East Africa Workshop for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Revising and Updating NBSAPs

CBD Secretariat
27 - 30 June 2011

United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Part 1:

An Introduction to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

What are NBSAPs?

What is an NBSAP ?

- A **process** by which countries can plan to address the threats to their biodiversity and promote its sustainable use for national development.

- The **principal instrument** for the implementation of the Convention **at the national level**.

- A shorthand for implementation of **Article 6** of the Convention.

Legal basis for national implementation

Article 6:

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

a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for biodiversity, or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes

b) Integrate biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies

Three important points

- **The NBSAP does not have to take the form of a single biodiversity-planning document**. Second generation, or revised NBSAPs resemble a planning process rather than a fixed document.

- The Convention requires countries not just to prepare an NBSAP, but to ensure that it contains elements that are incorporated into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity. This '**mainstreaming**' requires a multi-stakeholder process.

- The NBSAP should be **a living process** by which increasing knowledge, gained through monitoring and evaluation of each phase of implementation, is fed back.

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans
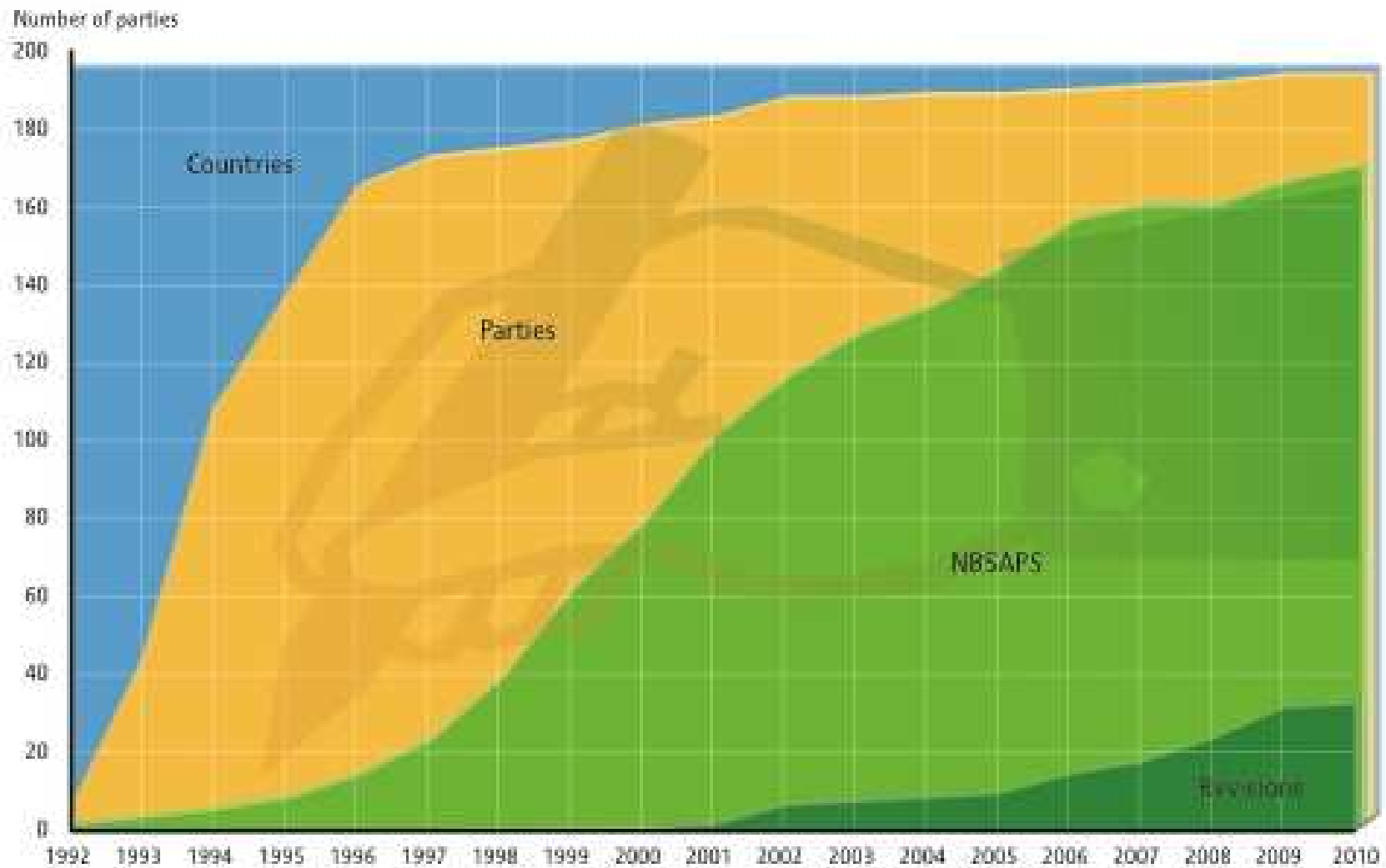
Part 2:

