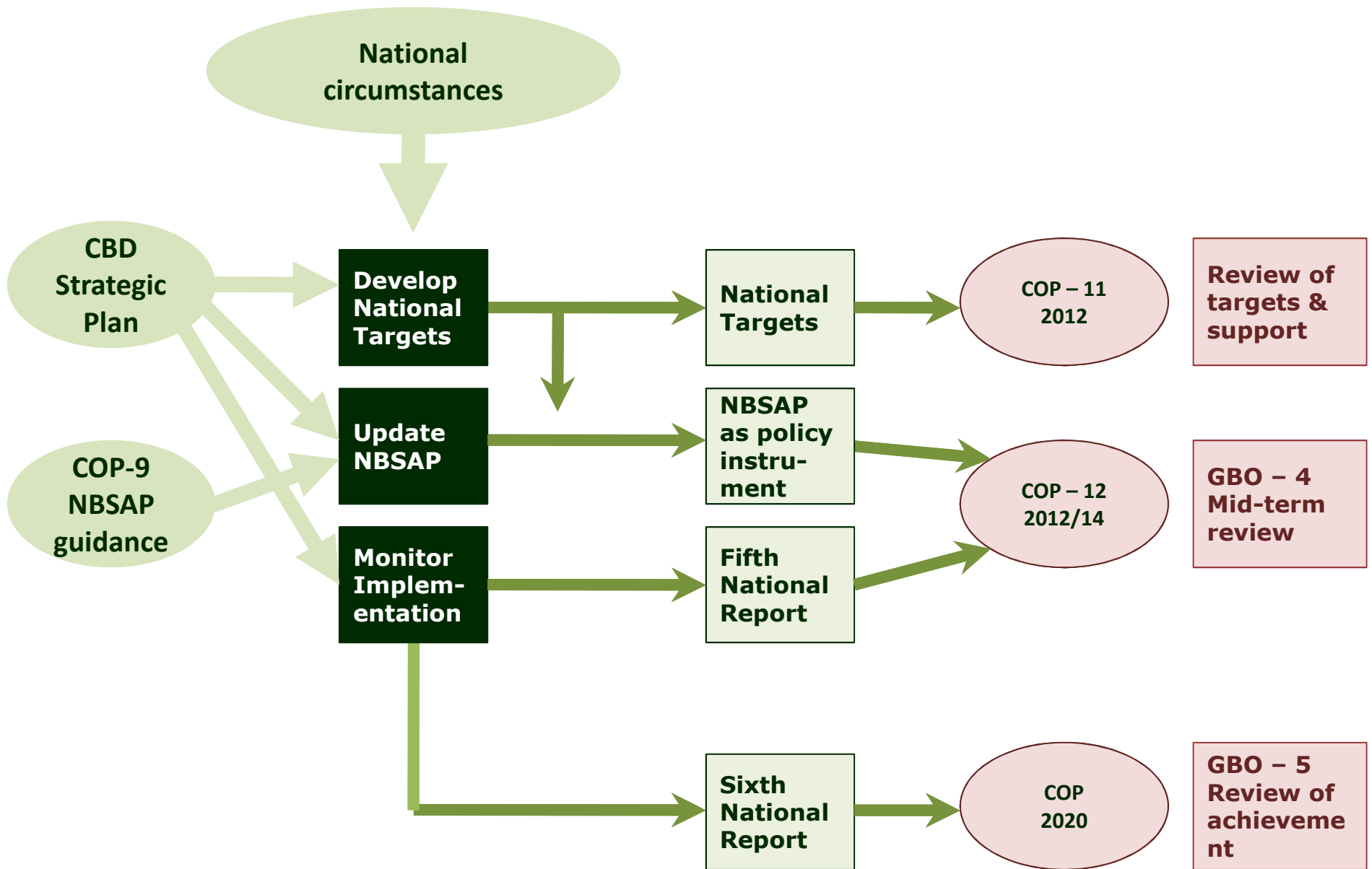
STRATEGIC GOAL E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

