



Convention on Biological Diversity

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REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR EAST AFRICA ON
UPDATING NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES
AND ACTION PLANS
Kigali, Rwanda, 27 - 30 June 2011

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

INTRODUCTION

1. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties and other Governments to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as a flexible framework, and to review, update and revise, as appropriate, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9. The Conference of the Parties also urged Parties and other Governments to support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to use the revised and updated NBSAPs as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, economic sectors and spatial planning processes.
2. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties also emphasized the need for capacity-building activities and the effective sharing of knowledge to support all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, and indigenous and local communities, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
3. In response, the Executive Secretary is organizing a series of regional or sub-regional workshops on updating NBSAPs in 2011 and 2012. The workshop for East Africa was held in Kigali, Rwanda from 27 to 30 June 2011 and was organized in collaboration with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), the East African Community (EAC), and with the generous financial support of the Government of Japan.
4. In parallel with the workshop, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) organized a seminar on business and biodiversity held on the morning of 27 June 2011, with participants from business and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The seminar focused on business and the private sector's role and responsibility in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and was consistent with decision X/21 on business engagement.

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5. The specific objectives of the workshop were to:
- (a) Facilitate national implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including by assisting Parties to develop national biodiversity targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
 - (b) Assist Parties in reviewing, updating, revising and implementing the national biodiversity strategy and action plan, with consideration given to how it can serve as an effective tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into broader national policies;
 - (c) Raise awareness to stimulate early actions to implement other Aichi-Nagoya outcomes, in particular, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
 - (d) Support countries in making use of the findings of the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3) and the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, and in considering how the findings could be integrated into updated and revised NBSAPs;
 - (e) Facilitate active learning opportunities and peer-to-peer exchanges for National Focal Points (NFPs) and persons in charge of implementing and revising NBSAPs;
 - (f) Explore the feasibility and desirability of South-South cooperation to strengthen regional cooperation in East Africa.
6. The workshop format featured a mix of presentations with question and answer sessions, discussions in small working groups, interactive sessions to introduce relevant tools and a field study visit. A copy of the presentations, as well as reports and other documents for this workshop, can be found at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops2/east-africa/>.
7. The workshop was attended by government-nominated officials responsible for the development and/or implementation of NBSAPs, and representatives from the development planning and finance ministries from: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sudan, and Uganda. Additionally, representatives from indigenous and local communities (ILCs) attended. Various resource persons from the region representing different organizations also attended the workshop. Participants included the City of Cape Town (representing ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), also representing the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (IRST), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the IUCN, and they contributed their expertise in mainstreaming biodiversity, local implementation, resource mobilization, as well as communications, education and public awareness (CEPA), and work with other Conventions. The list of participants for the workshop can be accessed at <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops2/east-africa/>. The workshop was conducted in English; interpretation for French was provided.
8. This report provides an overview of the workshop sessions, discussions, the conclusions of the meeting, and the next steps going forward. Annexes to this report present more detailed information about the workshop; the programme is presented in annex IX.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

9. The workshop was formally opened on Monday morning, 27 June 2011 and was co-chaired by Ms. Marie-Laetitia Busokeye, Director of the Research, Planning and Projects Development with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority and Ms. Wivine Yolande Ntamubano, Principal Environment and Natural Resources Officer of the East African Community. The opening session was facilitated by Mr. Jean Ntazinda, Project Manager of the Clean Development Mechanism capacity-

building project for Rwanda. Statements were made by Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka, Global Coordinator of Implementation and Technical Support at the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, H.E. Kunio Hatanaka, Ambassador of Japan in Kigali, Ms. Caroline Kayonga, Permanent Secretary with the Ministry of Natural Resources of Rwanda, and Mr. Jean Claude Nsengiyumva, Deputy Director General of Productive and Social Sectors of the East African Community.

10. Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka, who presented a statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, thanked the Government of Rwanda for hosting the workshop and recognized the commitment of Rwanda as one of the first countries to sign the Nagoya Protocol. He stressed the importance of revising NBSAPs and informed participants that the Government of Japan had established a Japan Biodiversity Fund to assist eligible countries in translating the Aichi Biodiversity Targets into NBSAPs before the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 11), to be held in India in 2012.

11. The Minister of Natural Resources for Rwanda, Mr. Stanislas Kamanzi, in a statement delivered by the Permanent Secretary, Ms. Caroline Kayonga, further welcomed participants and said that the world had achieved a milestone in recognizing that biodiversity was the foundation for human well-being. Despite this recognition, many efforts still needed to be deployed to constrain the damage that resulted from the last five decades. She concluded by saying that Rwanda was honoured to convene experts with the prestigious aim of imparting to the East Africa region skills that would lead to the conservation and protection of its renowned biodiversity.

12. The Ambassador of Japan, H.E. Kunio Hatanaka, highlighted the strategic importance of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, reiterating the commitment of the Government of Japan to assist Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in adopting or revising their own national strategies and implementing them in the most effective manner. He also emphasized the importance of ratifying the Nagoya Protocol and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol now opened for signature and he called upon participating countries to demonstrate commitment and leadership in promoting the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

13. Mr. Jean Claude Nsengiyumva, Deputy Secretary General of the East African Community, informed participants that the East African Legislative Assembly Parliamentarians had taken a concrete engagement in the implementation of the outcome of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10) with a special focus on the Nagoya Protocol. He said that the workshop would further benefit countries in the region and support efforts towards creating appropriate enabling environments for the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols through NBSAPs as well as the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.

14. Immediately after the official opening, a seminar on business and biodiversity was held in parallel with the NBSAP workshop. Participants at the seminar confirmed their commitment to work together for the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including setting up a national dialogue platform between the government and private sector.

15. After the opening ceremony, in the NBSAP workshop, Ms. Sakhile Koketso delivered a presentation on the workshop objectives (for all workshop presentations, see <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops2/east-africa/>). She then asked participants to discuss their expectations and to write them on the pieces of paper that were distributed. The most common expectations included:

- (a) Getting the necessary skills and processes to develop and revise NBSAPs in view of the existing national frameworks and international commitments;
- (b) Obtaining understanding and knowledge of the process of the revision of NBSAPs;
- (c) Acquiring methodologies for implementation of NBSAPs and integration of the Nagoya Protocol;

- (d) Getting necessary skills for mainstreaming biodiversity into national planning development process and mainstreaming issues such as poverty, climate change into NBSAPs;
- (e) Establishing and/or improving financial mechanisms for NBSAP implementation;
- (f) Facilitating funding access - procedures and formalities for accessing funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- (g) Establishing networks and partnerships at the regional level;
- (h) Getting insights from other countries on NBSAP preparation, implementation and review processes;
- (i) Being able to set national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and to incorporate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets into NBSAPs;
- (j) Harmonizing NBSAPs to address transboundary management of ecosystems;
- (k) Obtaining knowledge on the process of reporting and monitoring of national targets and indicators; and
- (l) Gaining understanding of methods for coordinating the multi-stakeholder process of updating NBSAPs.

ITEM 2. REVIEW OF FINDINGS OF THE THIRD EDITION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY OUTLOOK (GBO-3) AND OVERVIEW OF THE AICHI-NAGOYA OUTCOMES

16. Under this agenda item, Ms. Koketso presented the findings of GBO-3 and provided an overview of the Aichi-Nagoya outcomes, outlining the decisions of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the Nagoya Protocol, the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as well as the Strategy for Resource Mobilization. She also explained the different sources of funding available to support implementation and the next steps to follow.

17. A significant portion of the workshop was dedicated to discussing the Nagoya Protocol and the modalities for early ratification. This took place on the third day (see item 7 below).

ITEM 3. REVIEW AND UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS: LESSONS LEARNED AND NEXT STEPS

18. Under this item, Ms. Koketso presented an overview of updating and reviewing NBSAPS, where she covered several country examples of best practices in NBSAPs and the steps in the biodiversity planning process, as well as the NBSAP training modules, and an overview of the United Nations University – Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) study on the implementation of NBSAPs, entitled *Biodiversity Planning: an assessment of national biodiversity strategies and action plans*.

19. After the presentation, the following observations emerged from discussions on updating and revising NBSAPs:

- (a) Complexity of having a very broad pool of stakeholders; and
- (b) Challenges in identifying financial resources for biodiversity due to lack of integration.

20. Throughout the workshop, the participants shared their countries' experiences in the development, implementation and revision of their respective NBSAPs. The participants were also asked to complete a questionnaire regarding the revision of the NBSAPs. The results of these plans are presented in annex I.

21. Mr. Misikire Tessema from Ethiopia started by highlighting the country's current state of biodiversity and outlined the major elements of Ethiopia's previous NBSAP which was published in 2005

and involved 14 sectors with 23 specific objectives. He presented Ethiopia's plans for the revision of its NBSAP illustrating various stages of the revision process which was based on the Convention on Biological Diversity training modules. He also mentioned some constraints which might result in delays in release of funds from GEF and weak participation of stakeholders.

