



**CBD Capacity Development Workshop for the Arab States
on National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans and
The Mainstreaming of Biodiversity**

Introduction to the workshop:

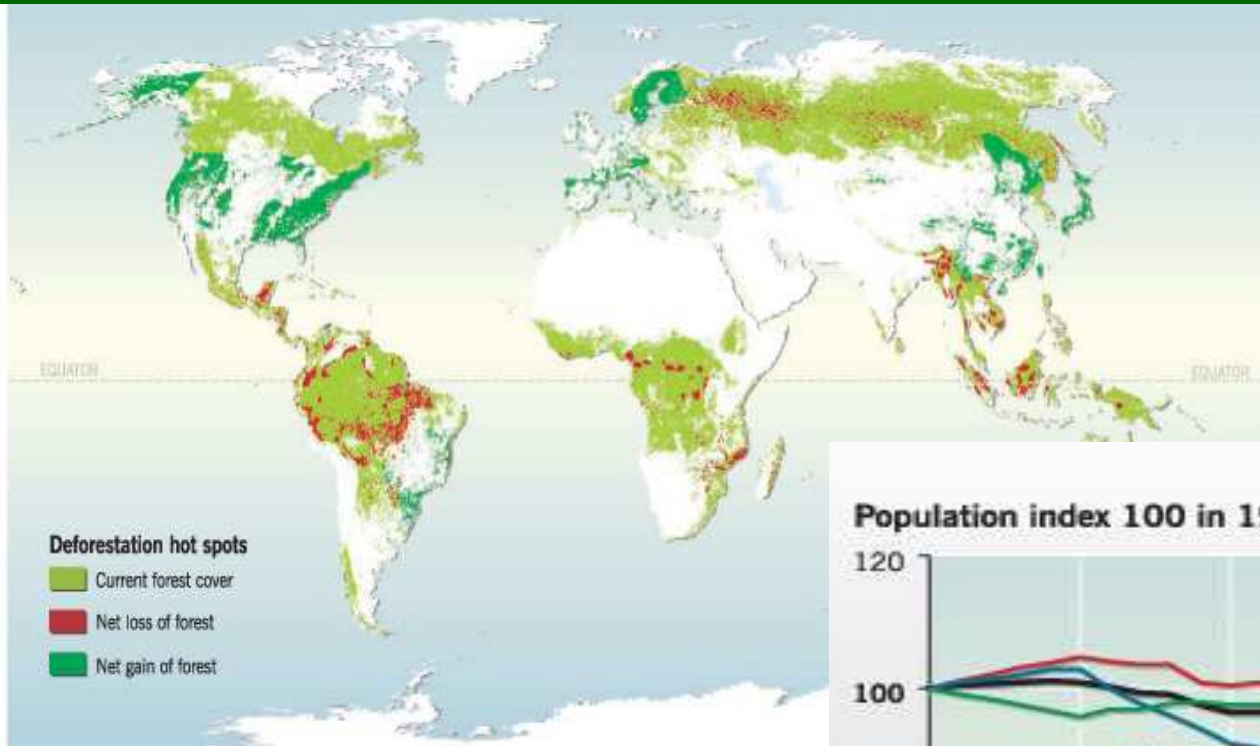
David Cooper, SCBD, 14 December 2008, Cairo, Egypt



