



**CBD Capacity Building Workshops:  
National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans  
& Mainstreaming of Biodiversity**

**Introduction to the Workshop**

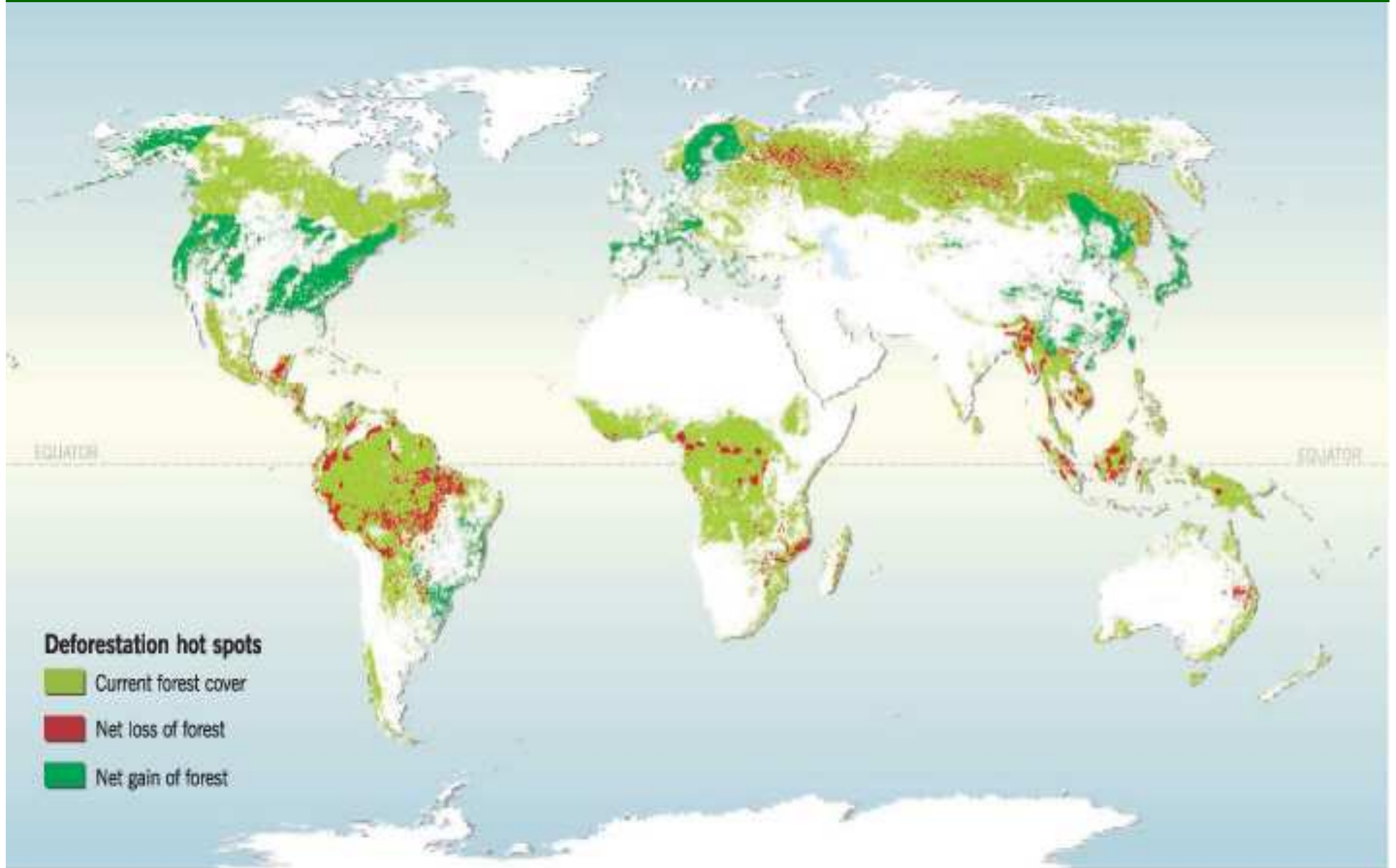
**David Cooper (SCBD), Singapore, 14-18 January 2008**