A quick overview of the UNU-IAS Review "Biodiversity Planning: An Assessment of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans"

Findings of Lead author: Christian Prip

Results of the 2010 UNU - IAS Review:

- **General Conclusions**
  - Generally, a positive trend: that nearly all CBD parties have prepared NBSAP is in itself an achievement,
  - 2nd generation NBSAPs are better prepared, more focused, more based on mainstreaming and on self-reliance; ***but***
  - NBSAPs have not been able to attenuate the main drivers of biodiversity loss

- **NBSAP Development Process:**
  - most countries involved stakeholders, but indigenous communities, women, industry largely missing,
  - most countries created coordination structures to oversee implementation, but often these do not function well; and
  - trend towards greater political ownership at higher level - early NBSAPs typically approved only by responsible ministry, newer NBSAPs often approved at Cabinet or Parliament level.
  - Getting the process right is crucial to implementation!

Results of the 2010 UNU - IAS Review:

- **Coverage of the CBD Objectives:**
  - Very uneven focus of CBD objectives,
  - conservation features dominantly, especially protected areas,
  - sustainable use appear mostly in very general terms,
  - ABS is absent from most NBSAPs

- **Mainstreaming:**
  - Although NBSAPs portray biodiversity as an asset for, rather than an impediment to development, biodiversity is poorly reflecting in development and poverty reduction strategies and policies
  - most NBSAPs highlight the need to valuate and create economic incentives for biodiversity, but few move beyond general statements
  - Sectoral mainstreaming: strong for some sectors e.g. forestry and tourism but weak for other sectors e.g. agriculture
  - Integration of climate change is not so strong

Results of the 2010 UNU - IAS Review:

- **National targets and prioritisation:**

  - Only very few NBSAPs include time bound and measurable targets; also very few quantified targets;

  - few countries prioritise between actions in their action plans;

  - generally very few NBSAPs with mechanisms for monitoring and review at country level

- **Financing:**

  - few countries have strategies for financing NBSAPs – most action plans are just "wish lists" of projects without secure funding;

  - newer NBSAPs have a more programmatic approach

Main Findings in Summary:

- **Stakeholders** involved in NBSAP preparation…..
  ….. but not enough to ensure ownership & mainstreaming

- **Goals & targets** ….
  ….. but few quantitative, or respond to 2010 Target

- **Ecosystem approach** is largely absent

- **Action plans** included ….
  ….. but often focussed on projects rather than fundamentals of policy or institutional change needed
  ….. few specify funding

- **Communication plans** lacking

- **Mainstreaming** in some sectors (eg: forestry, tourism)
  ….. but weak in national development strategies, poverty reduction strategies and planning processes

- Little available information on **Implementation**

- **Funding, budget cuts are problems**

- **Some innovative financing mechanisms**
  ….. but not sufficient to meet the needs.