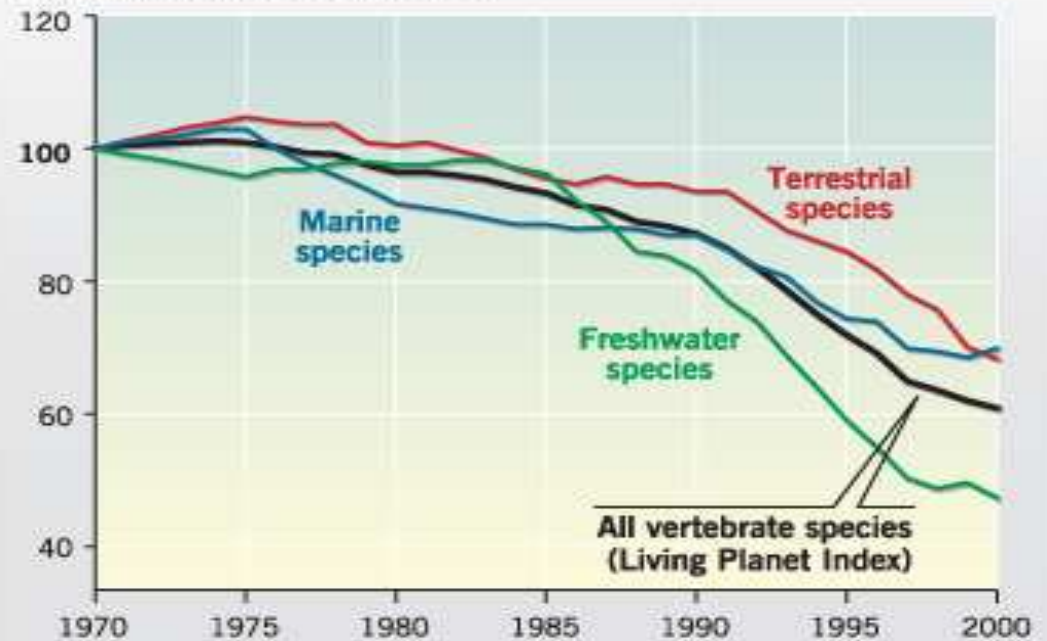
The Challenge

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

Biodiversity is in decline

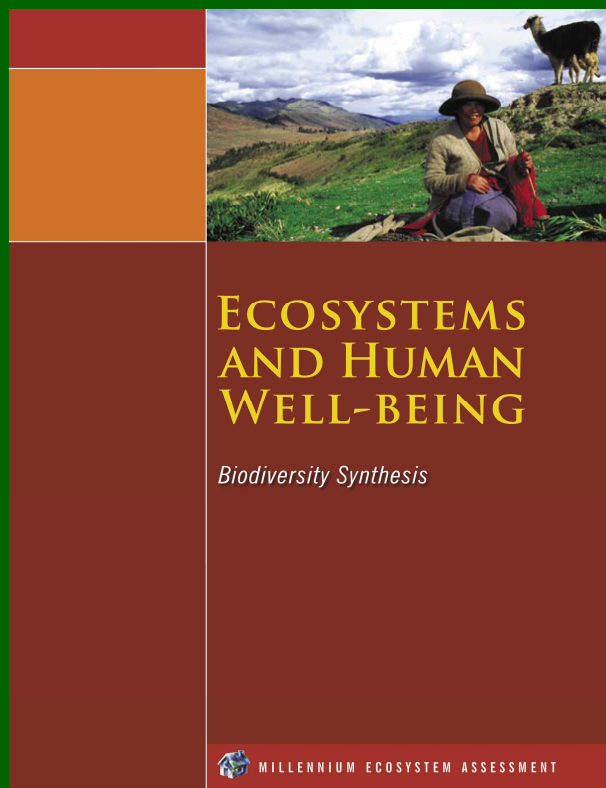


Population index 100 in 1970



Source: World Wide Fund for Nature and UNEP
World Conservation Monitoring Centre⁴

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:



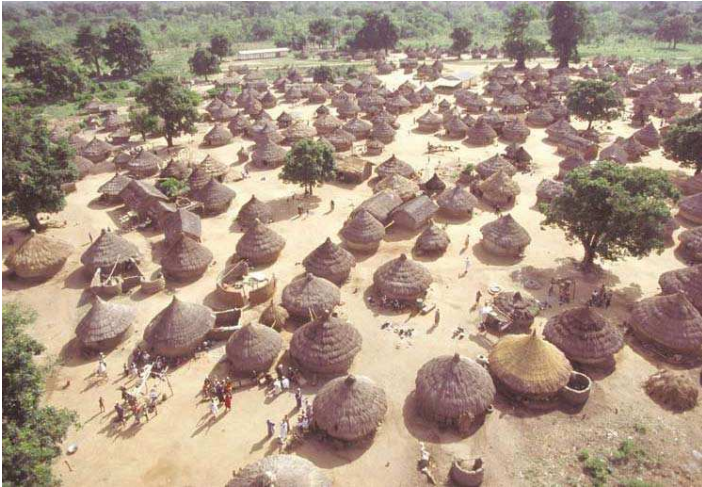
“Considerable additional efforts are needed to achieve the 2010 biodiversity target”

15 out 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	↓

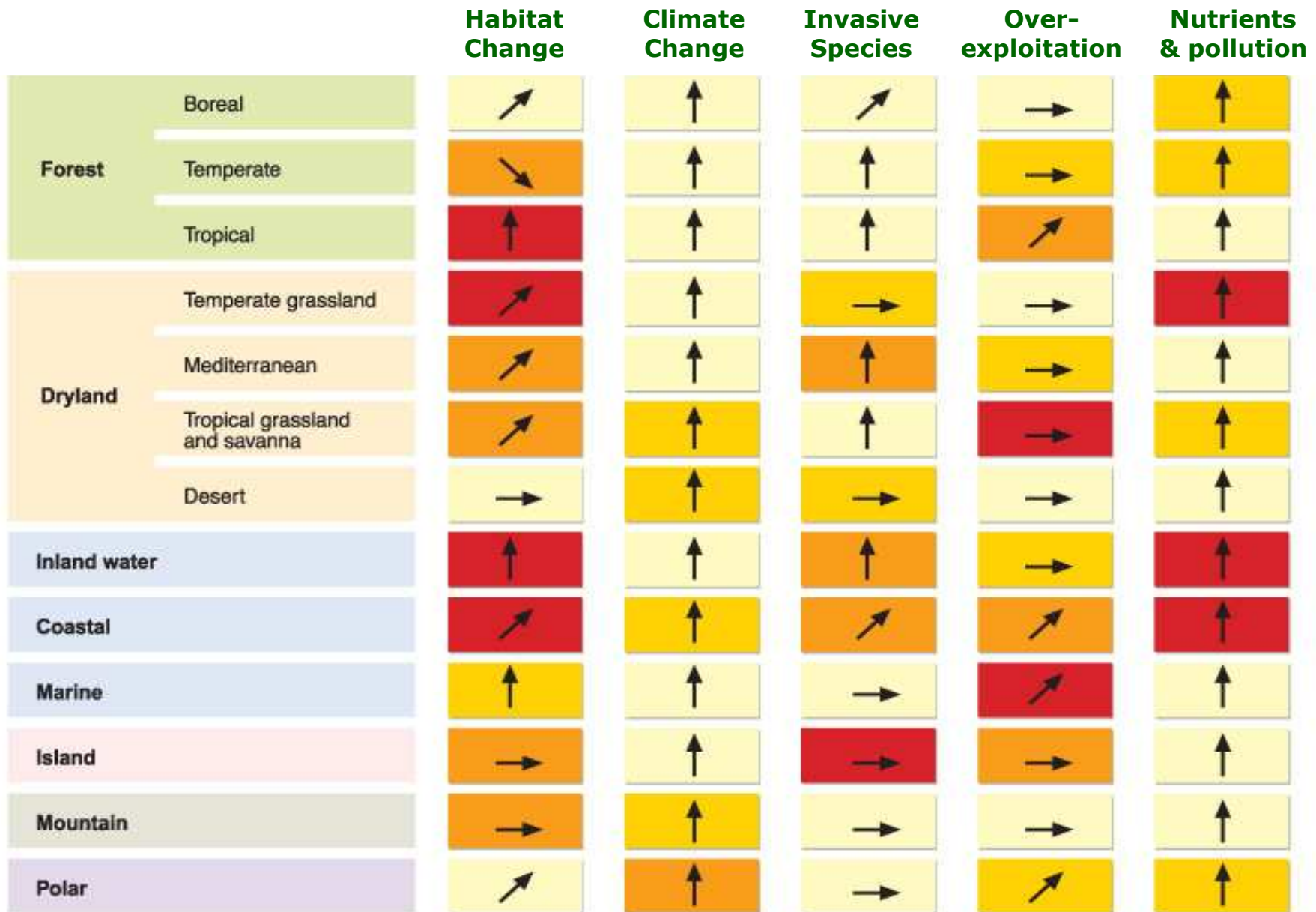
Cultural Services	
Spiritual / religious values	↓
Aesthetic values	↓
Recreation and ecotourism	+/-