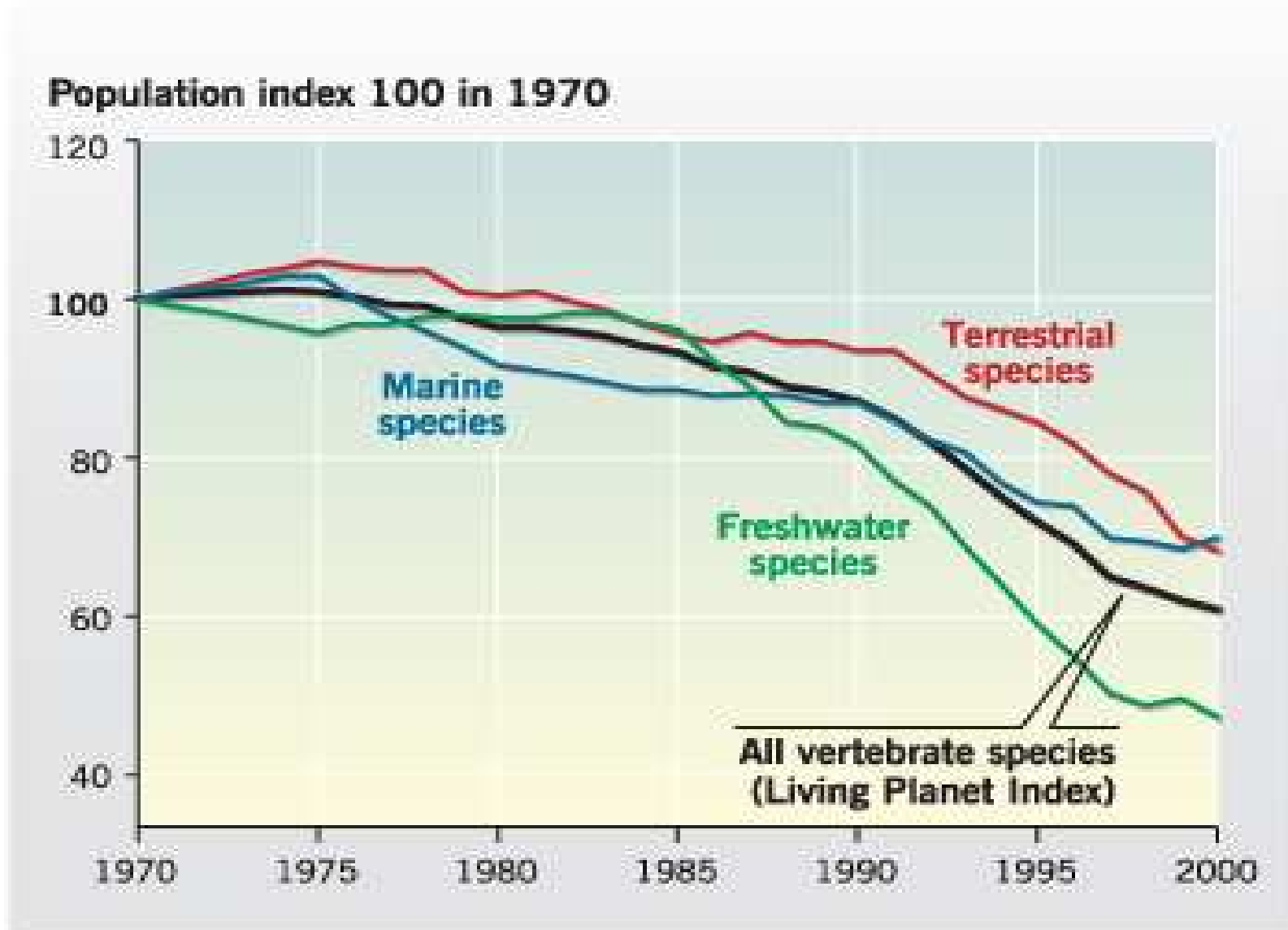
## **The Challenge**

**“ to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss ... as a contribution to poverty alleviation ”**

# Ecosystems: Tropical & boreal forests declining, temperate forests and plantations expanding



# Species: Abundance of populations declining



Source: World Wide Fund for Nature and UNEP  
World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>4</sup>