22. Mr. Parkinson Ndonge from Kenya spoke of the country's biological resources and the biodiversity status. He informed the group of the major elements and methodology used for implementation of their previous NBSAP, which included capacity-building and resource mobilization among NGOs and the private sector. He also stressed the importance of present efforts undertaken by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to revise the NBSAP (a draft was in place at the time). The lack of political will, stakeholder unawareness, weak institutional arrangements for planning and managing the utilization of biodiversity and inadequate resources were among constraints he mentioned.

23. Mr. Kevin Ruhomaun shared with participants the main elements of Mauritius's NBSAP which was completed in 2006 with a 2015 vision and five strategic objectives, one of which was the establishment of a representative and viable Protected Area Network (PAN). The revision had been planned for 2012 and would follow the original NBSAP process through multi-sectoral consultation. One of the main challenges that they had in the NBSAP revision was the lack of coordination between National Focal Points of the Convention on Biological Diversity and GEF Focal Points.

24. The role of regional economic communities in NBSAP revision in East Africa was then presented by Ms. Wivine Ntamubano of the East African Community (EAC). Ms. Ntamubano explained the role of the EAC in the implementation of outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, which was to coordinate and facilitate the development and implementation of programmes through regional stakeholders. She stated that the EAC Secretariat was committed to constituting a taskforce of Partner States experts for the development of a regional biodiversity strategy, taking into consideration the need for gender mainstreaming. The other commitments emphasized were the development of regional targets, harmonization of scientific data collection and monitoring methodologies on status and trends of biodiversity, as well as a proposal on measures to develop regional expertise in valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and establishment of a regional clearing-house mechanism.

ITEM 4. MAJOR THREATS TO AND PRESSURES ON BIODIVERSITY IN THE EAST AFRICAN REGION

25. Ms. Sakhile Koketso of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity delivered a presentation on main regional issues and pressures on biodiversity. She described the current trends in biodiversity for Africa, specifically for the East Africa region, and covered five main causes of biodiversity loss, including habitat loss, alteration and fragmentation; over-exploitation of wild species; pollution; climate change; and invasive alien species. She then stressed the importance of a global response to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss as well as to reduce the direct pressures and to promote sustainable use.

26. Mr. Philip Kisoyan from FAO presented on agriculture and fisheries and their impact on terrestrial and marine biodiversity. He explained in detail FAO regional programmes available in Africa and provided recommendations in support of the NBSAP process.

27. The IUCN representative, Mr. Geoffrey Howard, introduced the topic of invasive species and gave examples of invasion impacts in the East Africa region, such as their increasing damage on development, human livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. Mr. Howard stressed the importance of having countries consider the possibility of more regional cooperation in the prevention and management of invasions, perhaps through the East African Community, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC/COI), based in Mauritius.

28. Ms. Grace Muthoni Mwaura, representing ICRAF, made a presentation on the importance of drylands for biodiversity. She identified threats to biodiversity such as unsustainable land use practices, invasive species, and low investments in the drylands management, and then highlighted approaches in biodiversity conservation by demonstrating some examples of best practices in agroforestry-based innovations. Ms. Mwaura concluded by outlining the drivers of successful rehabilitation of drylands and the ways to enhance our impact on biodiversity conservation.

29. Mr. Brian Otiende of the EAC Secretariat delivered a presentation on management of transboundary ecosystems at the regional level demonstrating the examples of policy, legal and institutional interventions. He acknowledged the constraints and socio-political, economic and ecological challenges for the shared ecosystems in the East Africa region. He also noted that it was essential to foster regional cooperation in implementation of regional and international conventions and treaties as well as to develop joint transboundary ecosystem conservation and management programmes and projects, thus improving cooperation on transboundary ecosystem services. He stated that there was also a great need for harmonization of policy, legal and regulatory frameworks as well as for institutional capacity-building and public awareness improvement.

30. After these scene-setting presentations, Mr. Olivier Rukundo and Ms. Sakhile Koketso explained the exercise on major threats to biodiversity. Participants were invited to list those threats in their countries and then identify the Ministry that was most concerned. The results of this exercise are provided in annex II.

ITEM 5. THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY AND SETTING NATIONAL TARGETS UNDER THE FRAMEWORK OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

31. Ms. Koketso introduced the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

32. She then made a presentation on the theory and practice of setting national and regional targets, stressing that targets had to be nationally appropriate and achievable given the threats and opportunities for conservation and that they should relate to the biodiversity and socio-economic aspects of the country. Ms. Koketso emphasized that targets would assist countries to move from words to action and to obtain measureable results; targets should be integrated into revised and updated NBSAPs, which should be adopted as a policy instrument at the highest level. She presented some examples of national targets that Parties have set.

33. After the introduction to target setting, participants were asked to work in groups and to formulate targets based on the threats they had identified the previous day. Mr. Rukundo asked participants first to select two major threats that were identified in the earlier exercise that relate to the competence of the chosen Ministry. He emphasized that the targets should be SMART (strategic, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound). Some of the possible targets created can be found in annex III.

34. Following the exercise, Ms. Marie-Laetitia Busokeye introduced Rwanda's NBSAP (completed in 2003), which builds on five main outcomes, and informed participants on threats to and opportunities for biodiversity as well as challenges to biodiversity conservation in Rwanda. She spoke of plans to update and launch a new national biodiversity strategy and action plan with a stronger cross-sectoral approach based on institutional synergies. She concluded by speaking about the ongoing activities and shared Rwanda's achievements and success stories such as involvement of communities in monitoring and maintenance of rehabilitated ecosystems.

35. Next to present was Mr. Houbabi Soulaïmana from Comoros, whose NBSAP was developed in 2000 with current plans for revision in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He first outlined the elements of the Comoros' NBSAP revision process and then spoke of existing limitations to NBSAP implementation based on the assessment performed on environmental management capacity. He noted that despite the current efforts in implementation of the NBSAP in Comoros, much remained to be done to achieve the objectives of the Strategic Plan.

36. Finally, Mr. Ahmed Suleiman El Wakeel from the Sudan shared with participants the main elements of the Sudan's NBSAP, which was completed in 2001, though was not yet implemented, and introduced a country assessment study on biodiversity conducted by the Sudan's Ministry of Environment in 2001 in partnership with IUCN, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Convention on Biological Diversity and Sudan's Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR). After describing major elements and gaps of the previous NBSAP, he spoke of the Sudan's plans to revise its current NBSAP, outlining the stages of this process. The concluding remarks highlighted the importance of the NBSAP revision.

ITEM 6. INTEGRATING BIODIVERSITY INTO NATIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESSES

37. A number of presentations were made to introduce various approaches to the integration of biodiversity into national and local planning processes. Mr. Ronald Kaggwa from NEMA delivered a presentation on importance of biodiversity for national and regional economies, development and poverty reduction, demonstrating the value of ecosystem services and the costs of biodiversity losses to global economies. It was noted that biodiversity had immense potential to contribute to economic growth, employment, and poverty reduction, and that the conservation and sustainable use of it was the basis for sustainable development, including attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

38. Mr. Olivier Rukundo delivered a presentation on mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors. He explained why biodiversity was important and more specifically, its significance for a country's economy and development. He provided examples of how biodiversity was linked to the MDGs in providing human health, food security and water provision, and proceeded to describe available steps and tools for integrating biodiversity into decision-making processes and possible gateways to integrating poverty and environment with links to national development planning. Mr. Rukundo also identified possible stakeholders in mainstreaming biodiversity into agriculture and information needed to foster such integration. He concluded by stressing the importance of a need to bridge Ministries/Agencies for Environment and Ministries of Finance, Planning and other relevant Ministries.

39. A presentation on the importance of mainstreaming biodiversity into local development planning processes was delivered by Mr. Clifford Dorse, who presented on the fundamental role of the local government and different networks that existed in supporting NBSAPs, such as the ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. From the perspective of a local authority – the City of Cape Town – Mr. Dorse emphasized that it was necessary for local authorities to produce local biodiversity strategies and action plans (LBSAPs) to complement NBSAPs. He emphasized a critical need for preservation and management of Cape Town's unique biodiversity, and mentioned that the City had adopted a Biodiversity Strategy that was replaced by the LBSAP with a target to secure 60% of the City's Biodiversity Network by 2014. He concluded by demonstrating the City's current efforts in identifying the critical biodiversity areas – creation of the Biodiversity Network, with the goal of developing a sustainable and resilient city while conserving its unique natural heritage. The city target was based on national targets.

40. Ms. Sakhile Koketso delivered a presentation on mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs. She explained the basis for gender considerations in the Convention on Biological Diversity for successful mainstreaming of gender, and how gender should be considered as an approach to development.

41. During the discussions, participants put forward some suggestions on possible solutions to the challenges of cross-sectoral integration. Among those proposed were the strategic planning and budgeting processes, medium-term expenditure framework for budget planning that encourages cooperation across ministries, budget adoption and implementation, joint sector and public expenditure reviews, as well as clear policies for Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

42. To conclude the session on mainstreaming, Mr. Olivier Rukundo and Ms. Sakhile Koketso facilitated an exercise on the issue. Participants were divided into two groups to simulate a Cabinet meeting to discuss the main objectives for the revised NBSAPs. Participants chose a specific sector, and then identified the successes and failures in mainstreaming biodiversity in these sectors. They also

identified obstacles and opportunities. Once participants had concluded this exercise, they created concrete national targets in regards to the sector they had chosen. Following the discussions, a rapporteur from each group made a presentation to the plenary sharing their reflections and work done. Results of this exercise are presented in annex IV.