Good Practice: Examples from NBSAPs

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

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

Communication
- Germany's Alliance for Nature awareness campaign

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

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

National Development Planning
- Indonesia's NBSAP integrated into medium-term development planning

Biodiversity integrated into Economic Strategies
- Maldives NBSAP has informed Tourism Master Plan &other National Development and Sectoral Plans

Part 3:

Revising and Updating NBSAPs

COP Guidance
The Biodiversity Planning Process
Elements of an NBSAP

Mandate for updating NBSAPs (Decision X/2)

COP10 has urged Parties to :

- **Develop national and regional targets**, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities …. with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report to COP 11 (2012).

- **Review, and as appropriate update and revise, NBSAPs**, in line with the Strategic Plan and decision IX/9, and adopt as a policy instrument, and report thereon to the COP 11 or 12 (2012 or 2014);

- **Use NBSAPs as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets** into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, ….. economic sectors and spatial planning processes, by Government and the private sector at all levels;

- **Monitor and review** the implementation of NBSAPs …….. And report to the COP through their 5th and 6th national reports ……

Guiding principles (based on decision IX/8)

a) NBSAPs are key implementation tools of the Convention. They must address **all three objectives** of the Convention:

b) The NBSAP should highlight, and seek to maintain the **contribution** of biodiversity and ecosystem services **to human well being**.

c) The NBSAP is a **strategic** instrument for achieving concrete outcomes, and not a study.

d) To be effective the NBSAP must be jointly developed, adopted, and owned by the full range of **stakeholders** involved. It is also important that **high-level government support** be secured.

e) The NBSAP must include measures to **mainstream** biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs..

f) **Biodiversity planning is a long-term, cyclical and adaptive process**. It will involve continual monitoring, evaluation, and revision, as progress is made, conditions evolve, and lessons are learned.

Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process
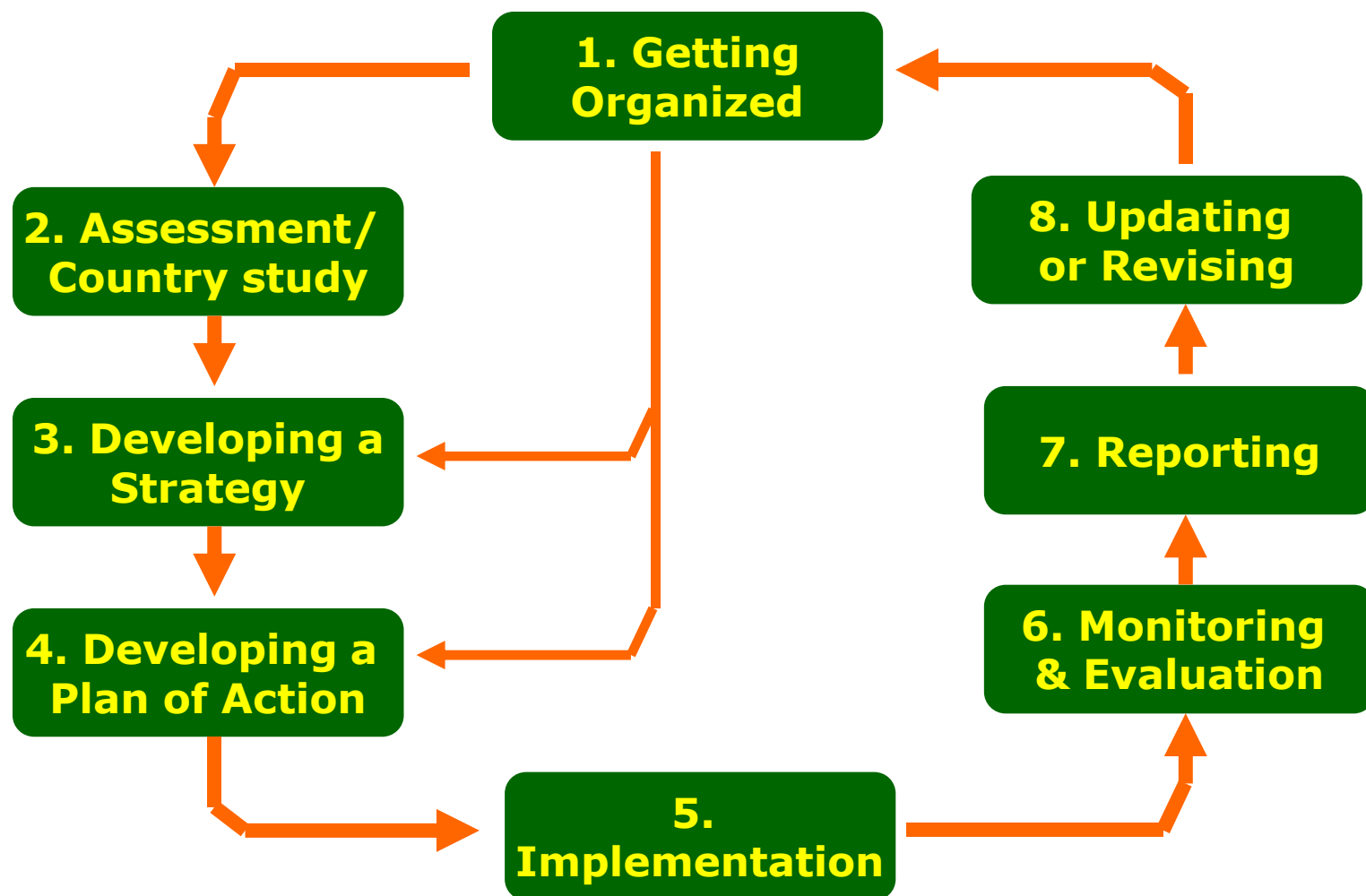
1. Getting Organized