**Loss of biodiversity
and decline of
ecosystem services
threatens to
undermine progress
towards the
Millennium
Development Goals..**

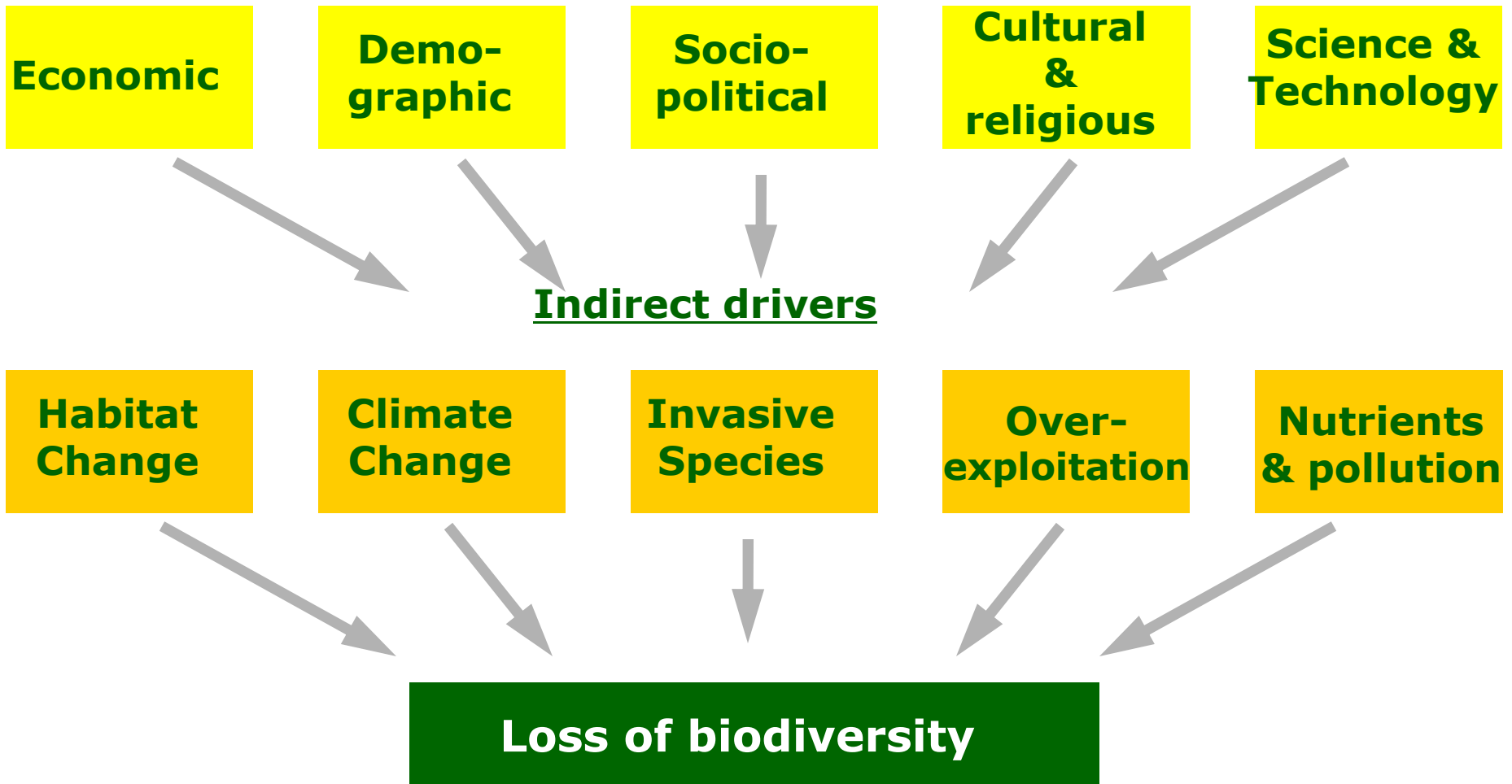
**Millennium Ecosystem
Assessment (2005)**