**ITEM 7. THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS TO GENETIC RESOURCES
AND THE FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS
ARISING FROM THEIR UTILIZATION**

43. Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka opened this session with a presentation on linkages between the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. He highlighted the importance of the national implementation of all of the Convention's three main objectives, linking it to decision IX/8 which urges the Parties to develop national strategies and programmes and to integrate the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity into relevant sectoral policies and plans. Mr. Yoshinaka also presented some of the conclusions of UNU-IAS assessment, which showed that most NBSAPs did not adequately address the third objective of the Convention, on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing (ABS). Among the study results he emphasized the absence of ABS from most of NBSAPs and the visibly weak measures to implement the third objective of the Convention, on ABS. Mr. Yoshinaka concluded by introducing various mechanisms in place to support timely and effective implementation. Enabling activities included capacity-building workshops on NBSAPs, knowledge networks, financial resources (e.g., GEF-5), various initiatives to enhance cooperation (e.g., South-South cooperation), as well as monitoring and assessment mechanisms (e.g., the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, IPBES).

44. Mr. Olivier Rukundo, representing the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, made a presentation on the Nagoya Protocol, linking it to the third objective of the Convention. He mentioned the history of the negotiations, objectives of the Protocol and the advantages for users and providers of genetic resources, as well as for indigenous and local communities. Mr. Rukundo mentioned that the Protocol was now open for signature and also referred to the funds available to support the early ratification and implementation of the Protocol, through briefing sessions for decision makers and capacity-building workshops for National Focal Points and indigenous and local communities. He concluded the presentation by explaining the necessary steps for signature and ratification.

45. Following the presentations, there was a comment related to the access to genetic resources in the region. In this regard, Ms. Lucy Mulenkei from the Indigenous Information Network shared with the participants an example of an organization that aimed to build capacity on ABS. The organization, named Natural Justice, was based in South Africa (for more information, see <http://www.naturaljustice.org/>).

46. Mr. Parkinson M. Ndonge said that there were ABS regulations in place in Kenya, yet there was a problem with capacity-building and awareness-sharing.

47. Participants wanted to know which countries are eligible for GEF funding for the early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol; Ms. Yousuf from UNEP replied that all the participating countries were eligible for GEF funding.

48. In response to a question on the process to access GEF funds, Mr. Rukundo clarified the procedure and elaborated on 2010-2014 funding opportunities in GEF-5, specifically the ABS strategy for the GEF Trust Fund (under STAR) and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (NPIF).

49. An example of a national experience in implementation of the Nagoya Protocol was presented by Mr. Jean Gapusi who noted that Rwanda was the first sub-Saharan country and the sixth country in the world to sign the Nagoya Protocol. Mr. Gapusi spoke of policy actions required for ABS implementation and for creation of a CBD/ABS National Steering Committee to be established to address capacity needs in ABS issues.

50. Ms. Wivine Ntamubano, representing the EAC Secretariat, made a presentation on the early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol at the regional level. Ms. Ntamubano informed the group that the EAC Secretariat would commission a study on the Protocol to identify areas of interest for the East Africa region and to advise Partner States in formulation or revision of their legislation to prepare to ratify the Protocol. As a commitment to the implementation of the Protocol, the EAC Legislative Assembly agreed to heighten and raise awareness through national inter-parliamentary forums and to put in place a regulatory legislative framework to guide access to genetic resources and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, including management of transboundary ecosystems. Ms. Ntamubano concluded by outlining the EAC's next steps in the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol.

51. Following the session on the Nagoya Protocol, Burundi introduced the country's biological resources and the current status of biodiversity, and then described the major elements of their previous NBSAP (completed in 2000). Burundi also provided details of the country's plans to revise their NBSAP which included the following aspects: establishment of a national investment plan for biodiversity, introduction of a framework for enhanced information sharing (clearing-house mechanism), and mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies.

52. After describing the country's overall state of and major threats to biodiversity, Mr. Houssein Rirache Robleh, representing Djibouti, shared with the group that in the seven years that followed the adoption of their NBSAP in 2000, only 10 projects had been implemented. He stated that the main elements of the Djibouti's NBSAP revision would include review of the existing data and information on biodiversity, strengthening of inter-sectoral coordination and the budget increase. After describing the different stages of the envisioned revision process, he summarized the foreseeable constraints to implementation of their new NBSAP, which included weak inter-sectoral coordination.

53. The next country presentation was delivered on behalf of Somalia by Ms. Sylvia Wachira of FAO Somalia. Ms. Wachira first illustrated the country's ecosystems, then described the major elements of a proposed NBSAP and the country's commitment to develop Somalia's first national report. She noted that at present Somalia had no national biodiversity strategy, and that no projects related to biodiversity conservation had been implemented since Somalia became a Party to the Convention in 2009. Despite this fact, Ms. Wachira acknowledged the importance of developing an NBSAP for Somalia which would provide a foundation for development and implementation of actions to contribute to the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

54. Mr. Francis Ogwal representing Uganda shared with the group the major elements of their NBSAP which was completed in 2002 with a 2012 vision. The current NBSAP had five strategic objectives and encompassed sectoral strategies within wetlands, forests, wildlife, and plant genetic resources as well as biotechnology and biosafety. He mentioned that the NBSAP revision process had been initiated and then illustrated the methodology for its implementation in Uganda. Mr. Ogwal concluded by outlining the various stages and major challenges for the revision of their current NBSAP.

55. Some comments were received from the floor, pointing to the fact that agrobiodiversity has been lacking in the country presentations and that it would have been beneficial to include the agrobiodiversity aspect.

ITEM 8. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR NBSAP IMPLEMENTATION

56. Under this item, Mr Atsuhiko Yoshinaka presented an overview of the global financing for biodiversity conservation, linking it to the Strategic Goal E and the strategy for resource mobilization (decision X/3). He demonstrated some principles for the country-specific resource mobilization strategy and introduced the GEF Focal Area Strategy. He described the process of accessing GEF funding for the new generation of biodiversity enabling activities, and explained that enabling activities could be provided for revision of NBSAPs in line with a new Strategic Plan, implementation of guidance to the clearing-house mechanism of the Convention, the second national report on implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and the fifth national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

57. Mr. Maximilien Usengumurenyi from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), Rwanda, made a presentation on the work that they carried out in Rwanda. He showed how biodiversity was being mainstreamed into other government sectors, and how this had assisted in raising funds for biodiversity at the national level. He outlined the direction the Ministry would take in its resource mobilization efforts, with particular focus on strengthening partnerships with emerging donors and creating innovative financing, particularly but not limited to strategic investments.

58. Ms. Kamar Yousuf, representing UNDP-Regional Office for Africa, made a presentation on funding availability for implementation of the Strategic Plan for GEF-eligible countries through the UNEP Umbrella Project. She invited Parties to contact UNEP-GEF or the GEF Secretariat for further information or clarification on any further questions related to GEF funding opportunities.

ITEM 9. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

59. This agenda item started with a presentation on communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) and development and implementation of effective CEPA programmes as an integral part of NBSAP delivered by Ms. Grace Muthoni Mwaura. She started by showing a short video, “Love, not loss” [see <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BvIdwOEzreM>], on the challenges of communicating environmental messages to the general public and the importance of public awareness of biodiversity issues. A main focus of the presentation was on a discussion about what works when communicating and what could work better, how to harness this and how to undertake public awareness. Ms. Mwaura finalized her presentation by showing participants some links to other CEPA resources.

60. Following the presentation, there were some general comments stressing the need to communicate well (CEPA), engage all stakeholders, private and public, and develop communication strategies for NBSAP. Some participants shared their constraints in communicating effectively, such as lack of funding and the challenge of reaching out to local communities. Others provided examples of their communication strategies for biodiversity.

61. After the discussion, participants worked in break-out groups identifying what had worked in communicating biodiversity in their countries. A compilation of this work is provided in annex V.

ITEM 10. SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION – STRENGTHENING SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN THE REGION

62. Under this item, Ms. Sakhile Koketso gave a brief introduction into the issue of knowledge-sharing for NBSAP development and implementation as part of Strategic Goal E, which addresses scientific and technical cooperation. Ms. Koketso also introduced Article 17 of the Convention, on exchange of information, which stressed the special needs of developing countries, as well as technology transfer which promoted and facilitated scientific and technical cooperation, knowledge sharing and information exchange to support the implementation of the Convention. She also mentioned the value of South-South cooperation as a catalyst for capacity-building in the region.

63. To stimulate the discussions on the issue of regional cooperation, Ms. Koketso invited participants to work in groups and to map out technical, scientific, and other related elements needed for revision of their respective NBSAPs, and then to identify countries’ strengths that could contribute to facilitating the NBSAP revision in the region. For the final step of the exercise, participants were invited to match their “needs” and “offers” with others and locate potential collaborators to chart a way forward. The results of this exercise are provided in annex VI.

