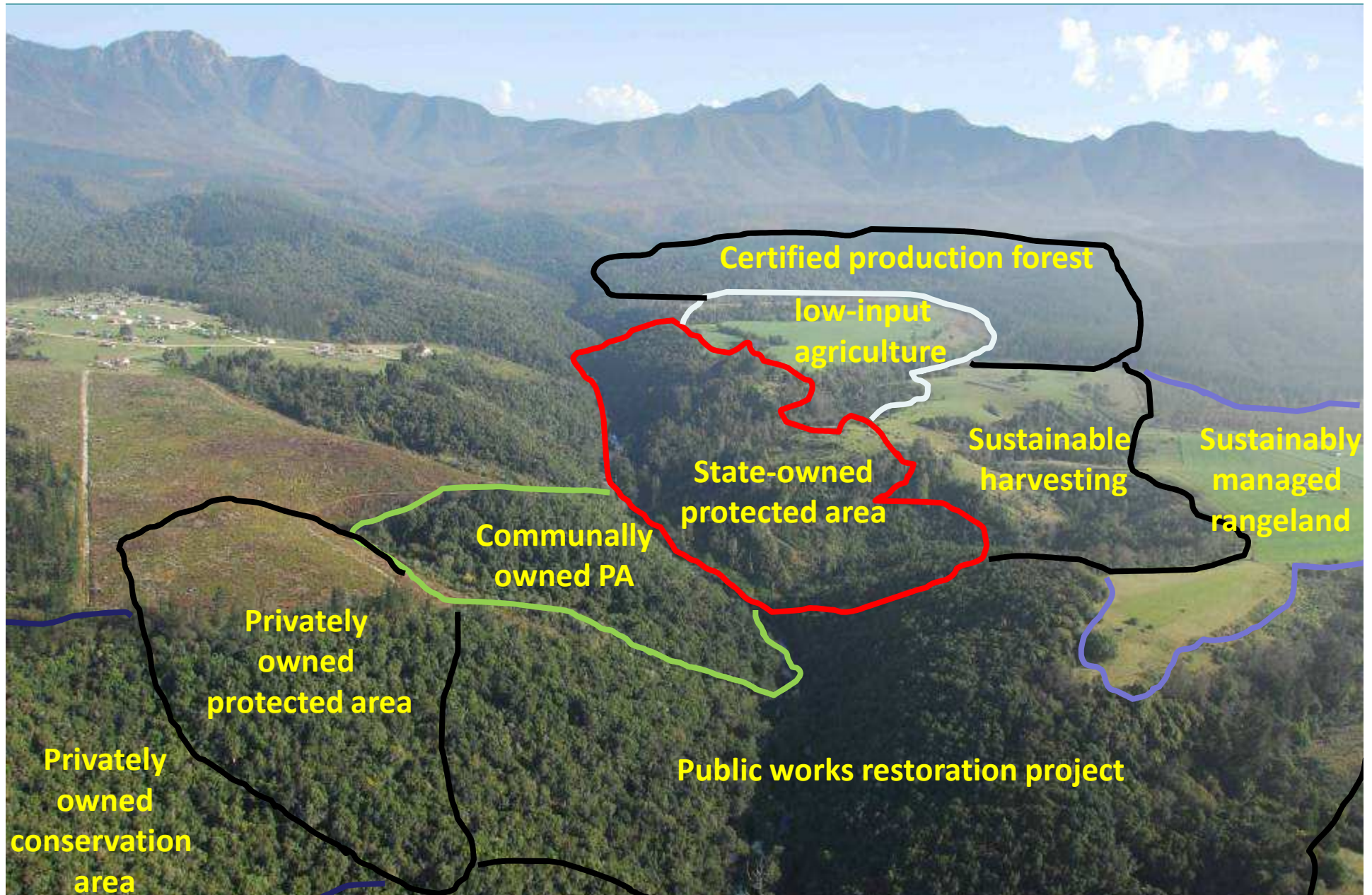







Overview of the Programme

Day 3

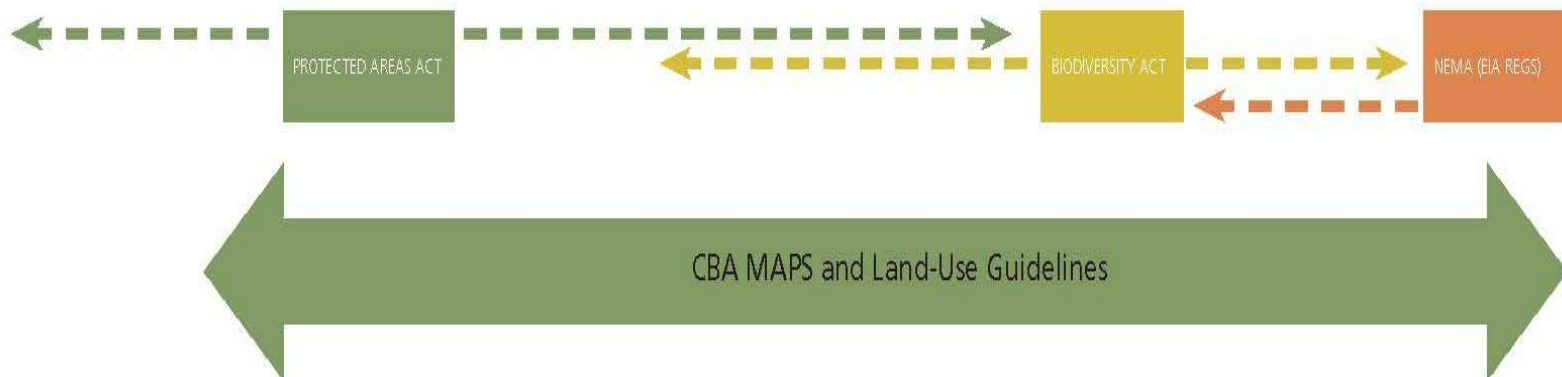
- Completion of Target 11 gap analysis
- Access to GEF and other resources for NBSAP revision and implementation;
- Strengthening Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the region (Group Exercise 6);
- Communication, Education and Public Awareness (Group Exercise 7);
- Wetland/peatland restoration case study and field trip orientation;
- Next steps, synthesis and conclusions of the workshop.

Landscape approach - mosaic of land uses



TYPE OF LANDSCAPE	PROTECTED LANDSCAPES		PRODUCTION LANDSCAPES		DEVELOPED LANDSCAPES
Type of land	State-owned and managed Protected areas (mostly natural/wild land) e.g. National Park	Mostly natural land of high biodiversity importance privately or communally owned and managed through partnerships e.g. Private Nature Reserve	Largely natural land with elements of biodiversity importance and low-impact production areas e.g. grazing	Land largely modified for intensive production e.g. commercial crops	Lightly to heavily modified landscapes with fragments of important biodiversity
Strategy for conserving biodiversity	Formal protected areas		Biodiversity Stewardship Best-practice production		Land-Use Planning and Decision Making
					
Our main biodiversity management tools	Proclaimed protected areas Protected Area management plans Protected Area Expansion Strategy	Biodiversity Stewardship Agreements (Statutory) Management plans	Biodiversity Stewardship agreements (contract law and informal) Management plans Industry best-practice production guidelines	Best-practice production guidelines and resource for well managed farms	Biodiversity Sector Plans CBAs incorporated into spatial development frameworks Ecosystem guidelines for environmental assessment

Key legislation



Target 11

Gap Analysis of existing national Protected Area system

1. Score, to the best of your ability, your existing national protected area system, on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high), for the following “qualities”:

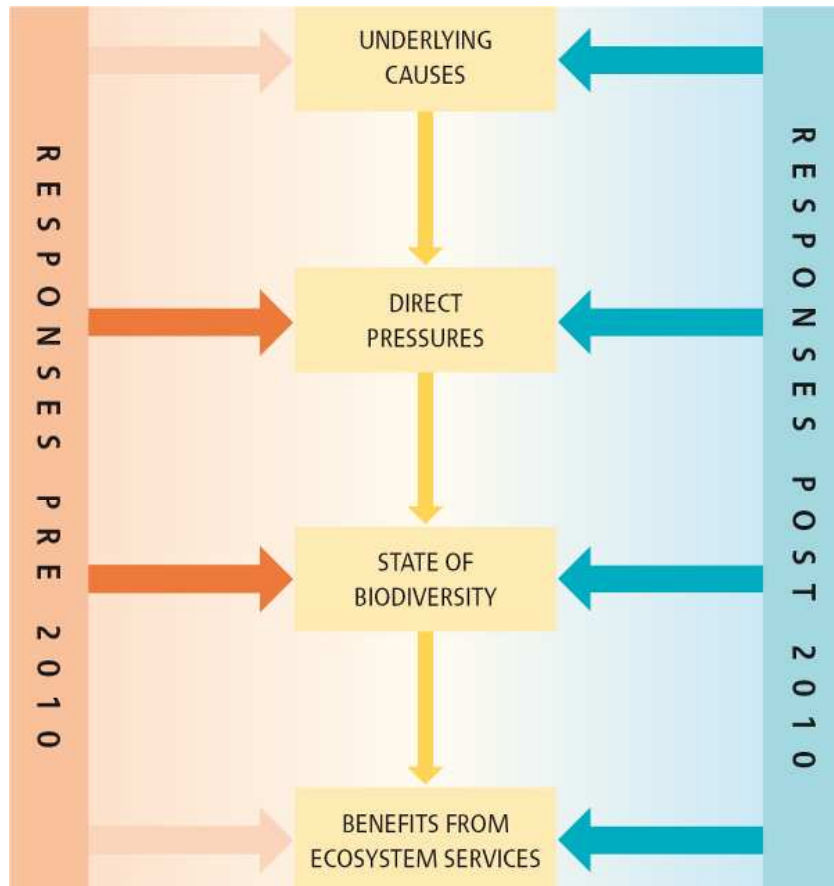
- **QUANTITY** (at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas)
- **PRIORITY** (especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services)
- **ADEQUACY** (ecologically representative)
- **STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT** (effectively and equitably managed)
- **CONNECTIVITY** (well connected systems of protected areas integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes)
- **GOING BEYOND PROTECTED AREAS – “MATRIX MANAGEMENT”** (are conserved through ~~[protected areas and]~~ other effective area-based conservation measures)
- **OVERALL RESILIENCE** to external threats, especially climate change.

Target 11

Gap Analysis of existing national Protected Area system

2. For each attribute, list up to three “limiting factors” preventing better progress and, if possible, an ambitious, but realistic, mitigation measure for each limiting factor.

Strategic Goals



- A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)
- A. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use
- A. **Directly safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- B. Enhance the **benefits** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- C. **Enhance implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: By 2020, ... People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, ... biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, ... incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied;

Target 4: By 2020, ... Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

- Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.
- Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits
- Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.
- Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
- Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
- Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing is in force and operational.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, should increase substantially.

Summary

1. GEF Funding for Biodiversity Enabling Activities: History and current framework
2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities in GEF-5

1. GEF Funding for Biodiversity Enabling Activities: History and current framework

1. GEF Funding for Biodiversity Enabling Activities



Enabling Activities were defined by the GEF as:

“Activities that prepare the foundation to design and implement effective response measures to achieve Convention objectives.”

GEF funding has been provided according to eligibility criteria for the BD window under the GEF.

GEF Secretariat Guidance on Biodiversity EA:

“[Enabling Activities] will assist recipient countries to develop national strategies, plans or programs referred to in Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to identify components of biodiversity together with processes and activities likely to have significant adverse impacts on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.”