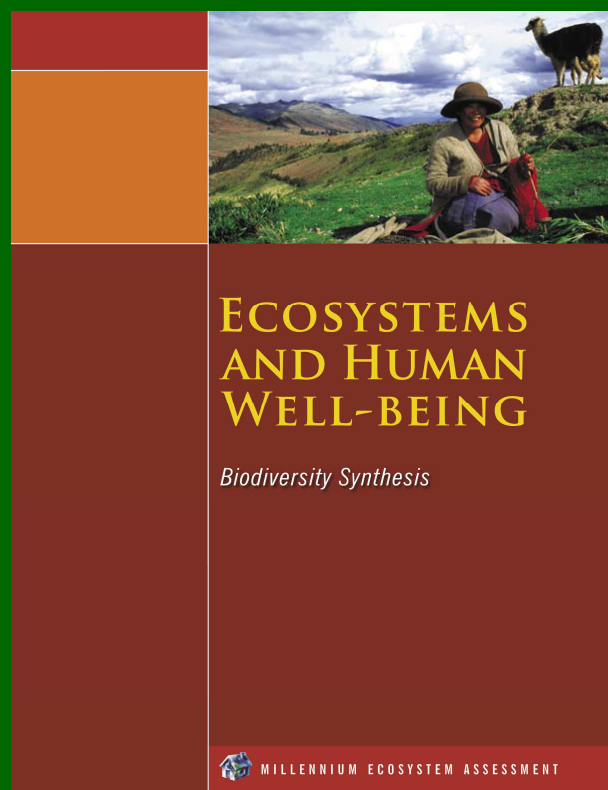
# 15 of 24 ecosystem services are in decline

Provisioning Services		
Food	crops	↑
	livestock	↑
	capture fisheries	↓
	aquaculture	↑
	wild foods	↓
Fiber	timber	+/-
	cotton, silk	+/-
	wood fuel	↓
Genetic resources		↓
Biochemicals, medicines		↓
Fresh water		↓

Regulating Services	
Air quality regulation	↓
Climate regulation – global	↑
Climate– regional and local	↓
Water regulation	+/-
Erosion regulation	↓
Water / waste treatment	↓
Disease regulation	+/-
Pest regulation	↓
Pollination	↓
Natural hazard regulation	↓

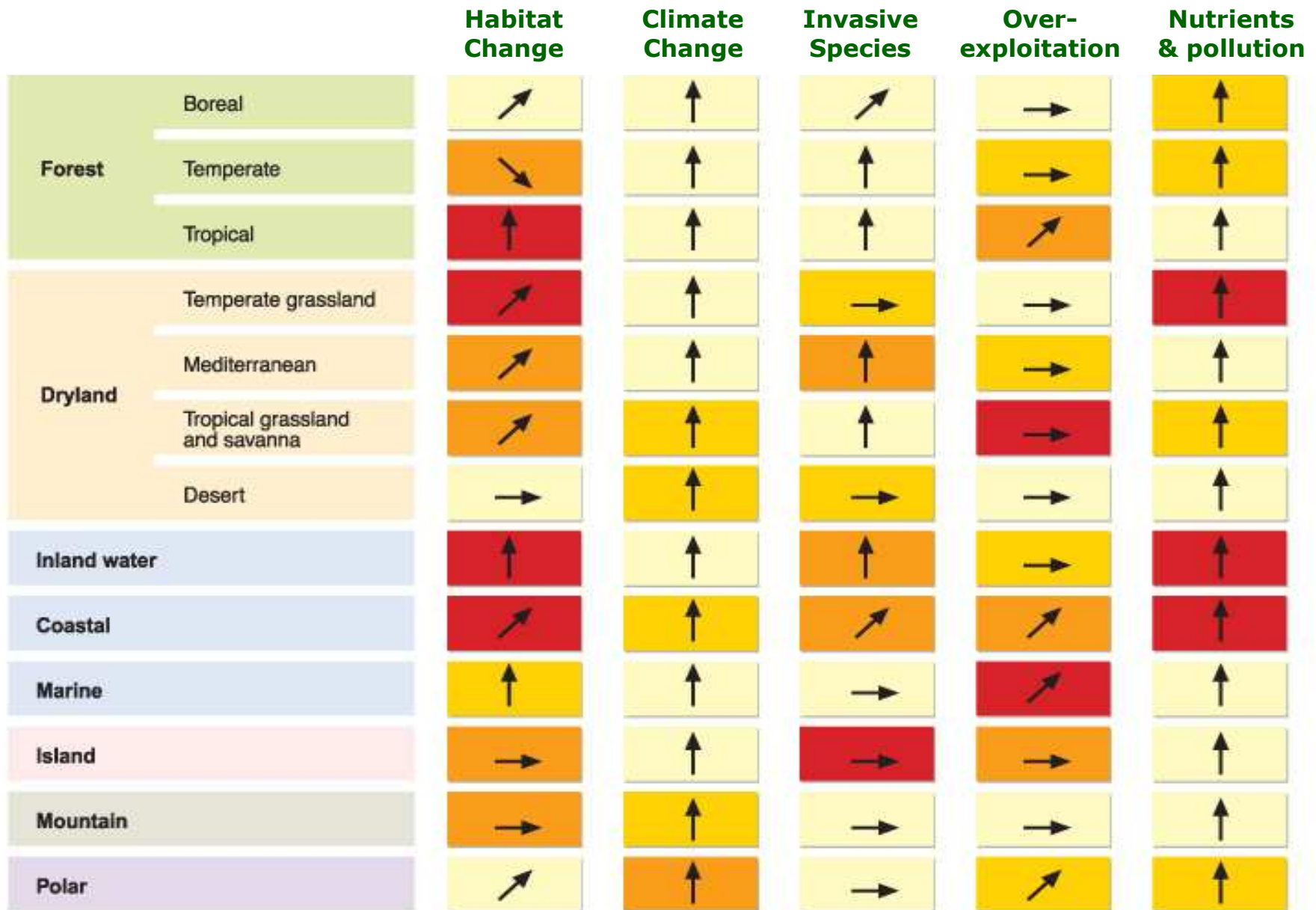
Cultural Services	
Spiritual / religious values	↓
Aesthetic values	↓
Recreation and ecotourism	+/-