Most drivers of biodiversity loss are increasing

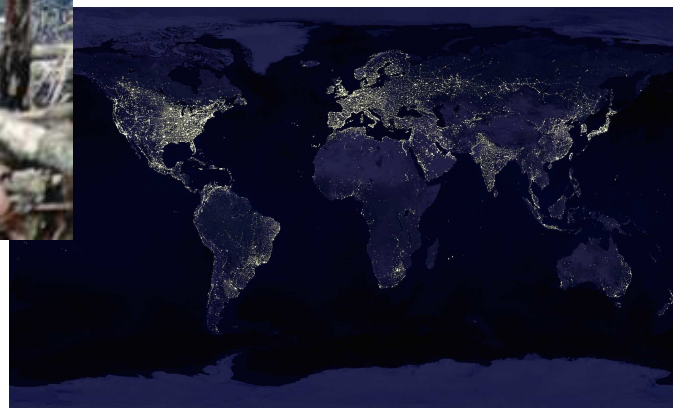


Drivers of biodiversity loss

Direct drivers



Economic sectors



- **Agriculture**
- **Forestry**
- **Fisheries**
- **Extractive industries**
- **Tourism**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Transport**

National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans



The cornerstone of national implementation

National implementation

Article 6:

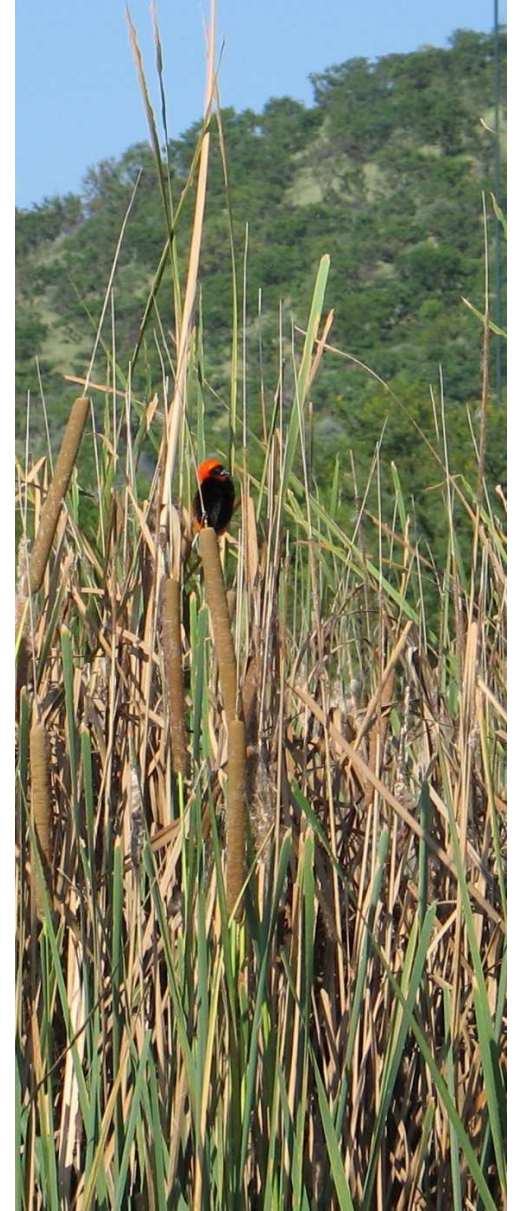
Each Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- 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