1. GEF Funding for Biodiversity Enabling Activities

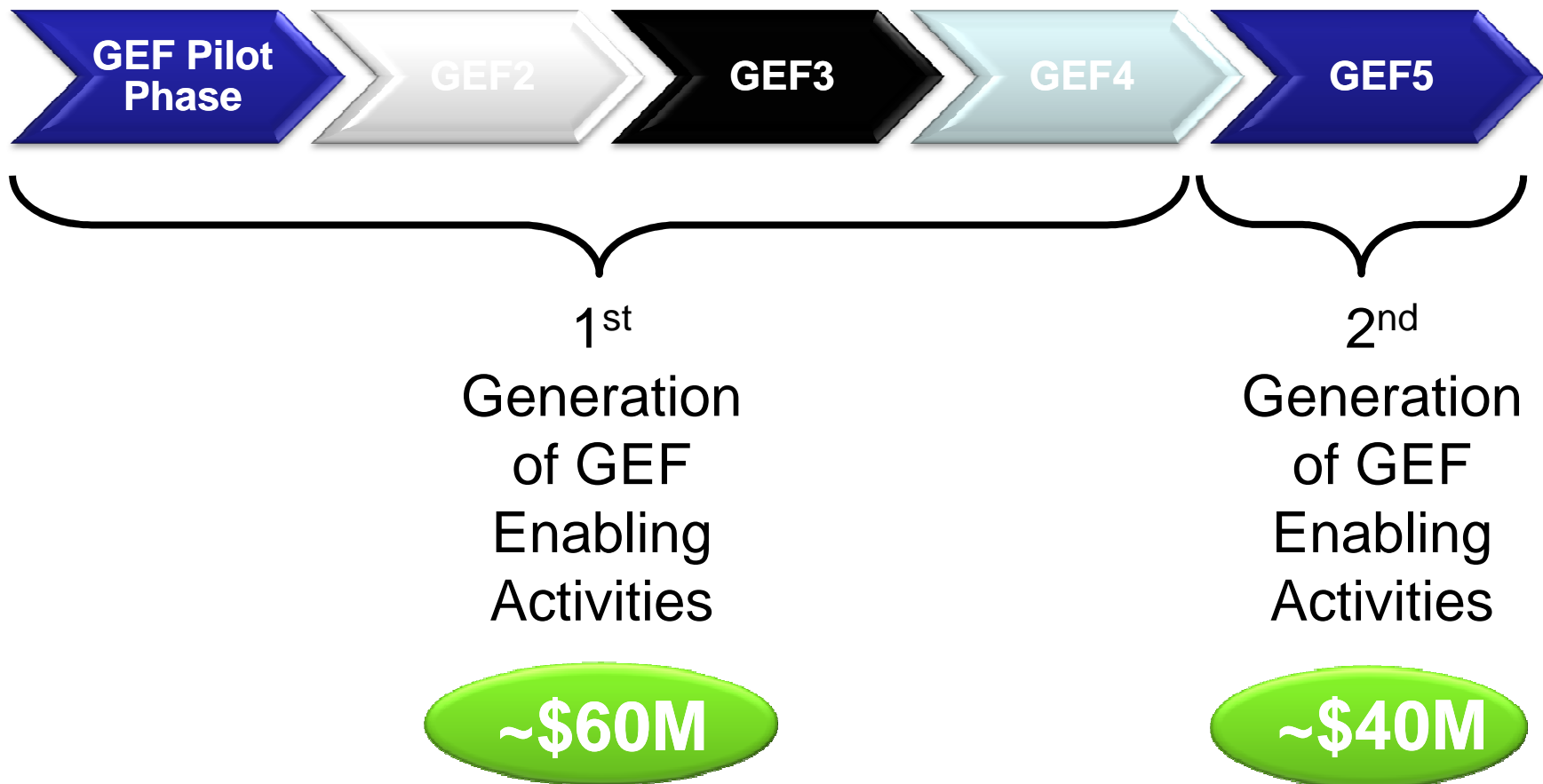
GEF Funding History

Funding for	Number of countries that benefitted	Total number of countries eligible
NBSAP	139	157
CHM and 2NR	92	157
3NR	123	155
4NR	120	146

The GEF's investment in Biodiversity Planning so far exceeds **\$60M in GEF funding**. It also leveraged large amounts of co-funding, although it is a full cost activity.

1. GEF Funding for Biodiversity Enabling Activities

Generations of Enabling activities



1. GEF Funding for Biodiversity Enabling Activities

Some figures from EA projects

- **170 CBD Parties** have finalized their NBSAPs or equivalent instruments have revised NBSAPs, or are in the process of doing so.
- At least **48 Parties** have *revised* NBSAPs, or are in the process of doing so.
- Of these, **139 GEF eligible countries** (out of the original 157 in total) accessed funding for the **preparation of NBSAPs** within the Biodiversity Enabling Activities window
- **146 countries** accessed the **GEF EAs window overall**, which also included “funding packages” for national CBD reporting.
- **UNDP** (89 countries), **UNEP** (29 countries) and the **WB** (21 countries) were the GEF agencies to assist countries specifically with NBSAPs (in the early 1990's). UNDP and UNEP have then been the primary agencies for Enabling Activities, working jointly and in coordination with each other.