- Identify stakeholders who should be involved and bring them together

- Important to ensure "buy-in"

Results:
➢ A small representative group willing to form part of the NBSAP working group or committee
➢ A broad range of participants engaged in the larger process
➢ Motivated and active participants
➢ Brings additional stakeholders on board

More information in module 5 (stakeholder engagement)

2. Assessment of current conditions

- A brief assessment of why biodiversity is important for the country:
  - ➢ Its contribution to human well-being
  - ➢ Its economic and other values and the costs of its loss
  - ➢ The drivers and underlying causes of its loss
- Review relevant laws and policies
- Lessons learned from the previous NBSAP
- Gaps and unmet needs

Results:

➢ A reliable picture of what is already known about national biodiversity and the threats it faces

➢ Understanding of why biodiversity is important for the country.

➢ Understanding of legal and administrative frameworks and existing institutional and human capacities.

➢ A list of gaps and unmet needs

Much of this information will already be available in the country's fourth national

3. Developing the Strategy

- Statement of where the country wants to go and which route it will take to get there.

- *Should include*:

  ➢ Principles

  ➢ Values and beliefs underlying the NBSAP.

  ➢ Priorities

  ➢ Clear alignment with the country's development and poverty reduction policies and strategies

  ➢ National targets in support of the Strategic Plan

More information on developing targets in module 4

4. Developing the Action Plan

• Vehicle for implementation – "*How we are going to get to where we want to go*".

• Identifying the action that will be implemented

  ➢ Who does what?

  ➢ Where?

  ➢ When?

  ➢ How?

• Identifying and securing the human, technical and financial resources necessary

• Establishing indicators to measure and report on progress towards national targets and deciding on monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

More information on Decision IX/8, which provides guidance on NBSAP content and processes, is in module 1

5. Implementation

- Carrying out the agreed plan of action in the way envisaged, within the allocated time frame

- Implementation will occur on several fronts and by different actors simultaneously:

  ➢ Preparing, negotiating and adopting legislative and administrative measures (civil servants and politicians)

  ➢ Scientific and research activities (scientific community)

  ➢ Undertaking specific projects (national or international NGOs, or governments)

  ➢ Carrying out education and public awareness activities (educational institutions)

- Establishing an effective NBSAP management unit to have reliable and comprehensive overview of implementation

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

• Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation need to be built into the plan of action, and in place at the start of implementation

• Important to identify appropriate baselines and indicators to evaluate outcomes and effectiveness

• Monitoring and evaluation is preferably done by a range of stakeholders or by independent bodies

7. Reporting

- Parties to the CBD are required to present National Reports to COP every four years on the measures they have taken to implement the Convention

- Preparing a national report can help to:

  ➢ Identify gaps in the NBSAP

  ➢ Identify issues which require special attention.