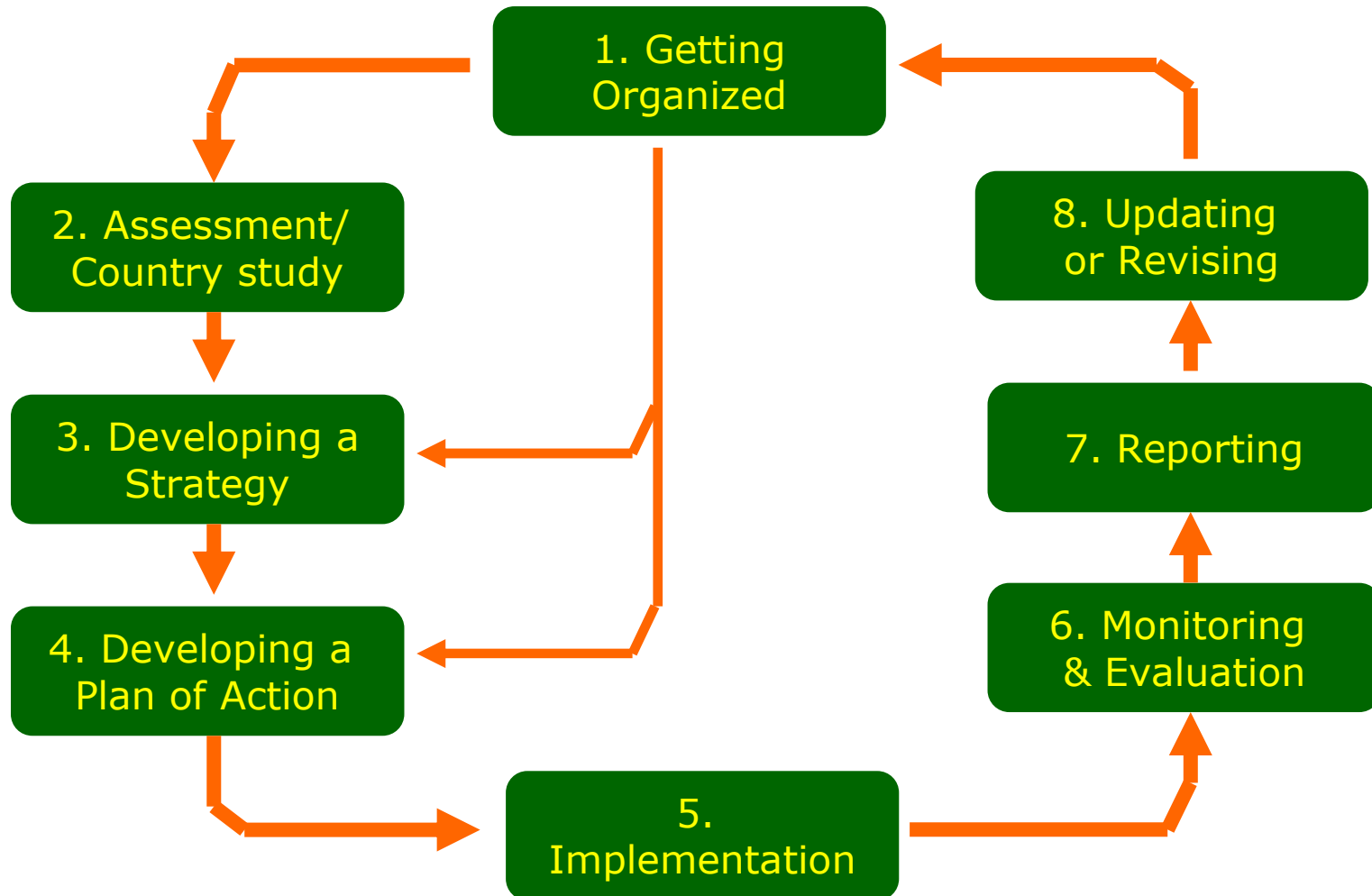


What are NBSAPs ?

- **A Strategy for achieving concrete outcomes**
 - Not a scientific study or review
 - Drives public policy, identifies changes needed
 - Provides principles, priorities, policies, instruments and programmes
- **National**
 - Needs to be understood, adopted and implemented by all national actors who have a stake in an activity - **Mainstreaming**
 - Sectoral: Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Tourism ...
 - Cross-Sectoral: Planning, Climate Change Adaptation
- **Include a set of Action Plans**
- **Addresses all three objectives of the Convention**



Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process



Lessons learned from the review:

- **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 enough to ensure ownership & mainstreaming

Note: The lessons learned are reproduced in full in document 2

Major challenges to implementation of Art. 6

As highlighted in Third National Reports:

- Lack of financial, human, technical resources (84%)
- Lack of economic incentive measures (82%)
- Loss of biodiversity and its goods and services not properly documented (76%)
- Lack of public education and awareness at all levels (75%)
- Lack of effective partnerships (74%)
- Lack of cooperation among stakeholders (73%)
- Unsustainable production and consumption patterns (72%)
- Lack of mainstreaming (71%)
- Inadequate capacity to act, Institutional weakness (70%)
- Lack of knowledge & practice on ecosystem-based approaches (70%)



Updated NBSAP Guidance (1/2)

- Focus on strategic objectives
- Establish national targets consistent with CBD framework
- Develop and implement a communication strategy for NBSAP
- Support local action and strategies
- Establish national monitoring mechanisms and indicators



Note: Toutes les orientations se trouvent dans le document 3

Updated NBSAP Guidance (2/2)