64. Mr. Philip Bubb, representing UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), introduced the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) formed in 2007 to develop indicators at the global level in support of the 2010 Biodiversity Target, and described the monitoring process and ways to make it appropriate at the regional, national and global levels. He outlined the obstacles to successful indicator development and use (e.g., insufficient stakeholder consultation, lack of resources) and possible solutions such as regional workshops to build capacity for the process of developing national and regional targets and indicators.

65. Following the presentation on indicators, Ethiopia and Uganda shared their experiences in indicator development, the work that was supported through the Biodiversity Indicators Capacity Strengthening in Africa Project (BICS Africa) initiated by UNEP-WCMC. As a result of this collaboration, Ethiopia highlighted their achievements such as development of taskforce members' capacity, consultations with stakeholders, conception of seven indicators, and published material on indicators. Uganda described the steps followed in adopting the Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework developed by the BIP, and presented challenges faced in indicator development and lessons learned from this process.

66. Ms. Kamar Yousuf, from UNEP, made a very detailed presentation on synergies among biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) through NBSAPs. She started by showing participants the challenges to implementing MEAs at national level and why there was a need to enhance synergies among various biodiversity-related MEAs. She also linked all this to decisions and outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which stated that NBSAPS should be considered as an umbrella framework for supporting implementation of all biodiversity-related MEAs. She concluded by listing all MEAs and by providing some recommendations to National Focal Points (NFPs) of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

67. Some comments were received from the floor, acknowledging the problem with the coordination structures for MEAs caused by the conventions being scattered in various ministries. Another challenge brought forward by participants was the fact that often responsibilities of NFPs to a number of conventions were additional to their own principal assignments, creating a problem in implementation of the Rio conventions and impeding the synergy-building process among MEAs. In response to the comment, Ms. Yousuf noted that the issue of competing priorities and multiple demands placed on NFPs should be raised with the Secretariat. Another comment was that there was a need for integrating and mainstreaming of MEAs; a suggestion was made to put in place a MEAs coordinating unit. There was also a comment on the administrative matter in GEF project approval and the clear need for integrated projects. Ms. Yousuf addressed the remark by saying that there was an existing opportunity with GEF for integrated projects that demonstrated multiple environmental benefits.

ITEM 11. SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSION OF THE WORKSHOP

68. On the last day, Ms. Sakhile Koketso facilitated a panel discussion on the revision process for NBSAPs and the way forward. The country representatives were asked to complete a quick assessment of their past and current NBSAPs based on the five strategic goals, and a questionnaire regarding the revision of the NBSAPs. The results of this assessment are presented in annex VII; some impressions shared by country representatives included:

- (a) Current NBSAPs should be realigned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and integrated with existing policies and strategies as well as decisions of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- (b) UNEP/GEF project funding availability for biodiversity and adaptation; and
- (c) The importance of an integrated approach in NBSAP revision and implementation.

69. Before the closing of the workshop, participants elaborated on their tentative roadmaps for NBSAP revision which would be finalized in consultation with national and local stakeholders. They established duration and deadlines for different activities, such as GEF application, necessary preparatory studies, setting national targets, developing plans and establishing monitoring processes, and finally, the adoption of the document by their Government.

70. The tentative roadmaps for the participating countries are presented in annex VIII.¹ Additional work on Uganda's roadmap is presented in annex VIII B.

¹ The results shown in this table may occur only under an ideal scenario and may vary according to the involvement of stakeholders and government in addition to available funding.

71. The following recommendations were made by the participants:

(a) **The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity was urged to:**

- (i) Strengthen the capacity of National Focal Points through providing support or revising the existing methodology;
- (ii) Ensure the participation of local communities, and include indigenous communities in capacity-building workshops at the regional/national levels and meetings of the Conference of the Parties;
- (iii) Support the EAC Secretariat to establish a Regional Platform for the Convention on Biological Diversity and a network of regional experts to support countries in implementation of the Convention, taking advantage of different needs and strengths, thus facilitating exchange of knowledge and expertise across the region; and
- (iv) Support the participation of RECs in processes of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including meetings of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COPs) and meetings of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (MOPs).

(b) **The Secretariat of the East African Community (EAC) was urged to:**

- (i) Convene a high-level meeting for MEAs with the purpose of developing a framework for mainstreaming and integrating MEAs;
- (ii) Develop a regional project on early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol by the Partner States; and
- (iii) The EAC Secretariat was encouraged to apply for accreditation to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to facilitate its participation as an observer.

(c) **Others:**

- (i) Regional Economic Communities were urged to provide support for the implementation of the Convention and to enhance national collaboration on biodiversity issues;
- (ii) The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and GEF were urged to earmark substantial resources for implementation of NBSAPs, including the early ratification of the Nagoya Protocol; and
- (iii) Participants were urged to take into account the Global Taxonomy Initiative and invasive alien species.

(d) **Participating Countries:**

- (i) Countries were urged to include the role of agrobiodiversity in the process of revision of their respective NBSAPs;
- (ii) Countries called for the need to promote South-South cooperation on biodiversity issues;
- (iii) Countries requested support from:
 - The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, to support the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and revision of NBSAPs; and
 - Other development partners, including UNEP, in the implementation of the Convention.

72. The expectations that had been outlined at the beginning of the workshop (paragraph 15) were briefly reviewed and participants agreed that the workshop had met most expectations. There was broad

agreement among participants that the workshop was very useful in facilitating mutual learning through the exchange of experiences with their counterparts in the region and that they wished to continue this process of regional networking and information exchange. Participants were also invited to fill out an anonymous evaluation form.

ITEM 12. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

73. Closing remarks were delivered first by Ms. Marie-Laetitia Busokeye of REMA, who thanked all for the active participation and for the ideas shared throughout the past four days in Kigali, and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity for facilitating the workshop. On behalf of the EAC, Ms. Wivine Yolande Ntamubano commended participants for their hard work and serious commitment to the workshop. She concluded by reiterating the need for regional collaboration and establishment of a network of experts to support Parties in implementing the Convention and to facilitate exchange of knowledge and expertise across the countries. Mr. Atsuhiro Yoshinaka also gave a closing statement, thanking the Government of Rwanda for hosting the workshop, and the EAC Secretariat and all countries for their contribution to the success of the workshop. The workshop was officially closed on Thursday, 30 June 2011.

Field Study Visit

74. Thursday afternoon was devoted to a field study visit in the Bugesera District in Eastern Province of Rwanda, which demonstrated integration of biodiversity into district-level planning and provided valuable insights into mainstreaming environment and biodiversity. The Bugesera district is the location of two memorial sites of the Rwandan Genocide, one of which participants visited as the first part of the field trip, joined by district officials, the Mayor Louis Rwagaju and the district environment officer, Ms. Sylvie Uwacu.

75. The next visit was to the Mayange Forest which was planted within the framework of combatting desertification in Bugesera District (which is part of the drought-prone area, 1999-2005). Consequently, agricultural production has been dramatically reduced and food security for the population was a key challenge. In order to deal with the climate change effects, the District put in place an afforestation programme and mobilized funds from government and development partners. Participants had an opportunity to witness the results of environment and climate change mainstreaming.

76. The field visit concluded with a visit to Lake Gashanga, where prolonged drought and encroachment on the lakeshores by farmers had resulted in negative impacts on the aquatic ecosystems, including diminution of fish production due to a dramatic drop in water level. Following the public awareness and mainstreaming programmes on environment and biodiversity conducted by REMA, and enforcement of the legislation on conservation of lakeshores (restoration and conservation of reproduction zones), the District had implemented activities to protect these sensitive ecosystems. The 50-m buffer zone from the lake shore had been protected by agroforestry tree plantation, terraces on the adjacent hills were constructed and the natural vegetation on the border of the lake regenerated. The end result was increased fish production. There was also construction of a fish-selling facility which would allow local producers to improve their livelihoods.

*Annex I***PLANS FOR THE UPDATING AND REVISION OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS****Status of NBSAP***When was your country's NBSAP last revised?**Are there any recent biodiversity-related policies, frameworks or laws?*

Burundi: Completed in August 2000, not yet revised. Other related policies and laws include: (a) National Strategy for Capacity Building in Biodiversity (2024); (b) Governance models and categories for protected areas in Burundi; (c) A law establishing the protected areas; (d) National Biosafety Framework; and (e) Incentives for maintaining the integrity of protected areas in Burundi.

Comoros: Completed in 2000 and implemented in 2010 (not yet revised) with other environmental policies (e.g., forest) in place.

Djibouti: Completed in 2000, not yet revised; the Environmental Code, Law on Protection of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Act; integrated management of the coastal zone.

Ethiopia: Completed in 2006, not yet revised. Policies and frameworks related to biodiversity both nationally (e.g., ABS Proclamation and Regulation, Breeders' Rights, Access to Genetic Resources and Community Knowledge, and Community Rights Proclamation and Regulation) and internationally (e.g., Nagoya Protocol and Aichi Biodiversity Targets).

Kenya: Completed in 1999, not yet revised. Some of the relevant policies, frameworks and laws include: (a) Forestry Act 2005; (b) Biosafety Act 2009; (c) National Environment Action Plan (NEAP); (d) Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations (2006); (e) Environmental Management and Co-ordination (wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores and seashore management) Regulations (2009).

