

Informal Global Workshop on National Experiences in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Brasilia, 12-14 March 2012 – **Day 3**



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Session 1: Opening

Co-Chairs:

Robin Mortimer,
Director, DEFRA, UK

Roberto Cavalcanti,
*Secretary of Biodiversity and
Forests Ministry of the
Environment, Brazil*



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Objective of the conference

Share examples and experience of countries in their efforts to meet the challenges to update and adopt NBSAPs as policy instruments

Today: the resource challenge, conclusions of the workshop, aggregation



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Rules of play (draft)

- *Transparency*: open discussion of draft conclusions on Wednesday afternoon
- *Legitimacy*: no quotations without permission
- *Informality*: no conclusions have formal status
- *Anonymity*: individual country results are synthesised or used internally in CBD secr.

Today's agenda:

- 9.00 Getting started
- 9.15 Input CBD on the resource challenge
- 9.30 Panel discussion on the Quito findings
- 10.15 **6th table dialogue** on challenges to mobilize resources
- 11.00 Coffee break
- 11.30 Discussion: resource mobilization planning and tools
- 12.30 Conclusions: innovatively meeting the resource challenge
- 12.50 Presentation of the Ethiopia NBSAP
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 Conclusions of the workshop
- 15.15 Tea
- 15.45 Aggregation: how do we track and scale-up reporting?
- 16.45 Feedback on the workshop and closing
- 17.30 End of Day 3



Convention on
Biological Diversity

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Input

Country specific resource mobilization
strategies

David Cooper



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Panel discussion on the financing of biodiversity

Angel Guayasamin, Ecuador

Ignatius Makumba, Zambia

Birthe Ivars, Norway

Hem Pande, India

Thomas Koetz, European Commission

Anna Chenery, WCMC



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Coffee

(please be back at 11.20!)



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Table dialogue (please visualise)

1. Open brainstorming on the problems of mobilizing resources (external/internal)
2. Prioritisation of the 2 most important problems
3. Understand the causes of these problems
4. SOLUTIONS (concrete!)

Lunch

(please be back at 14.05!)



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Conclusions of the workshop:

Which messages do we want this workshop to take to WGRI and COP11?

A: General messages from the Workshop:

- **NBSAPs are a key part of delivering the 2020 global goals**; most biodiversity actions take place at the national and sub-national levels and NBSAPs provide a focal point for leadership, engagement and resource mobilisation to deliver national goals and targets.
- **Sharing experiences** between countries and regions on revising NBSAPs, setting national targets, developing tools for successful implementation and mobilising resources will be critical if we are to meet the Aichi targets.
- **Raising awareness** of the importance and value of biodiversity across all sectors, and at the highest political level, is necessary, and will continue to be necessary, if we are to meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- **Building the knowledge base** on biodiversity and **closing the science-policy gap** will be a key if we are to meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- **Every country will need to play their part** if we are to meet the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

B. Specific points that emerged from the discussion on the process of revising NBSAPs

- Revising NBSAPs takes **time, expertise, money and resources**.
- **NBSAPs need to be adopted as a policy tool** and **Political will** is critical for successfully revising, adopting and implementing a revised NBSAP. **Political buy in is needed across all political parties**, at the highest level and across all Government Departments if successful implementation of NBSAPs is to be achieved.
- **Engaging all relevant stakeholders at an early stage** in the revision of the NBSAP process, in particular in developing and implementation of targets, can help raise awareness and secure buy-in to the process.
- **Mainstreaming needs to be more than just a concept which takes the place of real action**. It needs to be a reality where biodiversity concerns are embedded into all relevant sectors, including the private sector, and is recognised as being important and necessary. Using networks is an effective way of making mainstreaming a reality.
- **Building in regular monitoring of progress** towards implementation of NBSAPs will be necessary if the global 2020 Aichi targets are to be met. Using tools such as indicators is a helpful way of doing this.

C: Specific points that emerged from the discussion on target setting

- We need '**SMART**' targets
- In particular targets need to be **MEASURABLE**. This can be achieved either by including a quantitative element within the target itself or by supplementing a broad target with a suite of more specific 'measurable' sub-targets or indicators. **Baseline information** for these will be important.
- There is a **quality-versus-quantity** issue when setting certain targets. In some instances setting targets that are quantifiable may not necessarily lead to the broader outcomes that are required. In such instances, qualitative targets may be more appropriate.
- When setting targets it is **important to build on what has already been done, including in the context of other relevant national, regional and international frameworks**.
- When setting targets it is important to ensure that the **resources required to successfully implement the target are thought about in parallel** to setting the target to ensure that it is both realistic and deliverable within the specified timeframe.
- In some instances setting **process-oriented targets/goals can be useful** e.g. on signing/ratifying the Nagoya Protocol.
- There is real **value in embedding a multidisciplinary and multi-stakeholder challenge process** when setting targets to ensure that they are SMART, relevant to the national context and implementable on the ground.

D: Specific points that emerged from the discussion on mainstreaming

- Implementation of the Strategic Plan will require thinking beyond traditional biodiversity conservation measures. This will mean **engaging with processes beyond the CBD**. Some of the main barriers towards implementation are **lack of political buy-in** and a **lack of knowledge** on how and **why biodiversity is important to other sectors**. A number of different strategies could be useful in helping countries to successfully mainstream biodiversity:
 - **Political strategies** – influencing up e.g. getting to politicians manifestos, using high status government documents/processes to influence
 - **Engagement strategies** e.g. using cross sector approaches, bringing in groups into political processes, using concepts and language which make sense to other sectors (ecosystem approach, valuation etc)
 - Dealing with conflicts that arise and being clear on how biodiversity can bring **benefits**.
 - **Institutional strategies** – such as the UK Natural Capital Committee (reporting to the finance Ministry)
 - **Evidence strategies** – having correct evidence to make the case e.g. being able to explain what impact of biodiversity would be on different sectors



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E: Specific points that emerged from the discussion on resource mobilisation

- Clear mechanisms which recognize the complexity are needed to **assess resource requirements** both at the national level and overall. This will ensure a credible framework for resource mobilisation
- **Access to the necessary finances** at both the national and international levels is one of the key barriers towards successful revision of NBSAPs.
- There is a **lack of resources** more generally for biodiversity conservation. **New and innovative resource mobilisation strategies are therefore needed** if countries are to successfully implement their NBSAPs.
- There is a **lack of capacity in expertise for accessing new and innovative finances**. There is therefore a need for sustained, specific training and personnel for tools for accessing resources.
- **Translation of the concept of valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services into practical tools** that countries can use at the national level is needed to raise awareness of the importance of biodiversity in order to mobilize new and innovative sources of funding.
- The discussions which will be held under **Rio +20** may help contribute towards the resource mobilization discussions under the CBD.

Tea
(please be back at 15.45!)



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How does it all add up? How do we track and scale up reporting?

1) How should our individual work add up to reach the global target?

2) It's 8 years to 2020: if you were the CBD secretariat, what would you do and need to ensure that countries contribute to reaching the global targets?

The way forward to COP

Timetable going up to WGRI and
COP11

David Cooper, CBD Secretariat



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This workshop on sharing examples and experience of countries in their efforts to meet the challenges to update and adopt NBSAPs as policy instruments

1. What did you like?
2. What didn't you like?
3. What's the first thing you're going to do when you get back to work?

Session 1: Closing

Co-Chairs:

Roberto Cavalcanti,
*Secretary of Biodiversity and
Forests Ministry of the Environment,
Brazil*

Eric Blencowe,
DEFRA, UK



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