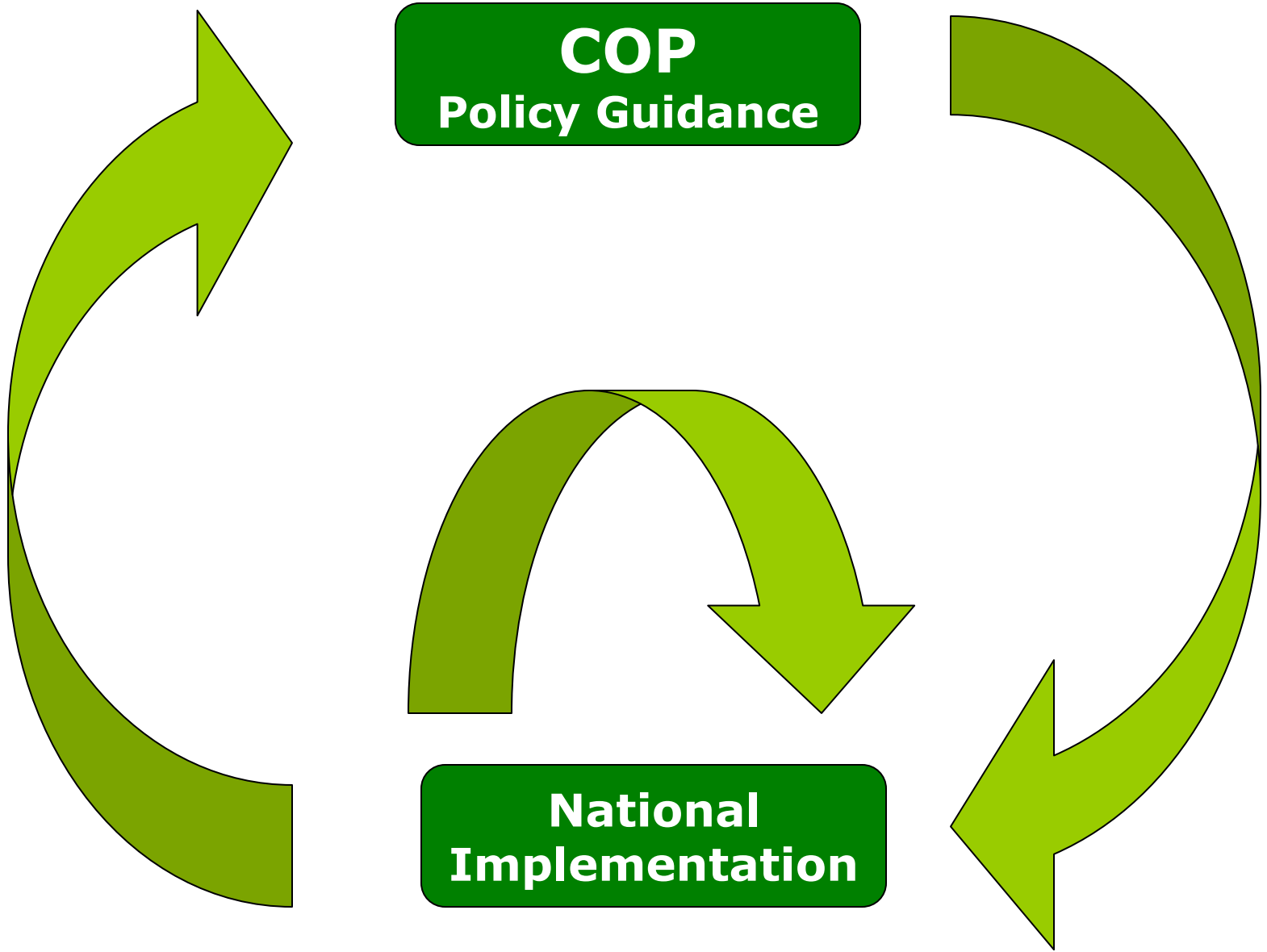
- Use the ecosystem approach
- Highlight the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services for human well-being using the MA approach and valuation tools
- Identify the principal threats to biodiversity and measures to address them
- Use NBSAPs as strategic instruments to integrate biodiversity into broader national policies and planning processes



Article 23: The COP

“The Conference of the Parties shall keep under review the implementation of this Convention





NBSAP / Mainstreaming Workshops

Decisions of COP:

- organization of regional or sub-regional workshops to discuss **national experiences related to NBSAPs and biodiversity mainstreaming** (Decisions VIII/8 and IX/8)

An opportunity to:

- Share national experiences in NBSAP development, updating and implementation, and biodiversity mainstreaming
- Identify good practices
- Discuss how to address the obstacles