Mauritius: The NBSAP was completed in 2006 (valid until 2015); has not been yet revised (planned at mid-term for 2011). Relevant policies, frameworks include: (a) the white paper on environment (2008); (b) the ESA report (2010); (c) the ICZM framework (2010); (d) the invasives strategy (2010-2019).

Rwanda: Completed in 2003, and not yet revised. Other related policies and laws include: (a) Environment Policy (2003) and Environment Organic law (2005); (b) Biodiversity policy, biodiversity law, validated by stakeholders but not yet approved by Cabinet; (c) Ministerial order on protected species; (d) Nagoya Protocol (signed; ratification in process); (e) Forestry Policy (New version 2010).

Sudan: The NBSAP-Sudan was developed in 2000 and approved by the Council of Ministers in 2001; since then it has not been revised. There are no recent policies, frameworks or laws at the national biodiversity strategy level; however, there may be a few recent ones at the sector level.

Uganda: Completed in 2002 and not yet revised. Other related policy is Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy (April 2008).

Current Plans*What are your current plans for revising/updating the NBSAP? How have these changed in light of COP 10?*

Burundi: NBSAP to be revised and adopted by 2013.

Comoros: The effective implementation of the NBSAP according to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Djibouti: Currently, the country is revising its National Action Plan for the Environment 2000-2010.

Ethiopia: To update its NBSAP in light of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (COP 10) and related recent national and international biodiversity policies, frameworks and laws.

Kenya: There have been some efforts by NEMA to revise NBSAP. In addition, a series of stakeholder consultation meetings have taken place and there is a NBSAP draft in place which will be more relevant and in

line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Mauritius: Throughout this workshop, the country anticipated getting the training and knowledge of the new Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This will then enable Mauritius to start the process of getting funding for the revision of its NBSAP.

Rwanda: (1) Plans prior to COP-10 were based on the assessment of the planned activities that were not achieved, so Rwanda might start with those for the NBSAP update exercise. (2) In light of COP 10, plans are to set short-term and long-term activities, to cover and/or extend beyond the 2011-2020 decade. The new NBSAP will now be updated with a stronger cross-sectoral approach, based on institutional synergies, in order to help Rwanda easily achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Mainstreaming biodiversity will be a key activity.

Sudan: The current plans for revising and updating the NBSAP will be based on the targets set in COP 10. The plans are also to learn about the methodology and themes that properly fit the revision of the NBSAP.

Uganda: (a) Resource mobilization for review of NBSAP; (b) Stakeholder consultations; (c) Resource mobilization for implementation of NBSAP; (d) Capacity-building at the national, district and local levels for implementation of revised NBSAP; (e) Development of necessary tools to enhance implementation of the revised NBSAP for reporting by sectoral agencies, mainstreaming of NBSAP into sectoral and district action plans; (f) Production and dissemination of the revised NBSAP for implementation.

National Targets

How will you address the issue of setting national targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets?

Burundi: National targets will be formulated on the basis of established plans for biodiversity. Thus, during a national workshop, stakeholders will have to refer to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in setting national objectives.

Comoros: National targets will be set based on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (updated in 2005) incorporates the objectives related to biodiversity conservation to achieve the MDGs.

Djibouti: The Aichi objectives are included in the strategy and national planning processes. Sectoral integration of the national objectives is also incorporated in the plans and programs. All sectors concerned with the environment include aspects related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their national plans or programmes (e.g., Fisheries Code, National Strategy for Tourism Development, etc.).

Ethiopia: To incorporate the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets in its NBSAP. Some of the targets (such as targets on coastal biodiversity) are not of direct relevance to Ethiopia.

Kenya: The issue of setting national targets will be addressed through national consultations and by creating awareness of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Mauritius: The target-setting will be carried out through stakeholder consultation and will look at the different thematic areas addressed in its NBSAP. This will follow the same process that was used to make the original NBSAP. The thematic sectors are: Forest/Terrestrial Biodiversity, Agricultural Biodiversity and Biotechnology, Inland Freshwater, Coastal and Marine Biodiversity.

Rwanda: National targets will be conceived as a national contextualization of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, starting with the ones that were reported as not met in the fourth national report and the ones that were set in line with national strategic papers such as EDPRS and VISION 2020.

Sudan: The country will attempt to adopt the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; however, there may be some national targets that are not necessarily or precisely in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Uganda: This has been included in the work of the consultant to undertake the review of the NBSAP. The consultant will review the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, propose national targets as well as review and provide information on how other countries have addressed the issue of setting national targets. The national targets proposed by the consultant will be subjected to review by the Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation and will also undergo a national stakeholders' review.

Which of the potential components of the NBSAP process will be most important for your country?

Components	Burundi	Comoros	Djibouti	Ethiopia	Kenya	Mauritius	Rwanda	Sudan	Uganda
1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	✓			✓		✓			
2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations, and awareness				✓		✓			✓
3. Supplementary studies (e.g., threats, economic value, etc)	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy (national consultations)		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6. Application and implementation of the NBSAP at sub-national levels (consultations with sub-national authorities)			✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans (sectoral consultations)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
8. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
9. Conducting a technology needs assessment alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
10. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
11. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
12. Establishing/strengthening of national coordination structures				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
13. Development of clearing-house mechanism	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
15. Fifth national reports		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
16. Adoption		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

Annex II

RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE ON MAJOR THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY IN THE EAST AFRICA REGION CLASSIFIED BY THE CONCERNED MINISTRY

Ministries	Threats
Agriculture	(1) Land degradation; (2) Genetic erosion; (3) Land use change; (4) Erosion and sedimentation; (5) Diseases; (6) Biological invasion; (7) Degradation of habitat; (8) Invasive alien species; (9) Drought
Fisheries	(1) Overfishing; (2) Land-based pollution
Forestry	(1) Deforestation; (2) Forest/bush fires
Development Planning	(1) Habitat loss and fragmentation; (2) Poor governance; (3) Land use change (urbanization, industrialization, etc.); (4) Overreliance on natural resources; (5) Human-wildlife conflicts; (6) Unwise development; (7) Unsustainable utilization of resources; (8) Human activities and overexploitation
Social Development/ Poverty Reduction	(1) Industry development; (2) Overpopulation; (3) Poverty; (4) Overexploitation of species; (5) Unsustainable use; (6) Political will and instability
Health	Pollution
Finance	(1) Financial resources (capacity to enforce laws); (2) Lack of ABS
Science and Technology	Genetically modified organisms
Education	(1) Lack of awareness and information on the value of biodiversity; (2) Loss of indigenous knowledge
Mining	(1) Pollution; (2) Mining and industrialization
Cross-cutting issues	(1) Invasive alien species; (2) Climate change impacts; (3) Depletion of water resources; (4) Pollution

Annex III

RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE ON TARGET-SETTING

Ministry	Participants	Identified Threats	Proposed National Targets
EDUCATION	R. Kaggwa (Uganda) P. Senyaeli (ILC Tanzania)	Lack of awareness about the value of biodiversity	<u>Relevant Aichi Targets: 1, 19</u> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated into the education curriculum (primary/secondary/tertiary levels) <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, the education system produces manpower in biodiversity valuation disciplines at tertiary levels <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated in community outreach programmes
	H. Soulaïmana (Comoros) P. Ndonge (Kenya)	Loss of indigenous knowledge	<u>Relevant Aichi Target: 18</u> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, biodiversity-related indigenous knowledge is integrated into the education curriculum (primary, secondary and tertiary levels) <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, educational reading materials on biodiversity-related indigenous knowledge are produced and used in educational institutions
AGRICULTURE	F. Bizimungu (Rwanda) A. Rwetsiba (Uganda) B. Nzigodahera (Burundi) G. Mwaura (ICRAF Kenya)	Genetic erosion	<u>Relevant Aichi Target: 13</u> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2015, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants, and domestic animals, including wild varieties, and traditional knowledge, are documented and maintained <input type="checkbox"/> By 2015, the impact and extent of genetic erosion are assessed, evaluated and mitigated <input type="checkbox"/> By 2015, a gene bank containing all indigenous wild and cultivated plants is created
		Degradation of habitats <u>Other relevant threats:</u> Land-use change; Biological invasion/ alien invasive species; Drought; Diseases	<u>Relevant Aichi Target: 5</u> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2015, the rate of loss of all habitats, including natural forests, is reduced to zero <input type="checkbox"/> By 2015, at least 20% of degraded habitats are restored <input type="checkbox"/> By 2015, all stakeholders have taken steps for sustainable agricultural practices for increased crop productivity with minimum impact on biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> By 2015, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably
FORESTRY	J. Masinde (Kenya) H. Rirache (Djibouti) A. Niyibizi (Rwanda)	Deforestation Climate change	<u>Relevant Aichi Targets: 5, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15</u> <input type="checkbox"/> 17% of forests are protected <input type="checkbox"/> 18% reforestation & land rehabilitated <input type="checkbox"/> Endemic species reintroduction <input type="checkbox"/> Use of biofuels: 5% blend by 2020 <input type="checkbox"/> 15 national carbon credit projects are implemented by 2020: improved stoves, other renewable energies
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	B. Otiende (EAC) P. Zaninka (ILC Uganda) P. Kisoyan (FAO Kenya)	Poor Governance Unsustainable utilization of natural resources	Improved governance of natural resources by 2020 <u>Relevant Aichi Targets: 2, 4, 17, 20</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Baseline study on natural resources management (NRM) governance is completed by 2012 <input type="checkbox"/> Participatory stakeholder engagement by 2013 <input type="checkbox"/> Review of sectoral policies and strategies in line with Aichi Biodiversity Targets is completed by 2014 <input type="checkbox"/> Resource mobilization and allocation are in place by 2015 <input type="checkbox"/> Securing political goodwill by 2015