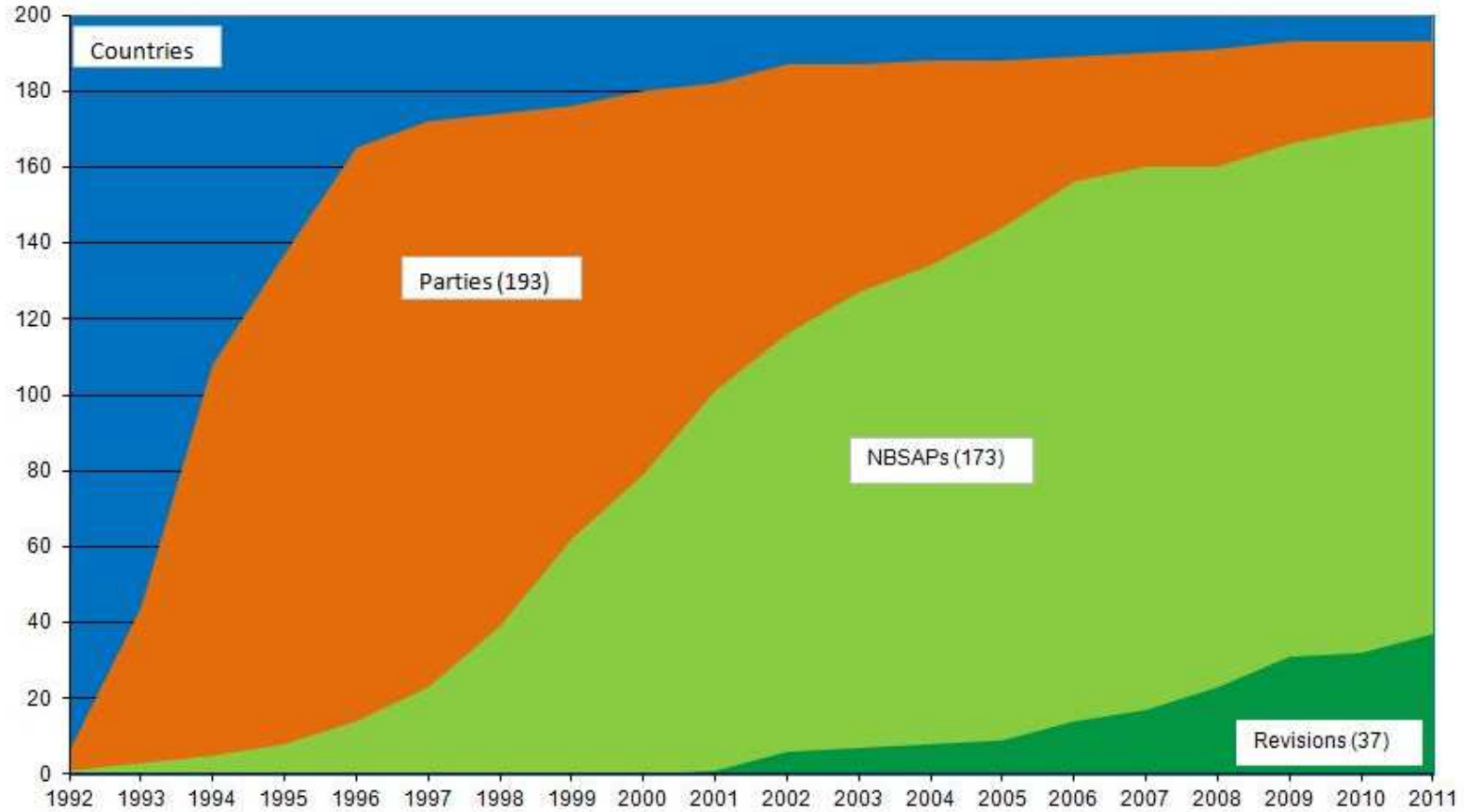
The effect of funding and the ‘project approach’

Statistical data from the 4NR / Towards 2010 project

CBD Parties that participated in the project were **38% more likely to submit their national report on time** compared to the overall universe of CBD Parties.