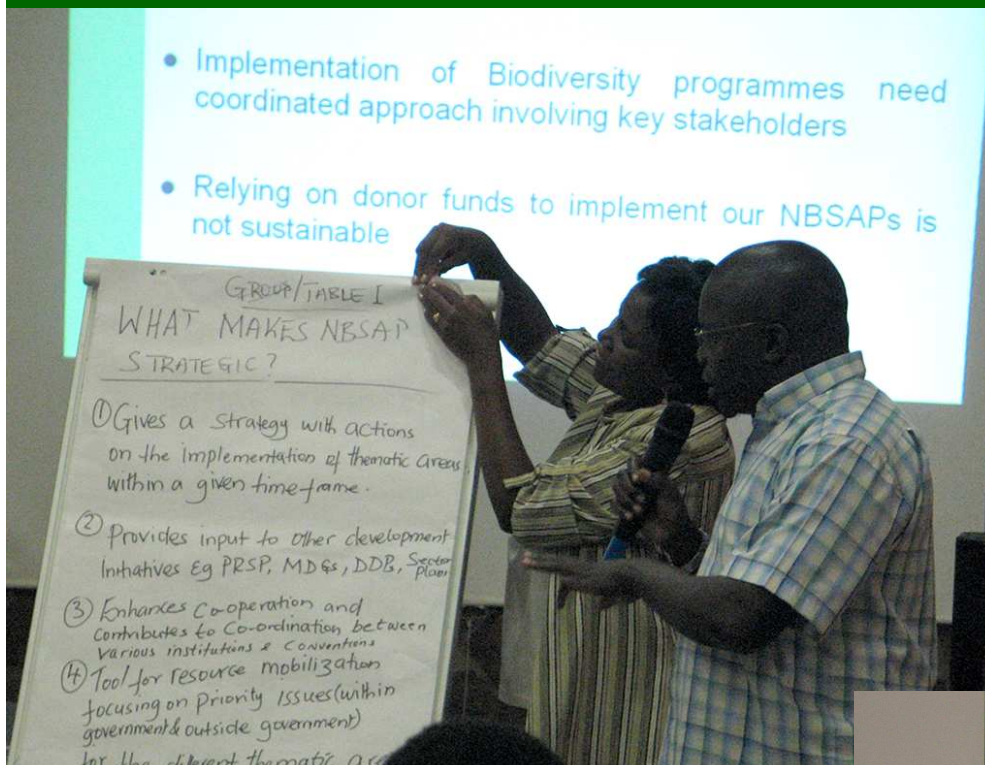
Presentations



Small Group Work



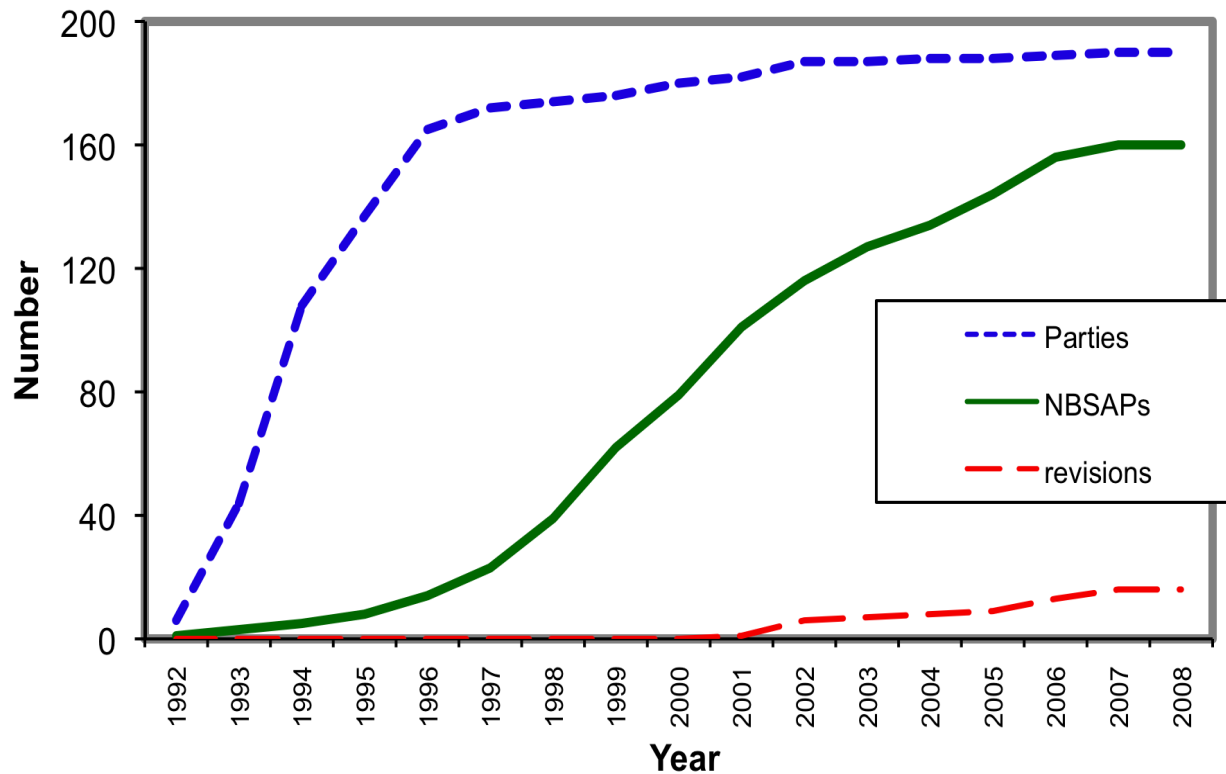
Plenary and Panel Discussions



Field Study Visit



More NBSAPs, and more being updated



**Of 190 Parties,
by July 2008:**

- **160 completed NBSAP**
 - 20 revised NBSAP
 - 14 revisions in progress
- **30 without NBSAP**
 - 20 preparing 1st NBSAP
 - 10 no information
- **3 Non Parties**

Most countries have developed National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans

NBSAPs revised:

- Morocco (2002; 2004)

NBSAP under revision

- Lebanon (1998)
- Tunisia (1998)
- Qatar (2004)

NBSAPs adopted:

- Egypt (1998)
- Mauritania (1999)
- Palestine (1999)*
- Djibouti (2000)
- Jordan (2001)
- Oman (2001)
- Sudan (2001)
- Syria (2002)
- Comoros (2001)
- Algeria (2005)
- Yemen (2005)
- Bahrain (2007)*
- Saudi Arabia(2008)

No NBSAP:

- Kuwait
- Libya
- United Arab Emirates
- Iraq (new Party)
- Somalia (non Party)

Newer NBSAPs more strategic

Provide a framework for implementation:

- Promoted broader range of actions
- Additional policies, laws and programmes
- Catalysed action on additional issues