# The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:



**“Unprecedented additional efforts would be required to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels”**

# Most drivers of biodiversity loss are increasing



# Drivers of Biodiversity Loss

## Indirect drivers



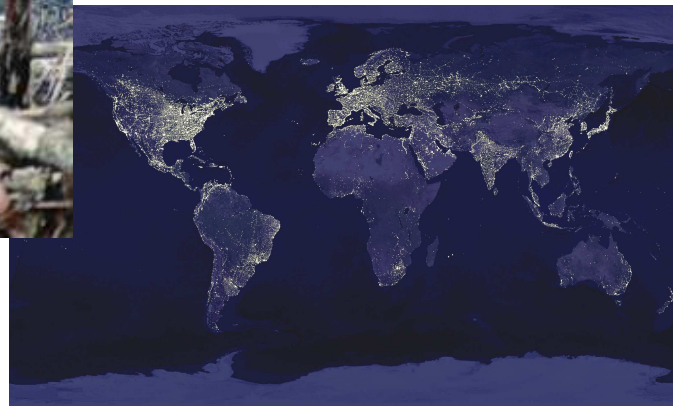
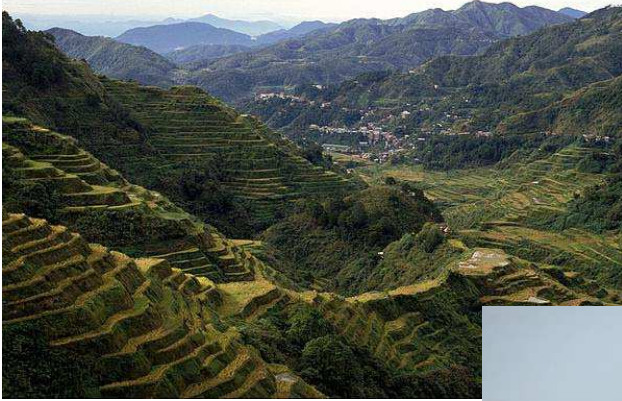
## Direct drivers