Based on calculations on timely submission of 4NR to the CBD Sec (Feb 2010)

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans



2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities

2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities

GEF 5 Focal Area Strategy

GOAL:

Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem goods and services

OBJECTIVES

(1) Improve sustainability of protected area systems

(2) Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes/seascapes and sectors

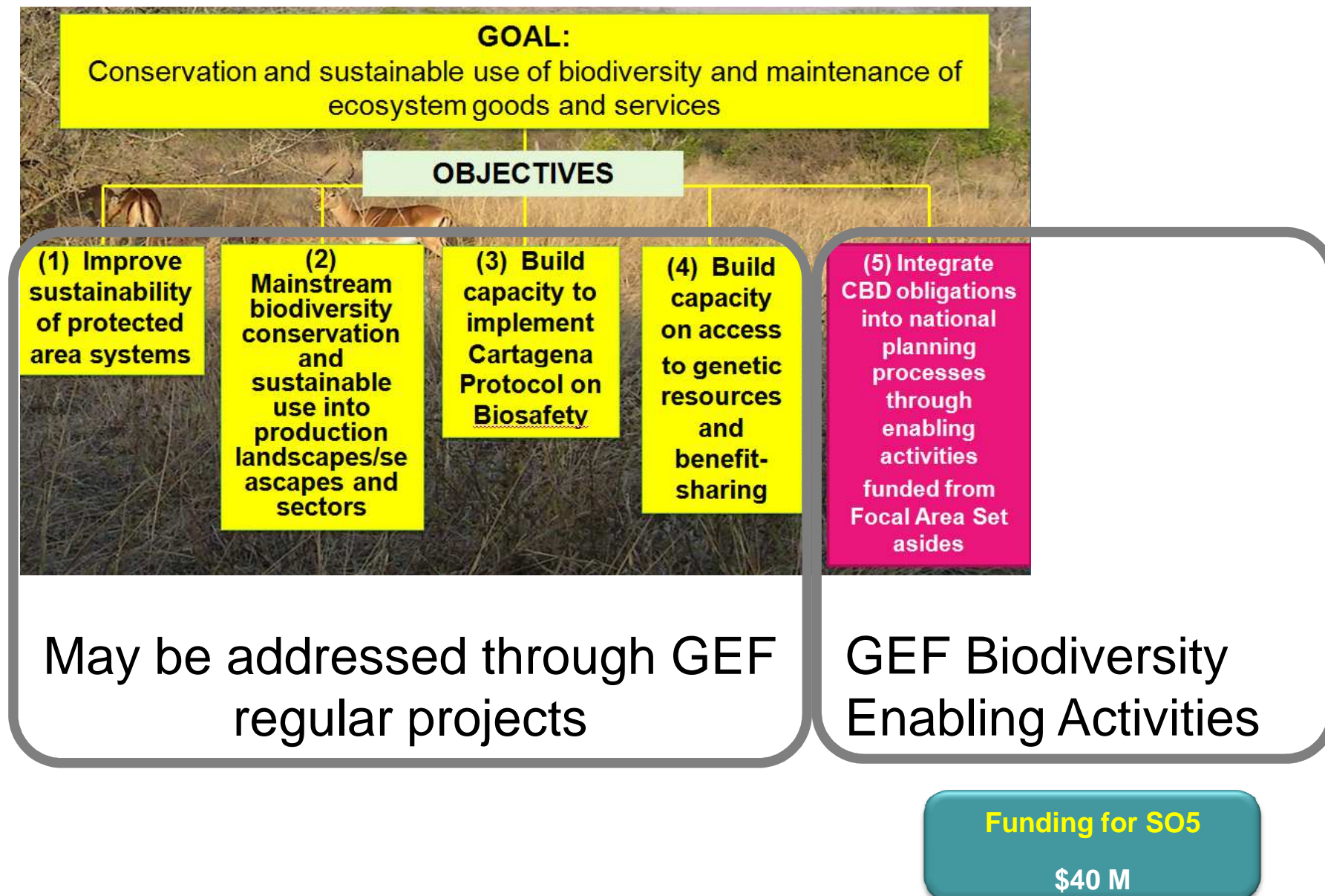
(3) Build capacity to implement Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

(4) Build capacity on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing

(5) Integrate CBD obligations into national planning processes through enabling activities funded from Focal Area Set asides

GEF 5 Strategies: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF5_Strategies

2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities



2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities

GEF Support to Biodiversity Enabling Activities

- The first four objectives may be addressed using funding under the **System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR)** – **Regular GEF projects**.
- The fifth objective may be addressed using funds under **the Focal Area Set-Aside (FAS)**, where eligible countries will be able to access **up to \$500,000** to implement all four enabling activities .
- There is also the possibility of combining those with **FAS** with **STAR** funds to finance an Enabling Activities project with a larger scope (e.g, Argentina)