  ➢ Provide the basis for a proposed revision of the NBSAP.

- Countries may be obliged to prepare other reports on biodiversity policy or implementation of the CBD such as to Parliament or to national audit offices.

- The process of preparing the national report should be a fully participative national process, involving all the stakeholders

More information on the fifth national reports is available from
https://www.cbd.int/nr5/

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

Contents of NBSAP (based on decision IX/8)

- Rationale for the NBSAP (importance of biodiversity; identification of threats; national framework; lessons from previous experience)

- Strategy, including priorities, principles and national targets

- Action Plan, including application of strategy across sectors and at the local level

- Plans for capacity building; communication and outreach and resource mobilization

- Institutional mechanisms to support implementation, monitoring and review

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

Part 4:

Supporting Countries to Revise and Update NBSAPs

GEF Support
NBSAP Training Package

Support from the GEF

- The Biodiversity Strategy for GEF-5 includes: "Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities" (5th objective)

- Up to US$500,000 per eligible country have been reserved for such Enabling Activities, outside of each country's STAR allocations.

- Funds for NBSAPs and fifth national reports can be accessed through a number of ways:

  ➢ Direct access from the GEF Secretariat

  ➢ Access through an agency

  ➢ For LDCs and SIDS, through a UNEP Umbrella Project (currently under development)

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

NBSAP Training Package

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

www.cbd.int/nbsap

NBSAP Training Package

Updated modules:

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

Modules under revision/preparation:

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

www.cbd.int/nbsap

Capacity building workshops

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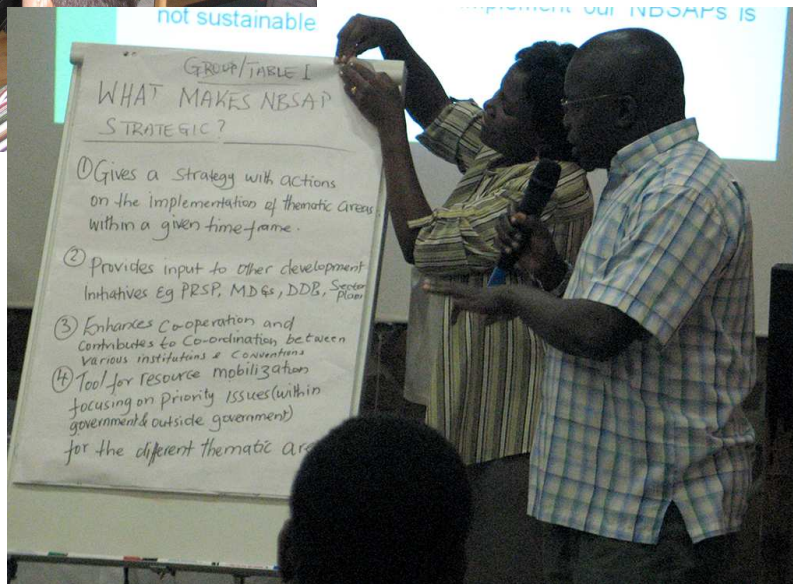
Workshops:

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

Organized with support of

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

Capacity building workshops

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

Part 5:

Updating and revising NBSAPs: Overview of the Way Forward

National circumstances

CBD Strategic Plan

| Develop National Targets | → | National Targets | → | COP – 11 2012 | Review of targets & support |

| Update NBSAP | → | NBSAP as policy instru-ment | → | COP – 12 2012/14 | GBO – 4 Mid-term review |