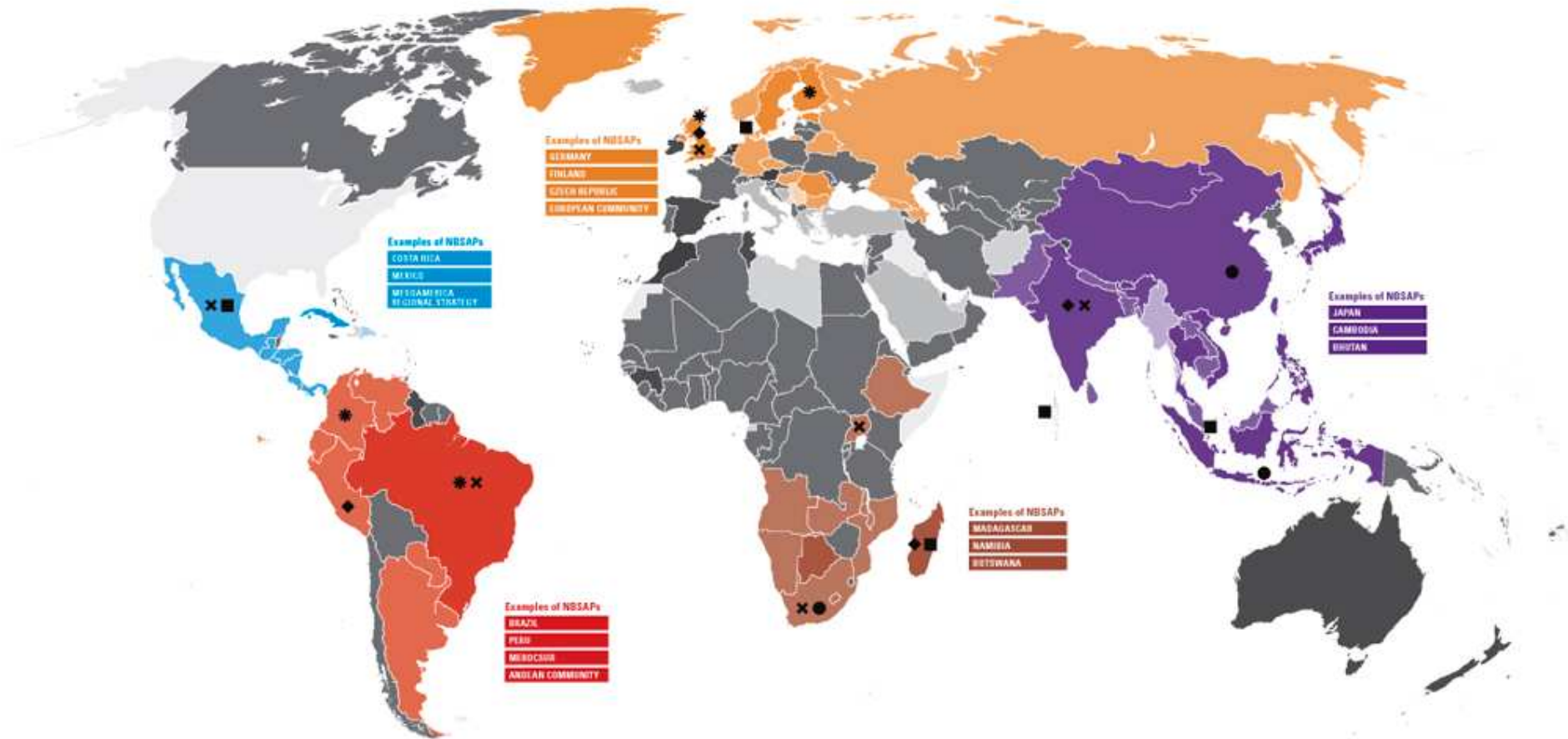
More strategic:

- Focus on policy and institutional change rather than projects
- Greater emphasis on mainstreaming
- Capacity building
- Goals and Targets (some)
- Greater alignment with broader national priorities

Integration into local level planning:

- State, Provincial, Regional BSAPS

Status of NBSAPs and Location of Case Studies



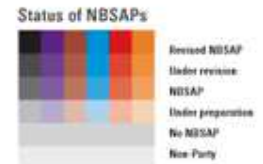
*** Targets, indicators, assessment and monitoring**
 Brazil's national biodiversity targets
 UK's headline indicators (include graph of farmland birds)
 An independent evaluation of the Finnish Biodiversity Strategy
 Colombia's Information System on Biodiversity

◆ Communication, awareness and stakeholder engagement
 India's biodiversity planning process
 Popular versions of Madagascar's NBSAP
 Germany's Alliance for Nature
 Promoting Public Awareness in Peru
 Biodiversity indicators in your pocket

✕ Integration of biodiversity into local planning
 Economic and ecological zoning of land use in Acre State, Brazil
 Local Biodiversity Action Plans and the Biodiversity Duty in the UK
 State Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in India and Mexico
 Spatial Biodiversity Planning in South Africa
 Mainstreaming of biodiversity at the district level in Uganda

■ Mainstreaming biodiversity into economic sectors
 Biodiversity and tourism in the Maldives
 The Mexican model for community forest management
 The Velondrake Community—Managed Manoo Protected Area Network, Madagascar
 Integrating biodiversity into water management in Singapore
 Wetland restoration in Denmark

● Mainstreaming biodiversity into national development and poverty eradication policies
 Integrating biodiversity into poverty reduction strategies
 Integrating biodiversity into national development planning processes
 Building a biodiversity economy in Western Cape Province, South Africa
 Eco-compensation in China





	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
<i>Breakfast</i>	Opening	NBSAP Presentations	Field Study Visit to Al-Fayoum	Recap	Recap
				Mainstreaming: Development & Poverty Reduction	6. Fourth National Report
<i>Café</i>	Introduction	NBSAP Presentations		Addressing threats Invasive Alien Species	7. The way Forward
	NBSAP Presentations				8. Conclusions
<i>Lunch</i>	NBSAP Presentations	Mainstreaming: Strategic Communication		Climate Change: In-depth	9. Closing
<i>Tea</i>	NBSAP Presentations	Mainstreaming: Group exercises & discussion		Emerging conclusions	
		Field Prep			
<i>Dinner</i>					



www.cbd.int/gbo

www.cbd.int/nbsaps