



Convention on  
Biological Diversity



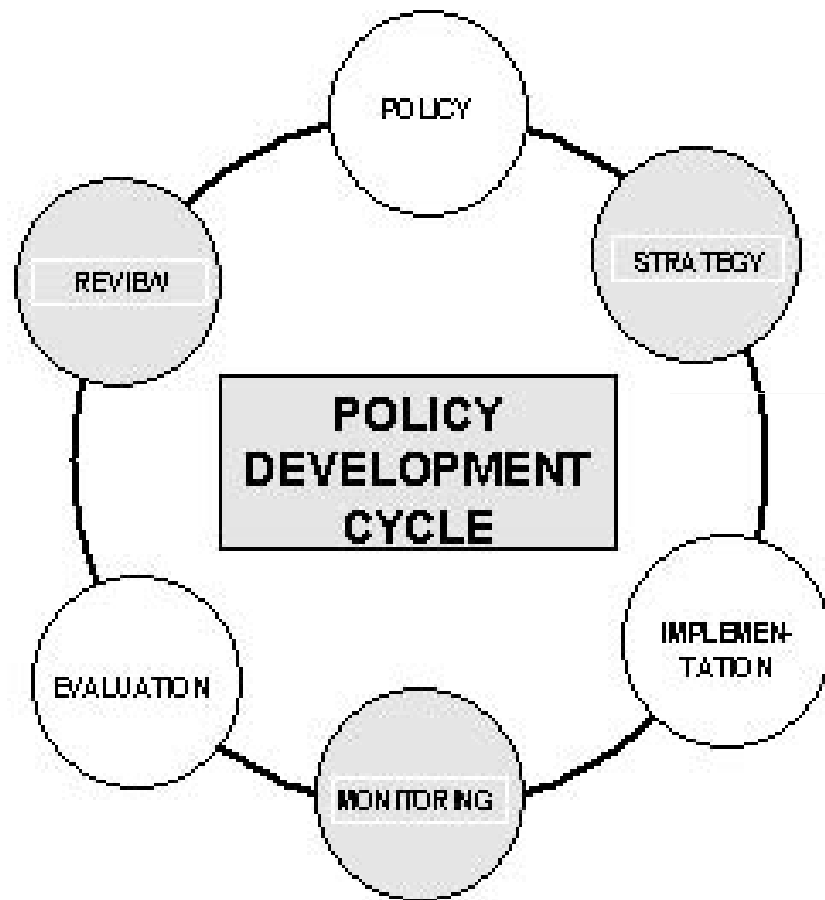
## Regional Workshop for the Pacific Region on Updating and Revising NBSAPs