Ministry	Participants	Identified Threats	Proposed National Targets
HEALTH	K. Ruhomaun (Mauritius) Participant (Rwanda)		<p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 9</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Number of invasive species, identified and eradicated <input type="checkbox"/> Measures to prevent and manage introduction & establishment of invasive alien species are in place <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 12</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Inventory of medicinal plants has been carried out and their conservation status is known <input type="checkbox"/> Number of medicinal plants promoted and sustainably used by local communities <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 14</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Increased number of people with access to safe water <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased rate of water-borne diseases and other pollution-borne diseases <input type="checkbox"/> Decreased rate of malnutrition among women, children, indigenous & vulnerable groups
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY REDUCTION	F. Ogwal (Uganda) A. S. El Wakeel (Sudan) P. Bubb (UNEP-WCMC) J. R. Gapusi (Rwanda)	<p>Population growth & poverty</p> <p>Industry development</p>	<p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, biodiversity values have been integrated into national development strategy papers <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 16</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, national legislations have integrated ABS <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, Financial resources are mobilized to mainstream biodiversity in poverty reduction strategies <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, industry has developed and implemented management plan for sustainable production and consumption <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target 16</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, national legislations have integrated ABS <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, financial resources are mobilized to mainstream biodiversity in poverty reduction strategies
MINING	M. Macharia (EAC) A. Birhanu (Ethiopia) S. Wachira (FAO Somalia) C. Dorse (City of Cape Town)	Land transformation, pollution	<p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, “incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated” (East African Ministries target: 2015) <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, “taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption” (East African Ministries target: 2015 protocol and steps in place. By 2020 - 70% compliance within industry) <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 8</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, “pollution has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity” (East African Ministries target: 2015 – 50% reduction; 2020 – 75% reduction; 2025 – 100% reduction / compliance) <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 14</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, “ecosystem that provide essential services – health, livelihoods and well-being are restored and safeguarded” (East African Ministries target: catchment focus; 2020 – 50% reduction; aim for 10% improvement every 5 years until 100% reduction is achieved) <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 15</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> “ecosystem resilience – including the restoration of at least 15% of the degraded ecosystems” <input type="checkbox"/> East African Ministries – agree with 2020 Aichi Target
FINANCE	M. Tessema (Kenya) Other participants	<p>Unwise development</p> <p>Land-use system change</p>	<p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By the end of 2011, baseline survey on the level of awareness conducted; by the beginning of 2014, the results of the 2011 survey reported and by 2020, significant change on the level of awareness achieved <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 11</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, 17% of the country’s biodiversity areas are conserved <p><u>Relevant Aichi Target: 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> By 2020, all perverse incentives to change land use, those detrimental to biodiversity, are removed

Annex IV

**RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE ON MAINSTREAMING
(SIMULATION OF A CABINET MEETING TO ADOPT NATIONAL TARGETS)**

Ministry	Elements of Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Other Sectors and Proposed National Targets
FORESTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They have an endemic bird within the forest that needs to be conserved. • Consolidate other species within the forest to give more emphasis to conserve the forest. • Minister of Mining brings up the issue of important mine reservoirs within the forest that should be exploited. • Mining is yet to be valued, whereas the economic value of the forests is already known. • Forests are alive and the mines are non-renewable while the forests are renewable and last longer. There's uncertainty in how much the mine can provide. • Ministry of Mining says that the forest and animals are vulnerable to natural disasters. • Ministry of Finance states that mining brings poverty and we end up exporting our wealth (referred to the unsustainable development of mining that DRC and Angola went through). Also stated that if mining is to go ahead, thorough investigations must be made to ensure its long term viability. • EIA and SEA are approved to check the viability of sustainable mining. <p align="center">By 2020, forest coverage has increased by 10%.</p>
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with high prevalence of malnutrition in areas, especially in areas with high levels of deforestation related to drought and climate change, and need funds for long term development of irrigation of the area for reforestation. • Ministry of Finance wants other diseases addressed. • Ministry of Planning wanted to know extent (extent stated at 20% of population). • Ministry of Mining brings up the issue of education and lack of knowledge of best practices. • Ministry of Finance states that funding only malnutrition is not viable and there needs to be a wider scope of health issues. • Statistics on population growth and all related issues before providing funds. • Ministry of Planning states that there is need for coordination and better planning for him to present to the Ministry of Finance.
EDUCATION	<p align="center">By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated in the education curriculum (Primary, secondary and tertiary levels).</p> <p align="center">By 2020, the education system produces manpower in biodiversity valuation disciplines at tertiary levels.</p> <p align="center">By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated in community outreach programmes.</p> <p align="center">By 2020, biodiversity related indigenous knowledge is integrated in the education curriculum (P, S, and T).</p>
PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minister of Planning states that there is need for coordination and better information of current status of ministries; there is an issue of governance; talks of opportunity cost of mining; a baseline study needs to be done to see how much the minerals are worth; a national strategy is needed and inter-ministerial coordination. • Minister of Mining calls upon advice from the Minister of Planning on how to deal with the mining challenges. • Minister of Finance agrees with Minister of Planning about need to avoid conflict within Ministries and that better inter-ministerial collaboration is needed. • Minister of Health wants better guidelines developed. • Minister of Education wants better education to raise awareness on all these issues. <p align="center">By the end of 2011, baseline survey on the level of awareness.</p> <p align="center">Report presented by 2014.</p> <p align="center">By 2020, record a change in level of awareness.</p>
MINING	<p align="center">By 2020, incentives including subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated.</p> <p>By 2020, steps are taken to achieve sustainable production and consumption; by 2015, protocol and steps are in place; by 2020, 70% compliance within industry.</p> <p>By 2020, pollution has been brought to levels that area not detrimental to ecosystems & biodiversity (50% reduction compliance by 2015, 75% by 2020, 100% by 2025).</p> <p>By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, health & well-being are restored and safeguarded (50% reduction aim for 10% improvement every 5 years).</p> <p align="center">By 2020, ecosystem resilience is achieved – including the restoration of at least 15% of the degraded ecosystems.</p>

Annex V

RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE ON STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION

NBSAP Communication: Process Success Factors	NBSAP Communication: Process Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic & print media, radio, TV, websites • Listening groups, exchange visits • Integration into school curriculum • Children and youth books on biodiversity conservation • National reports on environment • Meeting of stakeholders • National celebrations for environmental & related days • Awareness at scientist level • Community forums with local people and local authorities • Parliamentary forums - when Parliament takes house, every 5 years (Ethiopia) • Use of local languages, videos, folk media (songs & drama) • Translating information into local languages • Conservation, sustainable use and sharing benefits on biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial and human resources • Absence of communication strategy in NBSAPs • Absence of tools for the different target audiences • Messages are not well oriented to target audiences • Decision makers not sensitized to the topic of biodiversity • Public awareness – people not well trained to target specific groups • Capacity constraints • Conflicting interests and priorities <p>Specific countries that need support: Somalia, Kenya, and Ethiopia</p> <p>Countries to learn from: South Africa & Comoros</p>

Annex VIA

**RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE ON ELEMENTS NEEDED FOR REVISION OF NBSAPS –
“NEEDS” AND “OFFERS”**