**Biodiversity Loss**

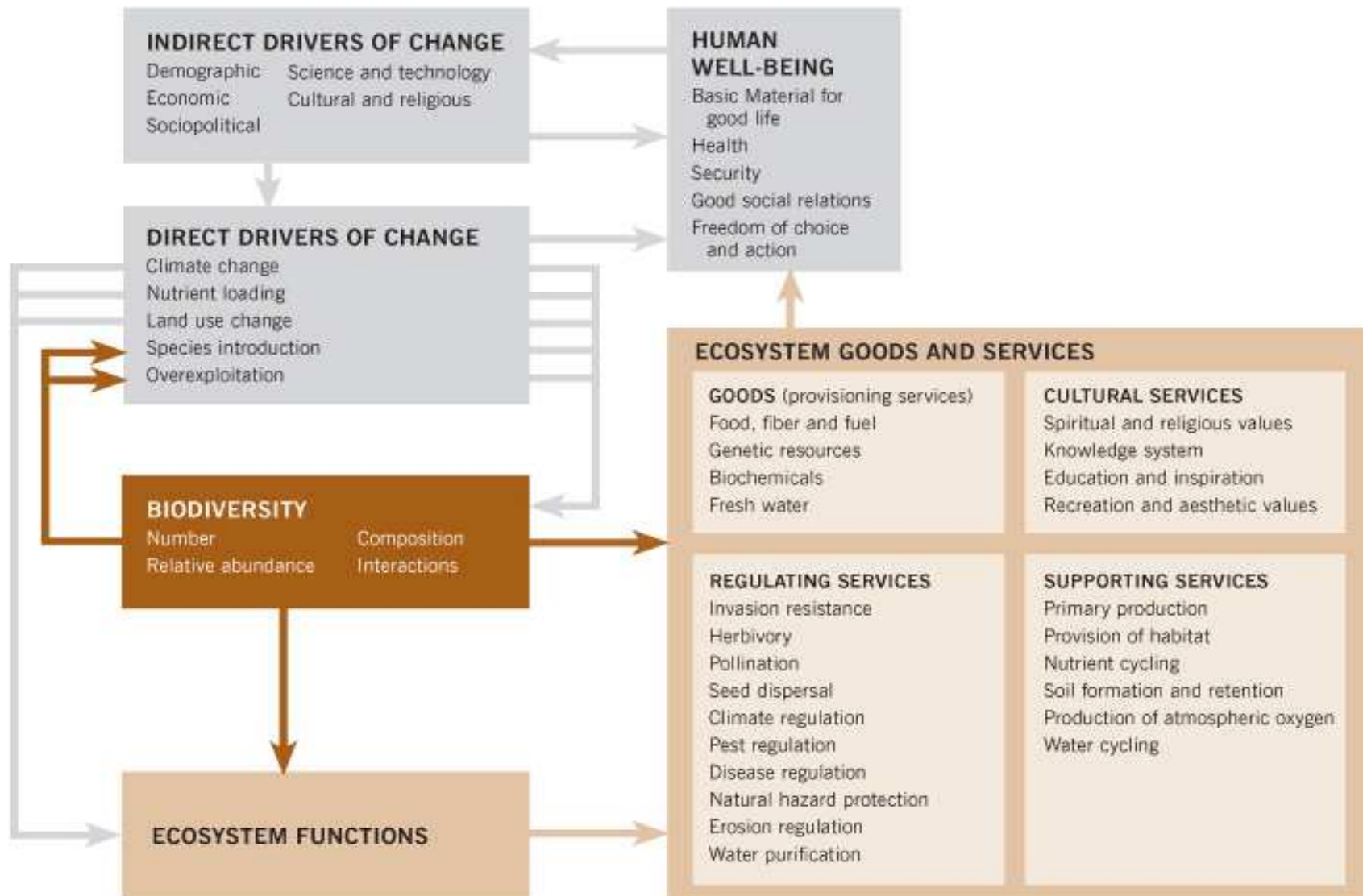


# Economic Sectors



- **Agriculture**
- **Forestry**
- **Fisheries**
- **Mining**
- **Tourism**
- **Infrastructure development**
- **Transport**

# Biodiversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the services that support human well-being



# National Implementation

## Article 6:

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

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



# Strategic Plan Scorecard

**GOAL 3: NBSAPs and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors serve as an effective framework for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention.**