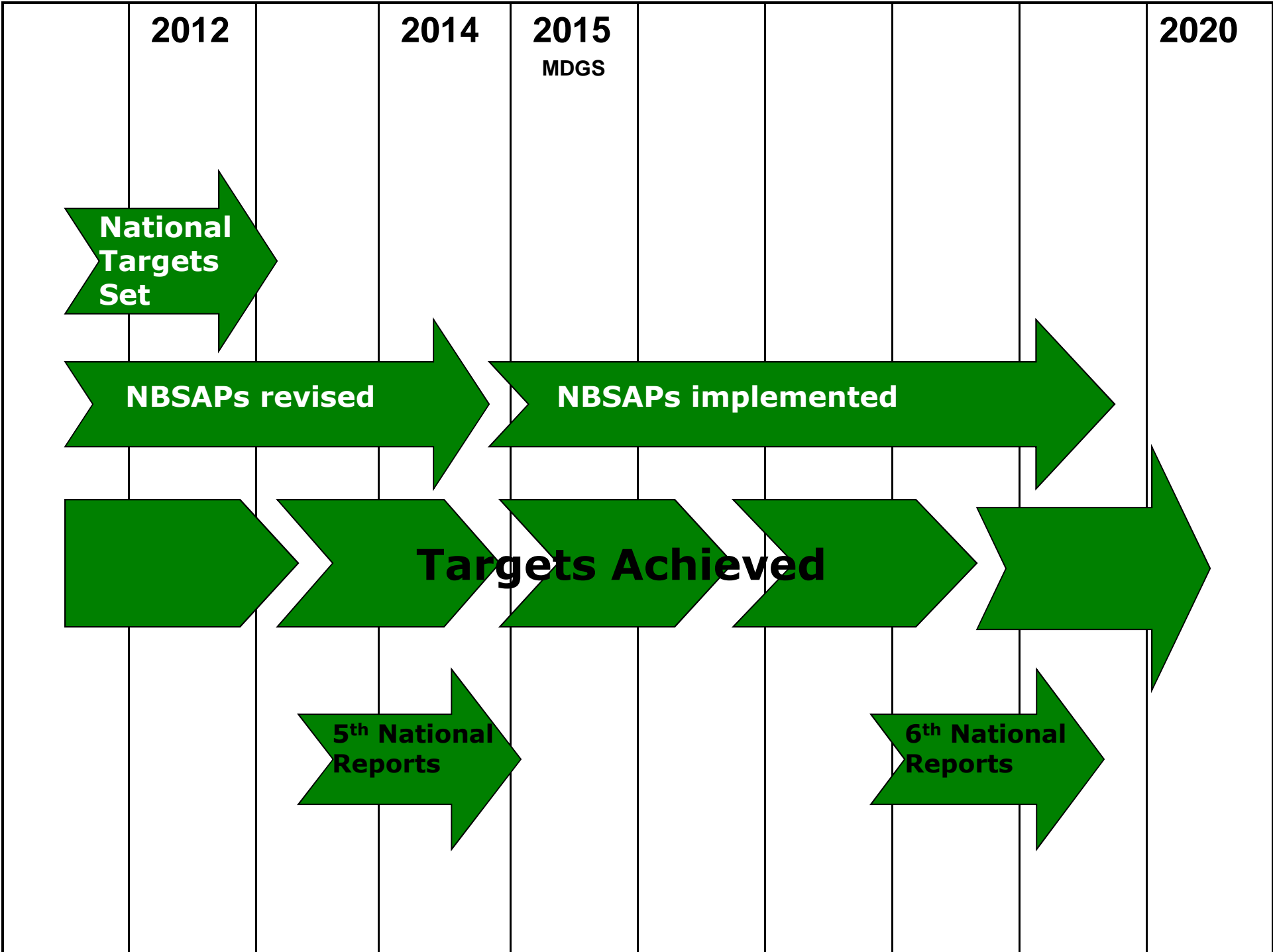
## SUPPORT MECHANISMS

# Mandate for updating NBSAPs (Decision X/2)

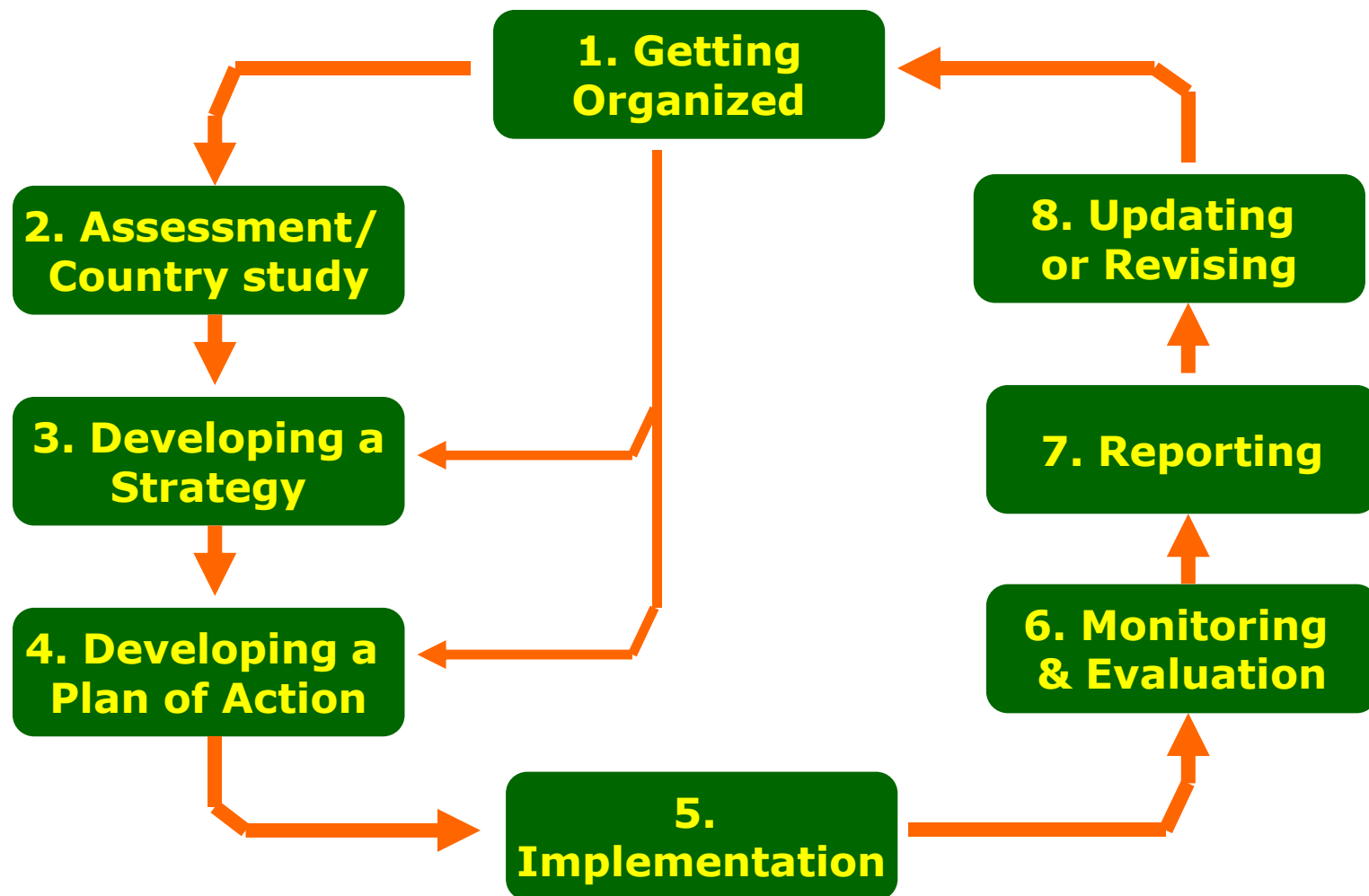
COP10 has urged Parties to :

- **Develop national and regional targets**, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities .... with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report to COP 11 (2012).
- **Review, and as appropriate update and revise, NBSAPs**, in line with the Strategic Plan and decision IX/9, and adopt as a policy instrument, and report thereon to the COP 11 or 12 (2012 or 2014);
- **Use NBSAPs as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets** into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, ..... economic sectors and spatial planning processes, by Government and the private sector at all levels;
- **Monitor and review** the implementation of NBSAPs ..... And report to the COP through their 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> national reports .....





# Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process



| Cluster  | Component  |
|--|--|
| I Preparation  | 1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports  |
|  | 2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations; and awareness  |
|  | 3. Supplementary studies (eg. the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to Human well-being) |
| II. Setting national priorities and targets          | 4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultation   |
| III. Developing the strategy and action plan         | 5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations  |
|  | 6. Addressing the application and implementation of the NBSAP at sub-national levels through consultations with sub-national and local authorities                                       |
|  | 7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations  |
| IV. Development of Implementation plans and related  | 9. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.  |
|  | 10. Conducting a Technology needs assessment alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity.   |
|  | 11. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.  |
|  | 12. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation   |
| V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange | 13. Establishing/ strengthening of national coordination structures  |
|  | 14. CHM development.   |
|  | 15. Development of indicators and monitoring approach  |
|  | 16. Fifth national reports   |
| VI. Adoption by the government                       | 17. Adoption   |



## Support from the GEF

- The Biodiversity Strategy for GEF-5 includes: "Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities" (5th objective)
- Up to US\$500,000 per eligible country have been reserved for such Enabling Activities, outside of each country's STAR allocations.
- Funds for NBSAPs and fifth national reports can be accessed through a number of ways:
  - Direct access from the GEF Secretariat
  - Access through an agency
  - For LDCs and SIDS, through a UNEP Umbrella Project (currently under development)

In all cases applications should be made through the GEF Operational Focal Points for the country concerned.

# NBSAP Training Package

- Aimed at National Focal Points and BD planners
- Regional and sub-regional NBSAP workshops
- Explains processes and content of national biodiversity planning
- Numerous examples, case studies, tools...
- Sources Used:
- Previous version of modules
- Parties' NBSAPs, Fourth National Reports
- COP Decisions and Guidance

[www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)

# NBSAP Training Package

## *Updated modules:*

1. Introduction to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
2. How to prepare or update a NBSAP
3. Mainstreaming biodiversity
4. Setting national biodiversity targets

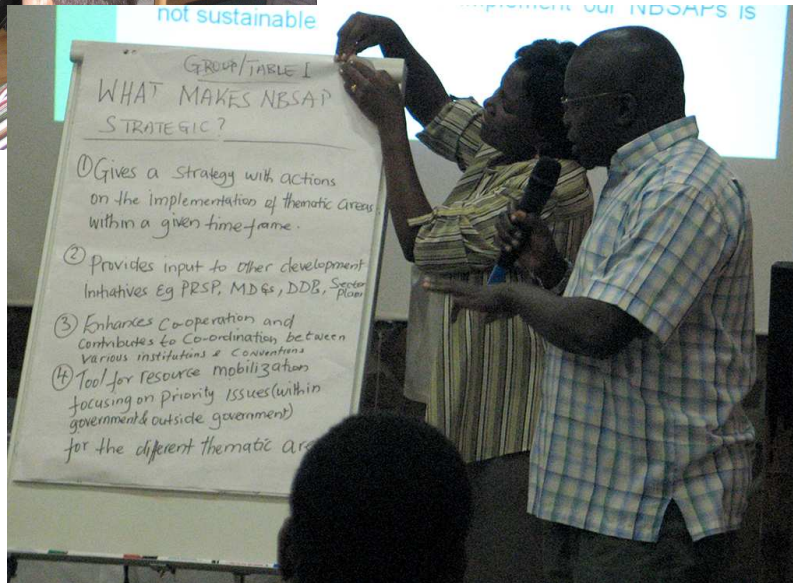
## *Modules under revision/preparation:*