NEEDS	OFFERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity inventory & conservation (Rwanda, Sudan) - Economic valuation and biodiversity (Rwanda, Sudan) - Transboundary ecosystem & related knowledge, legislation (Rwanda, Sudan) - Resource mobilization, adequate financial resources (Kenya, Mauritius, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda) - National database that is fully functional (Uganda) - Monitoring, evaluation and reporting system (Somalia) - CBD Focal Points for programmes of work & cross-cutting themes for each country (IUCN East and Southern Afric Regional Office, ESARO) - Data gathering, processing – capacity & harmonization (Kenya, Uganda) - Strengthening of institutional capacities (Somalia) - Updated information on biodiversity (Somalia) - National Focal Points on communication strategies in NBSAP process (IUCN CEPA) - Government agencies with an interest in agrobiodiversity conservation through agroforestry and other landscape-scale approaches (IUCN-CEPA/ICRAF) - An expert for assisting with a national team to develop a national investment plan on biodiversity (Burundi) - Education and public awareness (Somalia) - Mainstreaming of biodiversity issues (Djibouti, Ethiopia) - Mechanisms to develop national indicators (Djibouti, Kenya), experts for training a national team on indicator development (Burundi) - Building capacity on NBSAPs at all levels (Djibouti, Tanzania) - Communication mechanisms on development and implementation of NBSAPs and linking with stakeholders (Kenya, Tanzania) - Safe management of products resulting from biotechnology (Comoros) - Timely release of funds (Ethiopia) - Sustainable management of biodiversity (Comoros) - Land and natural resources governance (Comoros) - Eco-assessment of public finances (Comoros) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expertise in research, planning & protected area management (Kenya, Uganda)/in establishing national initiative measures for conserving protected areas (Burundi, IUCN ESARO Protected Areas Programme) - Regional expertise on water weed management and wetlands (IUCN Invasive Species Initiative & IUCN ESARO Water Wetlands Programme respectively) - Regional experience of “red listing” of threatened species & drylands (IUCN ESARO regional programmes) - Good governance experience & donors coordination (Rwanda) - Experience in mainstreaming (Rwanda, Uganda) - Reducing biological invasions, e.g., house crow (Djibouti) - Experience in mobilization of civil society organizations (Kenya) - Regional experience on forest conservation (IUCN ESARO forests) & development/management of forests (Comoros) - National biodiversity information system design and ecosystem service assessment (UNEP-WCMC) - Database on spiders and pollinator species in afro-montane forest (Burundi) - Development of National Centre of Biodiversity (Comoros) - Regional technical expertise (EAC) - Leveraging global finances/funding for regional processes (EAC) - Natural resource valuation (Uganda) - Expertise in developing NBSAPs (Mauritius) - Regional protocol on environmental management (EAC) - Expertise in biodiversity indicator development & capacity-building (Uganda, Ethiopia, Comoros, UNEP-WCMC) - Local consultants (Uganda) - NBSAP communication strategies (IUCN-CEPA) - Agrobiodiversity conservation in East Africa region (ICRAF Evergreen Agriculture Programme) - Development of environmental policies & guidelines (Uganda) - Regional experience in farmer-managed natural regeneration of degraded habitats through agroforestry (ICRAF) - Pro-poor environmental services (ICRAF) - Experience on formulating ABS laws (Ethiopia) - Development of LBSAP & toolkit for implementation at local level (City of Cape Town) - Experience in ensuring harmonization of legislation (Comoros)

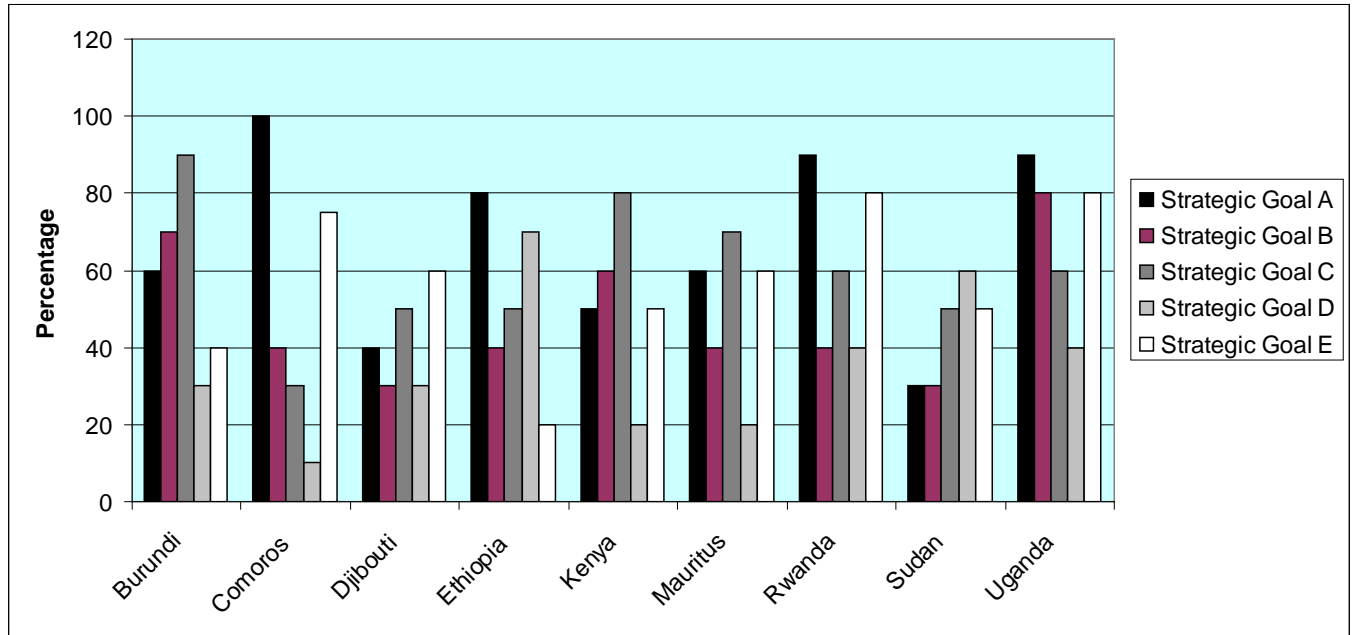
Annex VIB

**RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE ON POTENTIAL COLLABORATION PROJECTS FOR
REVISION OF NBSAPS**

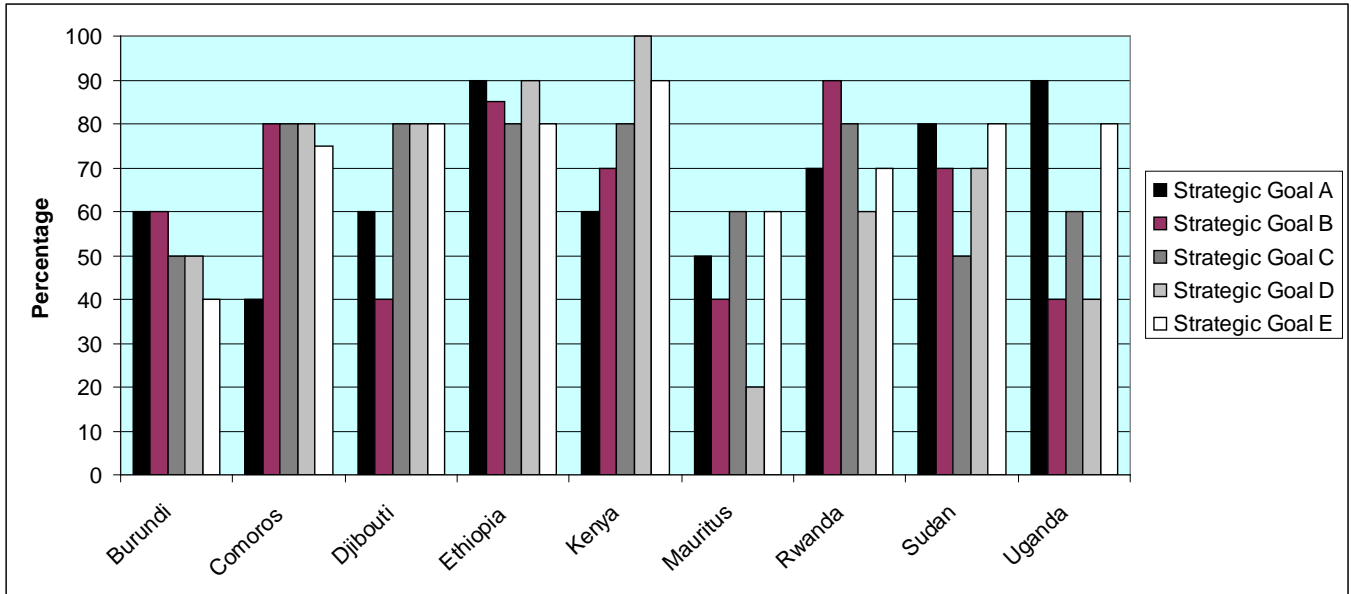
Project Title	Goals and Expected Results
Development of Indicators	<u>Goal:</u> to enhance biodiversity information. <u>Results:</u> Biodiversity information system with useful indicators.
Training National Team on Indicators' Development	<u>Goals:</u> i) to collect all documentation concerning the biodiversity of Burundi; ii) to elaborate a small document which demonstrates steps for developing indicators; iii) to train for three days a national team. <u>Results:</u> the NBSAP with good indicators.
Economic Valuation of Biodiversity (Aichi Targets 1, 12 & 19)	<u>Goal:</u> to achieve maximum comprehension of biodiversity importance and contribution to the welfare of people. <u>Results:</u> i) more care will be given to conservation and sustainable use of biological resources; ii) support from policy and decision makers.
Incentive Measures for Conserving Protected Areas (Aichi Target 3)	<u>Goal:</u> to mobilize local communities and private sector around protected areas to keep the status of protected areas. <u>Results:</u> availability of incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources.
Natural Resource Valuation (Aichi Targets 19 & 2)	<u>Goal:</u> to have evidence to convince decision makers on the benefits of biodiversity conservation. <u>Results:</u> economic analysis for biodiversity in Rwanda (a report).
Regeneration of Degraded Habitats through Agroforestry (Aichi Target 5)	<u>Goal:</u> to regenerate degraded habitat through reconstruction of ecosystems. <u>Results:</u> reduction in the loss of natural habitats, including forests.
Inventory of Biodiversity Species and Mapping them in Protected Areas (via GIS) (Aichi Target 12)	<u>Goal:</u> to know the current population of different species existing in the ecosystems. <u>Results:</u> report on biodiversity inventory with maps of different protected areas.
Environmental Mainstreaming	<u>Goal:</u> to review Djibouti's NBSAP. <u>Results:</u> biodiversity issue, mainstreaming and policies, plans, programmes.
Development of a National Law on Invasive Species (Aichi Target 9)	<u>Goals:</u> i) to position the topic of invasive species in Burundi at the national level; ii) to train a national team in developing a law on invasive species; iii) to assist a national team to develop the law. <u>Results:</u> i) a law on invasive species; ii) a new action to be included in NBSAP.