Overview of NBSAP Development, Target Setting and  
Mainstreaming

CBD Secretariat  
6 - 9 August 2012

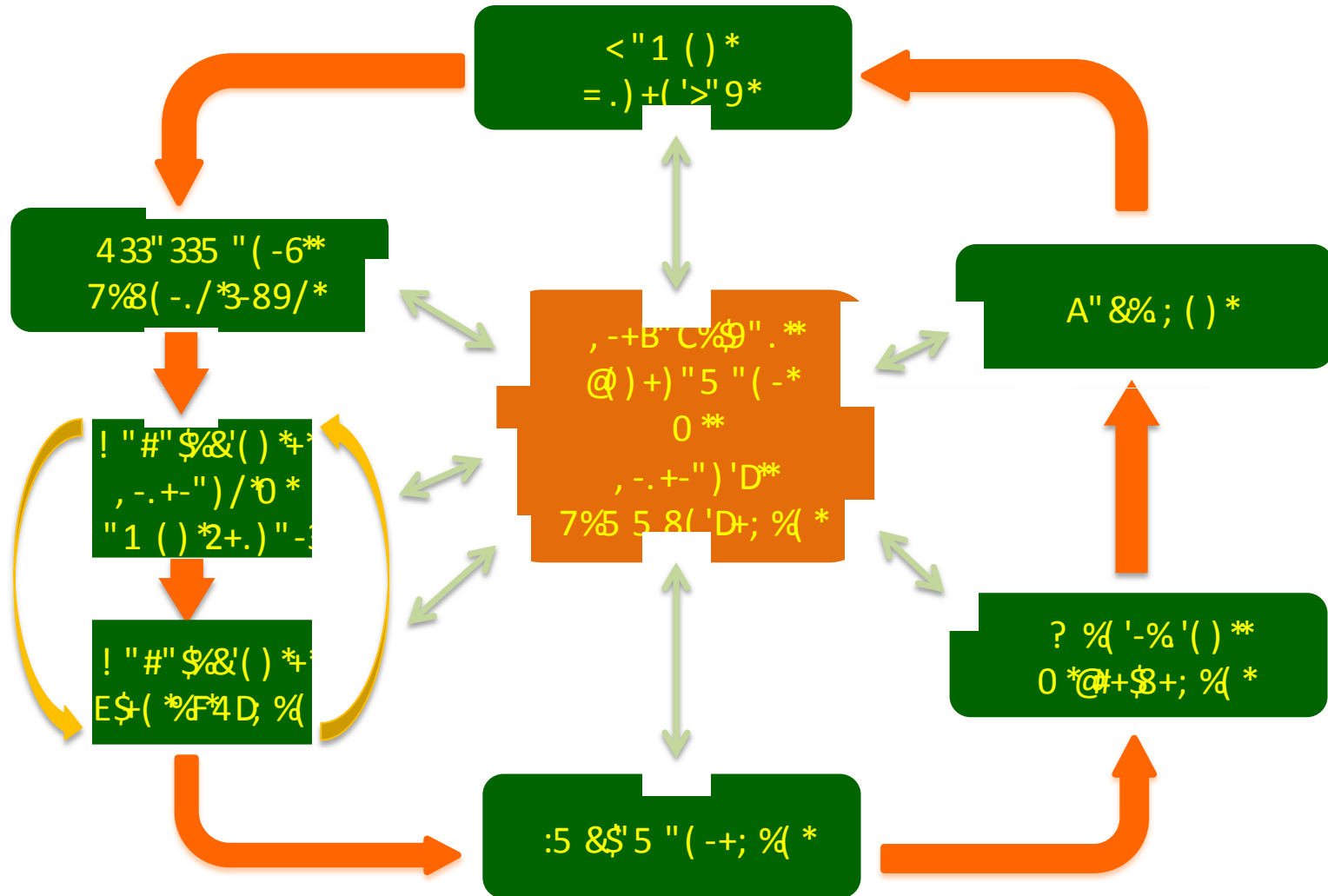


# The Policy Development Cycle



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# NBSAP Development Process



# NBSAP Development Process



1. Getting organised:
  - Identify stakeholders who should be involved and bring them together
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

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# NBSAP Development Process



## 3. Development of strategy:

- 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

## 4. Action Plan Development:

- Development of implementation plans
- 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.

## NBSAP Development Process



### 5. Implementation:

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

### 6. Monitoring and Evaluation:

- Development of monitoring and evaluation plan should be prepared at time of action plan development
- Monitoring and evaluation is preferably done by a range of stakeholders or by independent bodies

### 7. Reporting:

- 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

# Note on NBSAP Process and Target Setting + Mainstreaming



- Target setting and mainstreaming are integral parts of the NBSAP:
  - Targets will form part of the biodiversity strategy along with the vision, principles and goals
  - As such targets will be developed during the strategy development phase
  - Mainstreaming follows the policy development cycle and will take place in step with the NBSAP process

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## NBSAP Content



In COP Decision X/2 Parties are requested 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 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> national reports .....

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## NBSAP Content – Guidelines (Dec IX/8)