COP-9 NBSAP guidance

| Monitor Implem-entation | → | Fifth National Report | → |

| Sixth National Report | → | COP 2020 | GBO – 5 Review of achieveme nt |

2012		2014	2015				2020
			MDGS				

National Targets Set

NBSAPs revised → **NBSAPs implemented**

Targets Achieved

5th National Reports

6th National Reports
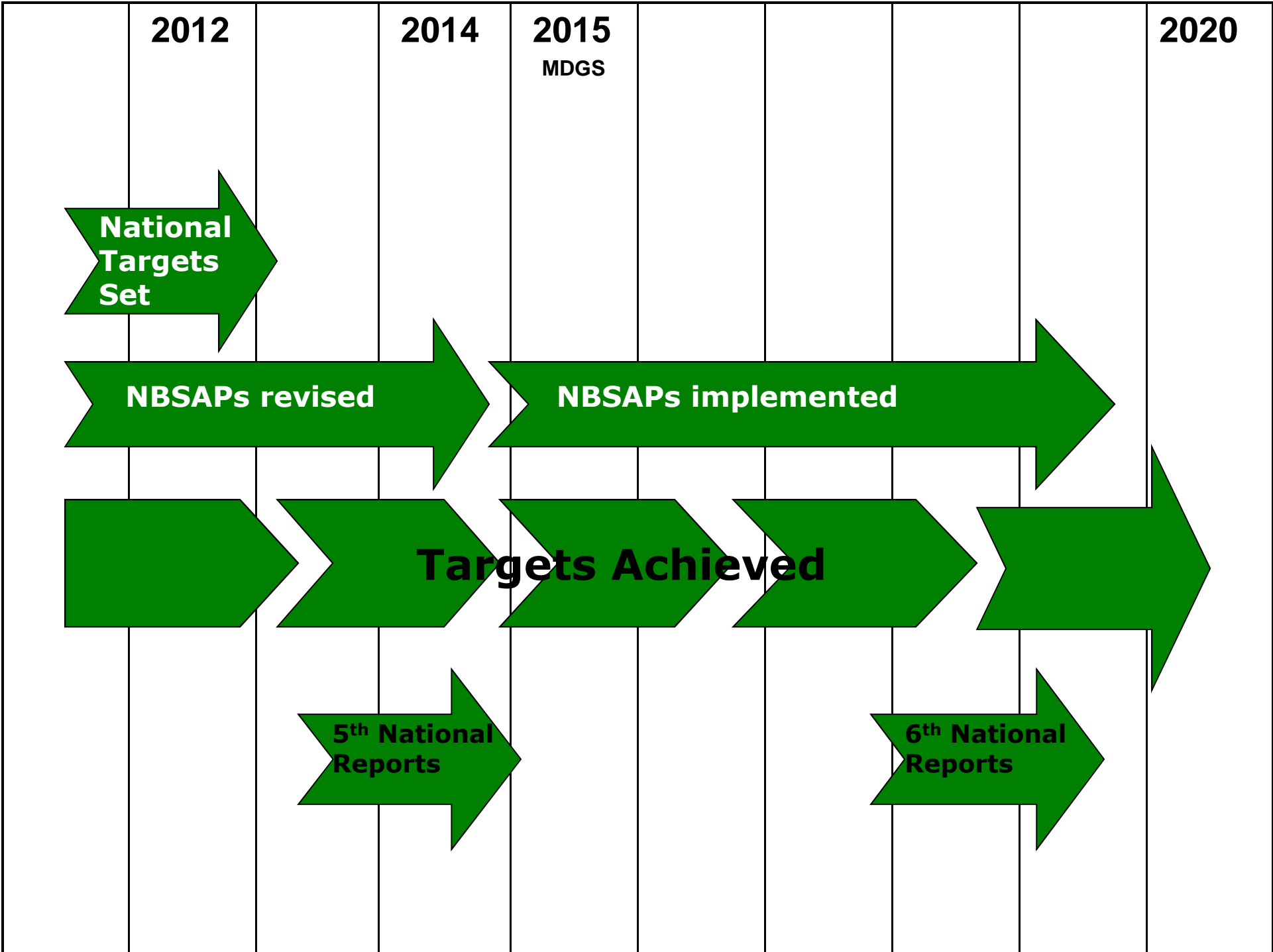
2011-2020
United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

www.cbd.int/sp/sp
www.cbd.int/nbsap