Annex VII

(A) ASSESSMENT OF PAST AND CURRENT NBSAPS



(B) NBSAP IMPLEMENTATION ASSESSMENT



Annex VIII A

RELEVANCE OF AN INDICATIVE LIST OF STEPS IN THE PROCESS OF UPDATING NBSAPS**(TENTATIVE NBSAP ROADMAP, DURATION AND DEADLINE – TO BE DISCUSSED AND AGREED WITH NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS)**

Cluster	Component	Burundi	Djibouti	Mauritius	Sudan
I. Finances	GEF activities	2 months July-Aug 2011	Sept 2011	3 months Sept-Dec 2011	3 months Oct 2011
II. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports	1 month Sept 2011	1 month Oct 2011	3 months Jan-Mar 2012	2 weeks Nov 2011
	2. Identifying stakeholders; consultations, and awareness	2 weeks Oct 2011	1 week	3 months Jan-Mar 2012	2 weeks Nov 2011
	3. Supplementary studies (e.g., threats, economic value, etc)	3 months Nov 2011-Jan 2012	1 month Dec 2011	3 months Jan-Mar 2012	1 month Dec 2011
III. Setting national priorities & targets	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy (national consultations)	1 month Feb 2012	2 weeks Jan 2012	1 month April 2012	2 months Jan-Mar 2012
IV. Developing the strategy and action plan	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed-upon targets through national consultations	2 months Mar-Apr 2012	2 months March 2012	1 month May 2012	2 months Mar-April 2012
	6. Application and implementation of NBSAP at sub-national levels (consultations with sub-national authorities)	2 months May-June 2012	2 months	1 month May 2012	3 months May-July 2012
	7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans (sectoral consultations)	2 months July-Aug 2012	2 months June 2012	1 month May 2012	3 months Aug-Oct 2012
V. Development of implementation plans and related activities	8. Developing a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation	2 months July-Aug 2012	1 month	1 month June 2012	2 weeks Nov 2012
	9. Conducting a technology needs assessment alternative: developing a plan for increasing technical capacity	2 months July-Aug 2012	2 months	1 month June 2012	2 weeks Nov 2012
	10. Developing a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP	1 month Sept 2012	1 month	1 month June 2012	2 weeks Dec 2012
	11. Developing a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation	2 months Oct-Nov 2012	1 month	1 month June 2012	1 month Dec 2012-Jan 2013
VI. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishing/strengthening of national coordination structures	2 weeks Dec 2012	2 weeks	-	2 weeks Jan 2013
	13. Development of clearing-house mechanism	3 months July-Sept 2012	1 month	-	1 month Feb 2013
	14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach	1 month Jan 2013	1 month	-	2 weeks Mar 2013
	15. Fifth national reports	2 months Feb-Mar 2013	2 months	-	Jan 2014
VII. Adoption by government	16. Adoption	Apr 2013	2 months	July 2012	June 2014

Annex VIII B

UGANDA'S PROVISIONAL ROADMAP FOR REVISION OF NBSAP – 23 JUNE 2011

YEAR 1														
No.	Activity	Output(s)	Time frame (months)											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Prepared terms of reference for the consultant	Terms of reference	x											
2	Invite bids from consultants and the select consultant to undertake the review (local consultant)	Consultant selected		x	x									
3	Provide technical input on the inception report of the consultant	Revised inception report			x	x								
4	Assessment of biodiversity status and trends – from existing information	Report				x	x	x						
5	Assessment of importance of biodiversity for human well-being and national development	Report				x	x	x						
6	Policy and legal framework on biodiversity conservation	Report				x	x	x						
7	Lessons from implementing current NBSAP	Report				x	x	x						
8	Hold meeting of stakeholders to obtain views on the threats to biodiversity and national targets, vision, and mission of NBSAP	Report						x						
9	Identify priority areas, develop strategies, national targets, action plans	Draft strategies, national targets and action plans							x	x				
10	Prepare draft NBSAP	Draft (revised) NBSAP								x	x			
11	Hold national stakeholder review workshop	Workshop report									x			
12	Final technical input on the amended revised NBSAP by the Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation	Minutes of the meeting										x		
13	Finalize the revised NBSAP	Revised draft NBSAP										x		
14	Present the revised NBSAP to NEMA Board of Directors, Policy Committee on Environment	Minutes of the meeting										x	x	
15	Submit the revised draft to Cabinet for approval	Approved revised NBSAP											x	x
YEAR 2														
1	Develop tools to enhance implementation of NBSAP, e.g., format for reporting, guidelines for mainstreaming NBSAP, communication strategy	Tools to enhance implementation	x	x	x									
2	Capacity-building for implementation of NBSAP	Reports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3	Implementation of NBSAP - from year 2 onwards	Reports	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

UGANDA'S PROVISIONAL NBSAP ROADMAP (JUNE 2011)

(Subject to stakeholder input and approval)

Foreword

Acknowledgement

Executive Summary

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Location, physical features and climate of Uganda
- 1.2 Status and trends of biodiversity in Uganda
- 1.3 Biodiversity for human well-being
- 1.4 Biodiversity for poverty eradication and national development
- 1.5 Policy, legal and institutional framework for management of biodiversity
- 1.6 Background on National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
- 1.7 Lessons learnt from implementing previous NBSAP

CHAPTER TWO: NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

- 2.1 Guiding principles
- 2.2 The vision, mission and objectives
- 2.3 Priority areas, strategies, targets and action plans
- 2.4 Application of NBSAP by stakeholders
- 2.5 Mainstreaming NBSAP into National Development Plan

CHAPTER THREE: ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- 3.1 Adoption and approval
- 3.2 National coordination
- 3.3 The clearing-house mechanism
- 3.4 Roles and responsibility of stakeholders
 - 3.4.1 Sectoral agencies
 - 3.4.2 Local governments
 - 3.4.3 Local communities
 - 3.4.4 The private sector
 - 3.4.5 NGOs

CHAPTER FOUR: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

- 4.1 Lead coordinating institution
- 4.2 Sectoral agencies
- 4.3 Local governments
- 4.4 The private sector
- 4.5 NGOs

CHAPTER 5: REPORTING

- 5.1 Monitoring and evaluation
- 5.2 Submission of reports by stakeholders
- 5.3 Biennial national reports

REFERENCES

ANNEXES

Annex IX

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

	Monday 27 June	Tuesday 28 June	Wednesday 29 June	Thursday 30 June
8:30 a.m.- 10 a.m.	Opening session with media Opening statements Icebreaker session and expectations Overview of workshop aims	Introduction to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: the Goals and Aichi Biodiversity Targets Introduction to setting national targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization - actions for early ratification - national implementation - link to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020	Developing and implementing effective CEPA programmes as an integral part of NBSAP Mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs The roadmap for NBSAP revision: national-level post-workshop activities to be undertaken in revising NBSAPs
10:30 a.m.- 1 p.m.	Overview of GBO-3 findings and Nagoya Outcomes Updating and revising NBSAPs Experiences in NBSAP development and implementation (country presentations) The role of regional economic communities in NBSAP revision Group exercises: developing an outline of an NBSAP	Group exercise: identification of the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets to deal with regional and national threats to, and pressures on biodiversity. Formulation of relevant national targets. Experiences in NBSAP development and implementation (country presentations)	Nagoya Protocol – Actions at the regional level Experiences in NBSAP development and implementation (country presentations)	Plenary discussion: the way forward in the NBSAP revision process Synthesis and conclusions of the workshop Closing of the workshop
2 p.m.- 4 p.m.	Main regional issues and pressures on biodiversity - agriculture and its impact on biodiversity - invasive species - drylands and biodiversity - transboundary ecosystems	Importance of biodiversity for economy and development Mainstreaming and integrating biodiversity into planning processes Group exercise: mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and national planning processes by Ministries	NBSAP support mechanisms Monitoring and evaluation Resource mobilisation for NBSAP Implementation: funding mechanisms including access to GEF Resources for NBSAP preparation	Field study visit (demonstrating integration of biodiversity in land-use planning)
4:30 p.m.- 6 p.m.	Group exercise: identification of threats to biodiversity nationally and regionally	Meeting of a virtual inter-ministerial committee for the revision of the NBSAP focus on national targets (two groups)	Knowledge management and knowledge sharing: regional technical cooperation and South-South cooperation Identifying and exploring synergies between and amongst MEAs	