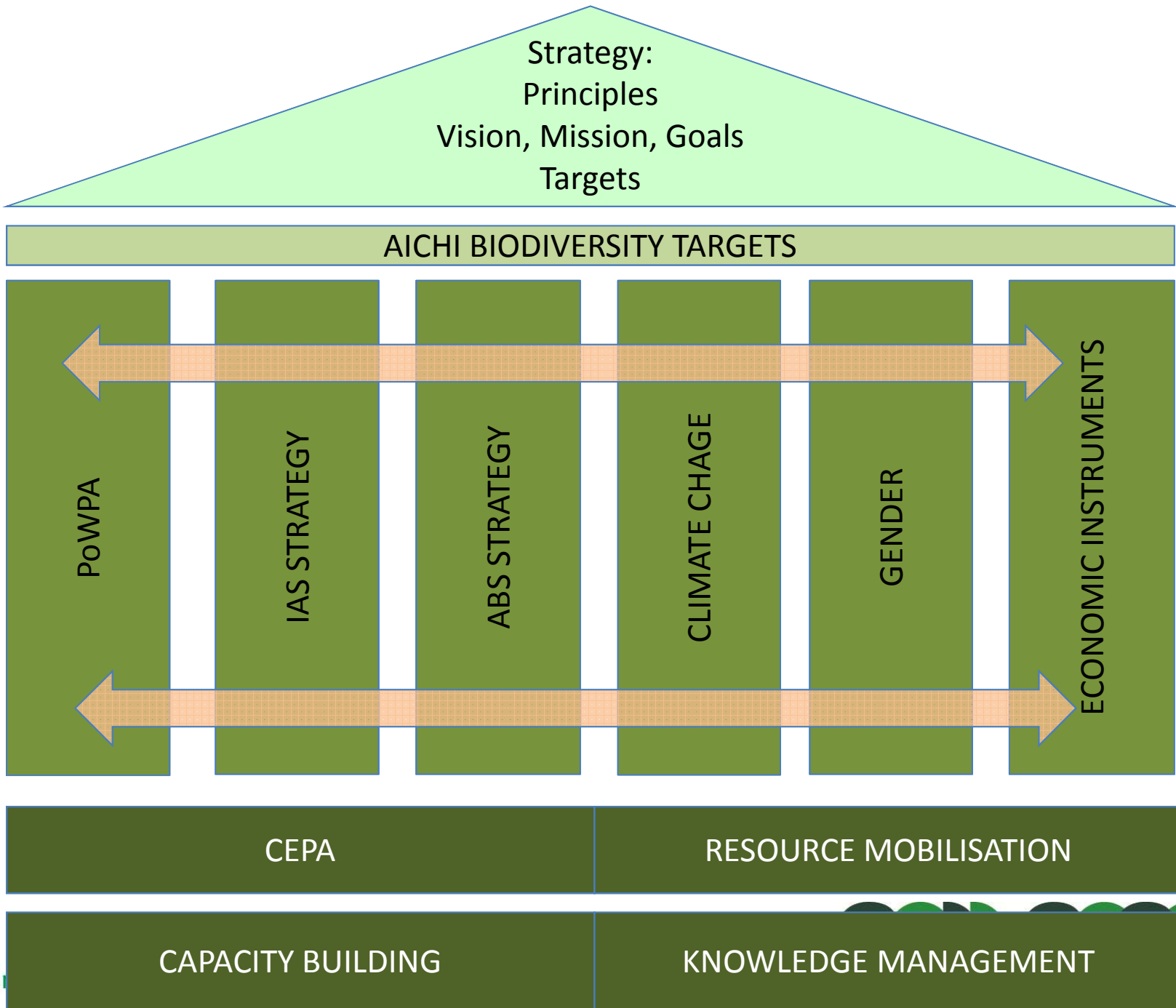
- a) NBSAPs are key implementation tools of the Convention. They must address **all three objectives** of the Convention:
- b) The NBSAP should highlight, and seek to maintain the **contribution** of biodiversity and ecosystem services **to human well being**.
- c) The NBSAP is a **strategic** instrument 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.

## NBSAP Content – Guidelines (Dec IX/8)



- 1) Rationale for the NBSAP (importance of biodiversity; identification of threats; national framework; lessons from previous experience)
- 2) Strategy, including priorities, principles and national targets
- 3) Action Plan, including application of strategy across sectors and at the local level
- 4) Plans for capacity building; communication and outreach and resource mobilization
- 5) Institutional mechanisms to support implementation, monitoring and review

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Strategy:  
Principles  
Vision, Mission, Goals  
Targets

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

PoWPA

IAS STRATEGY

ABS STRATEGY

CLIMATE CHANGE

GENDER

ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS

CEPA

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

CAPACITY BUILDING

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Living in

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**Thank you for your attention!**

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