5. Ensuring stakeholder engagement
  6. Financial resource mobilization for the NBSAP
  7. Communication strategies for NBSAPs
  8. Sub-national and local application of NBSAPs
- Implementation of the biodiversity-related

# Capacity building workshops



- To assist Parties to establish national targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- To assist Parties to integrate national targets into updated NBSAPs as effective tools for mainstreaming
- To raise awareness to stimulate early entry into force of Nagoya Protocol on ABS and Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress



## Workshops:

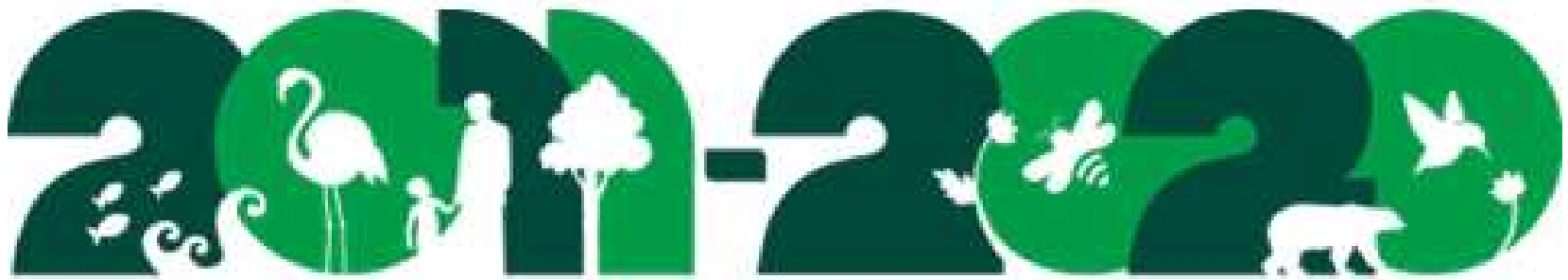
- **South, East, SE, Asia**
- **South and East Africa**
- **Meso-America**
- **South America**
- **Europe**
- **Central Africa**
- **West Africa**
- **Caribbean**
- **Arab States**
- **Pacific**
- **Central Asia**

## Organized with support of

- **Japan Fund**
- **Host countries**
- **Regional partners**

# Capacity building workshops

| Region                         | Dates                  | Venue            |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Sub-regional workshops:</i> |                        |                  |
| Southern Africa                | 14-20 March 2011       | Kasane, Botswana |
| North Africa & the Middle East | 4 – 9 April 2011       | Beirut, Lebanon  |
| Europe                         | 15-19 April 2011       | Vilm, Germany    |
| South, SE & East Asia          | 9 - 16 May 2011        | Xi'an, China     |
| West Africa                    | 24 – 27 June 2011      | Dakar, Senegal   |
| East Africa                    | 30 June – 1 July 2011  | Kigali, Rwanda   |
| South America (and Amazon)     | 11-15 July 2011        | Quito, Ecuador   |
| Caribbean                      | 30 May – 1 June 2011   | Guyana           |
| Central Africa                 | 25 – 28 May 2011       | Brazzaville      |
| Europe (PEBLDS)                | 5 – 7 September 2011   | Geneva           |
| Central Asia                   | 17 - 19 September 2011 | Kazakhstan       |
| Meso-America                   | 17-21 October 2011     | Costa Rica       |
| Pacific                        | 3 – 7 October 2011     | Apia, Samoa      |
| Mediterranean                  | 16 – 18 January 2012   | Montpellier      |
| North America                  | 20 – 24 February 2012  | Mexico           |
| <i>Follow-up meetings:</i>     |                        |                  |
| Asia                           | 16 – 18 April 2012     | New Delhi, India |
| Europe                         | 2 – 6 April 2012       | Geneva           |
| Africa                         | 9 – 13 April 2012      | Addis Ababa      |
| Latin America and Caribbean    | 25 - 26 April 2012     | Santiago         |



**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

[www.cbd.int/sp/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp/sp)  
[www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)