For more information on GEF-5 Support for NBSAPs and related activities:

<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/guidance-tools/finance/>

2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities

GEF Support to Biodiversity Enabling Activities - Notes

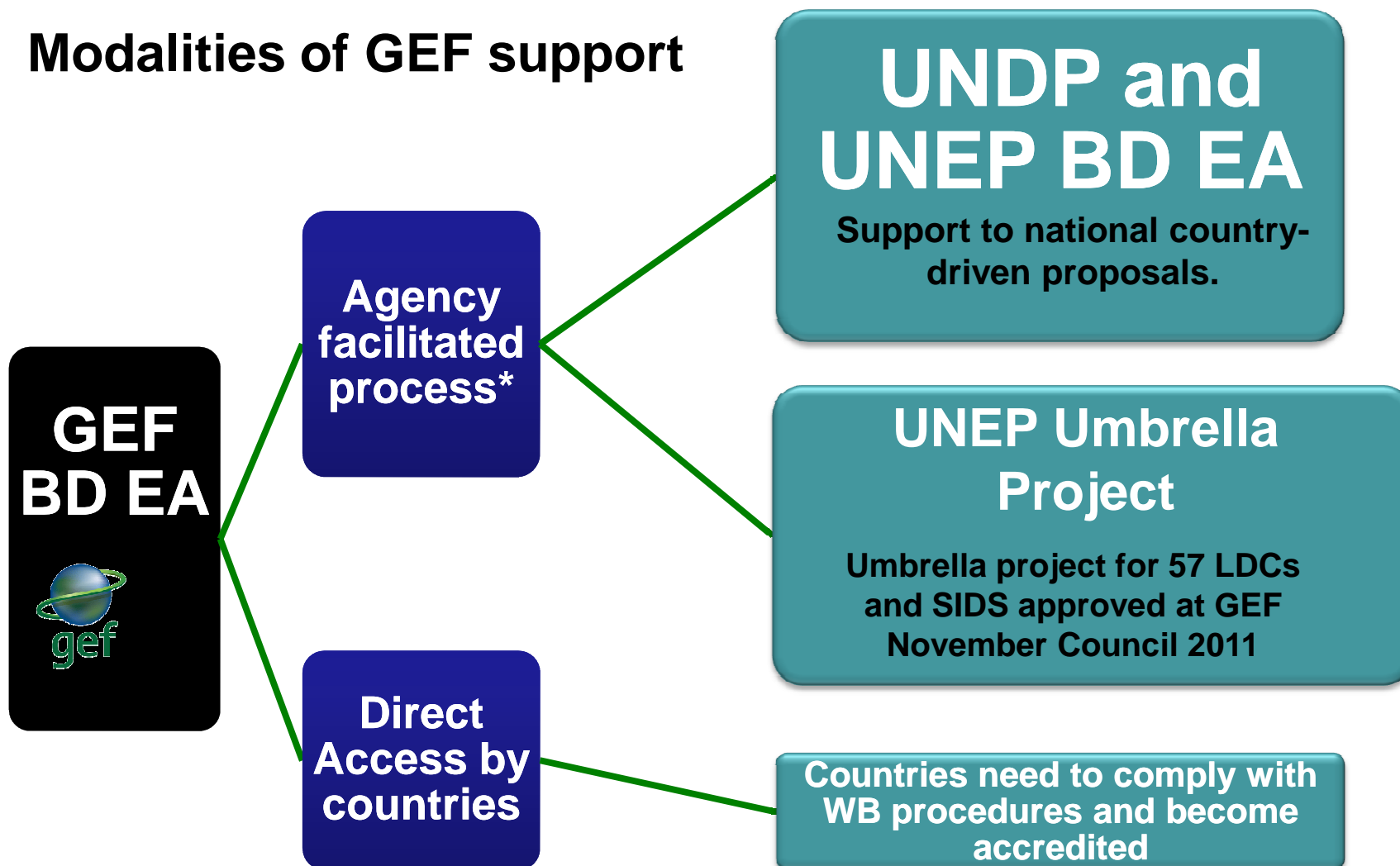
- In reality, demand for FAS funds is high, so the GEF is accepting proposals for Biodiversity Enabling Activities (BD EA) of approx. **\$220K based on a financial analysis of past support and given that for most countries this is a revision of an existing plan.**
- Proposals with a GEF budget beyond this amount will need to be well justified.