**3.1 Every Party has effective NBSAPs in place**



**3.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol has a regulatory framework**



**3.3 Biodiversity concerns are being integrated into relevant national policies**



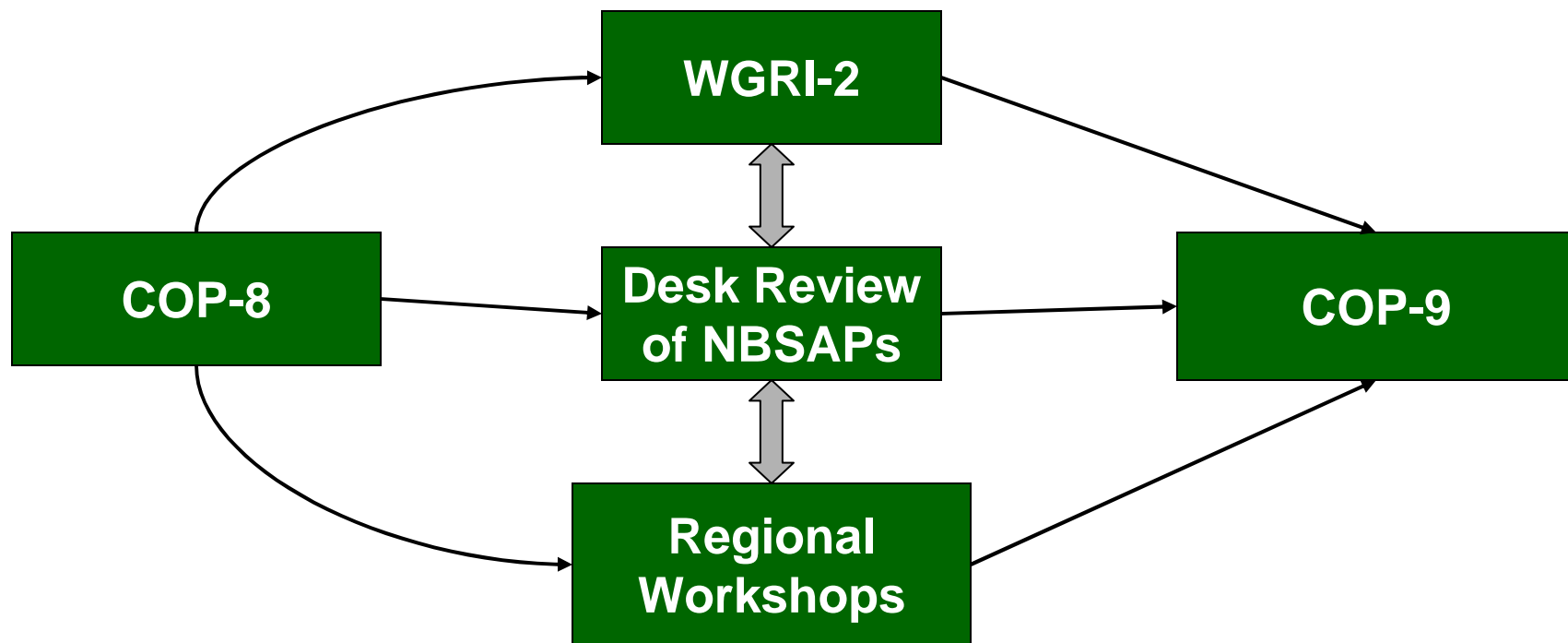
**3.4 Priorities in NBSAPs are being actively implemented**



# Current In-Depth Review (COP Decision VIII/8)

**In-depth Review involving 3 major steps:**

- **desk review of information submitted to SCBD**
- **Working Group on Review of Implementation (WGRI)**
- **regional workshops**



# These Workshops

**Decision VIII/8 calls for: Regional /sub-regional meetings to discuss national experiences in NBSAPs, and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors**

## **Opportunity to:**

- Share national experiences in developing, implementing and updating NBSAPs
- Feed into in-depth review
- Prepare to use consolidated guidance
- Discuss best practices for effective mainstreaming
- Discuss main challenges to implementation
- Exchange solutions and approaches to overcome these
- Identify strategic priorities and next steps

# Programme

## Monday

1. Opening
2. Overview
3. Status of NBSAPs\*
4. Updating and improving effectiveness of NBSAPs

## Tuesday

5. Integrating biodiversity into national policies & planning processes

## Thursday

6. Communication and reporting

## Friday

7. The way forward: next steps
8. Conclusions
9. Closure

# Modalities

- Presentations
- Plenary and panel discussions
- Small work groups
- Exchange of guidelines, tools, methodologies
- Posters



# Modalities

- Presentations
- Plenary and panel discussions
- Small work groups
- Exchange of guidelines, tools, methodologies
- Posters

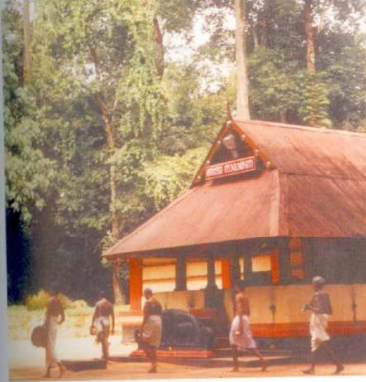
## Materials:

- Background Papers
- Modules
- Country NBSAPs and analyses
- Tools, guidelines, methodologies



Preparation of Kerala BSAP, which was done through extensive participatory process involving people from all walk of life, is the first major step towards our efforts to provide a framework for the conservation of biodiversity in Kerala.

Dr. A. E. Muthunayagam, Pricpal Secretary, Govt. of Kerala



# Kerala BSAP, India: A Framework for Conservation and Sustainable Development

UNDP/GEF funded NBSAP project was executed in India from January 2000 to March 2004, wherein 73 executing agencies were identified for preparing action plans for 33 states/UTs, 18 sub-state sites, 10 eco-regions and 12 thematic areas. Situated in one of the hotspots of biodiversity (Western Ghats), Kerala harbours an enormous diversity of plants and animals, in a variety of habitats and ecosystems. For the preparation of Kerala BSAP, Kerala Forest Research Institute (KFRI) was identified as the nodal agency and a steering committee under the chairmanship of Director, KFRI was constituted. Based upon the local requirements, 12 thematic groups were constituted. To ensure maximum participation, workshops, public hearings, meetings, discussions and awareness programmes were organized involving all the major stakeholders. Some of the important action points of Kerala BSAP are mentioned below.

## What did we achieve?

Research on biology and ecology of weeds to implement effective eradication program with emphasis on biological and mechanical control.

1 2 3 6 8

Employment creation in rural areas around forests in agriculture and infrastructure development to mitigate the unemployment problem around forests.

4 5 8 11

Introduce and popularize the holistic approach on primary health care linking with biodiversity and indigenous knowledge.

1 2 3 4 8 9 10

Artisans and craftsmen living on biological resources such as bamboo, reeds, canes, etc. to be supported by marketing information design development welfare schemes and organizational support.

4 8 9 10 11

Develop site-specific tourism policy based on carrying capacity assessment so as to protect traditional practices and conserve biodiversity.

1 4 5 8 9 10 11

Promote the quality and value of traditional varieties through value addition, thereby creating demand which will balance between HYVs and local land races in terms of sustainable use.

1 2 3 4 5 8 9 10

Reduce catchment degradation due to uncontrolled and improper landuse, deforestation, grazing, etc.

1 4 5 7 8

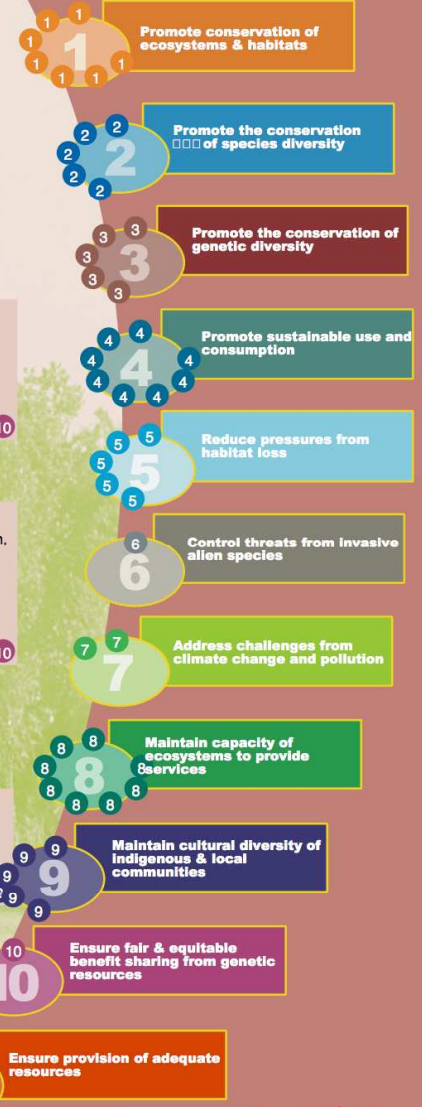
The core areas to be further improved in term of habitat management so as to reduce the movement of wild animals to marginal areas in search of food.

1 2 3 4 5 7 8

The sacred groves and undisturbed natural habitat available around the household to be kept intact.

1 2 3 4 9 9 9

## 2010 Biodiversity Target



Convention on Biological Diversity

gtz