2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities

- Enabling Activity support could be provided for:
 - revising National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in line with the CBD's new strategic plan;
 - implementation of guidance related to the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM);
 - 5th Biodiversity National Report.

2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities

Modalities of GEF support



2. How to access GEF funding for Enabling Activities

Templates for accessing these funds are available on the GEF Website:

- Enabling Activity template proposal which is presented in collaboration with an Implementing Agency (UNDP, UNEP);
URL: <http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/3891>
- Direct access for executing entities that pass World Bank fiduciary procedure assessment. Template for: http://www.thegef.org/gef/BD_direct_access_template
- *Expedited access to Enabling Activity funds for 2nd Biosafety National Report (due in Sept 2011) was made available through UNEP (now closed).*

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied

Article 18. Technical and Scientific Cooperation

1. ... Parties shall promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, where necessary, **through the appropriate international and national institutions.**
2. Each .. Party shall promote technical and scientific cooperation with other .. Parties, in particular developing countries, in implementing this Convention, inter alia, through the development and implementation of national policies. In promoting such cooperation, special attention should be given to the **development and strengthening of national capabilities**, by means of **human resources development** and **institution building.**
3. The Conference of the Parties, at its first meeting, shall determine how to establish a clearing-house mechanism to promote and facilitate technical and scientific cooperation.
4. The ..Parties shall, in accordance with national legislation and policies, encourage and develop methods of cooperation for the **development and use of technologies**, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention. For this purpose, the Contracting Parties shall also promote cooperation in the **training of personnel** and **exchange of experts.**
5. The ..Parties shall, subject to mutual agreement, promote the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of this Convention.

Article 17: Exchange of Information

1. The Contracting Parties shall facilitate the exchange of information, from all publicly available sources, relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account the special needs of developing countries.
2. Such exchange of information shall include exchange of results of technical, scientific and socio-economic research, as well as information on training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, indigenous and traditional knowledge as such and in combination with the technologies referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1. It shall also, where feasible, include repatriation of information.

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Para 23

Clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer: Collectively those involved in implementing the Convention have a **wealth of experience** and have developed many **useful good practice cases, tools and guidance**. There is additional useful information beyond this community. A biodiversity knowledge network will be developed, including a database and **network of practitioners**, to bring together this knowledge and experience and to make it available through the clearing house mechanism to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention. National clearing-house mechanism nodes comprising networks of experts with effective websites should be developed and sustained so that in each Party, all have access to the information, expertise and experience required to implement the Convention. National clearing house mechanism nodes should also be linked to the central clearing house mechanism managed by the Convention Secretariat, and information exchange between these should be facilitated.

Para 25:

Partnerships. South-South cooperation will contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan

South-South Cooperation

COP-10 Decisions

- X/6. Integration of biodiversity into poverty eradication and development. identifying, documenting, promoting best practices and approaches for integrating biodiversity into poverty eradication and development processes;
- Promoting the sharing of knowledge, experience, communication and awareness on mainstreaming biodiversity for poverty eradication and development;
- Assisting Parties and their regional bodies to establish partnerships and institutional arrangements catalysing triangular cooperation (South-South and North-South cooperation) for capacity-building around regional nodes;
- Supporting Parties and regional organizations in fund raising and further engagement of technical assistance for capacity development efforts at the regional and national levels

X/23. Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development

“to enhance implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through South-South and triangular cooperation”

Exercise 6: Regional supply-demand market

- The objective of this exercise is to explore regional cooperation potential to facilitate NBSAP revision;
- List, on a card, the science and technical (and other) needs that you need require to revise adequately your NBSAP (write your name on the corner of the sheet);
- List, on separate card, what you could contribute to facilitate NBSAP revision in other countries (write your name on the corner of the sheet).

Exercise 6: Regional supply-demand market

- Place your requirements and offers on the wall as you go along;
- Once all participants post their demands and supplies, the market is open;
- Look at the posted cards and make contact with possible collaborators (2 or more depending on your interests).