



# Overview of the SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy & SADC Regional Biodiversity Action Plan

Southern Africa NBSAP Workshop, 14 – 20 March, 2011 Kasane, Botswana







Regional Biodiversity Strategy





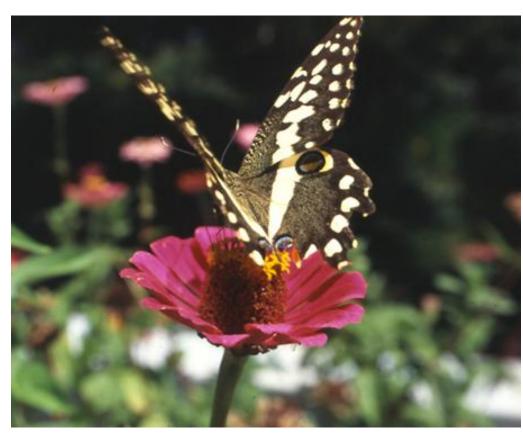








☐ Key Output of the SADC Biodiversity
Support Programme







**Purpose:** To provide a framework for regional cooperation in biodiversity issues that transcend national boundaries and to stimulate the combined and synergistic efforts by SADC Member States and their communities in biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.

- Contributes to the achievement of SADC's goals of social and economic development and poverty eradication
- Contributes to achievement of Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP); the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Environmental Action Plan; and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



#### **Process Followed**

- Regional consultative workshops in Swaziland & Zambia in June 2002 and November 2002;
- Meeting of the Task Force of the SADC Biodiversity Support Programme's Regional Steering Committee, Swaziland, February 2005;
- An External Review of the draft Strategy, February -April 2005;



- Country consultations, April -May 2005;
- Regional workshop to finalize the document, South Africa, June 2005.





#### Methodology

- ☐ Constraint analysis used to assess status of political, institutional & technological instruments (drivers of socioeconomic development) & their status in relation to biodiversity conservation
- ☐ Constraint analysis based on national constraints contained in NBSAPs and other national level planning frameworks (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, National Conservation Strategies, National Environment Action Plans and State of the Environment Reports) to arrive at regional constraints.





#### Methodology

- ☐ Criteria used to prioritize the constraints included their trans-boundary nature (in terms of the number of countries affected) and the ability of opportunities that emanate from them to contribute to SADC's goals of social and economic development and poverty eradication.
- ☐ Problem statement articulated using a bottom-up approach





#### 8 constraints identified constitute problem statement:

- 1. Increased pressure and demand on biodiversity and agricultural land due to limited alternative livelihood opportunities outside agriculture and natural resource exploitation.
- Inadequate biodiversity inventory and monitoring systems, and knowledge on and ability to handle biodiversity information.
- 3. Inadequate incentives for biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.
- 4. Low levels of awareness, knowledge and appreciation of biological resources at various levels.
- 5. Weak institutional and legal frameworks for carrying out biodiversity initiatives.





#### 8 constraints identified constitute problem statement:

- Limited and unsustainable funding for implementing biodiversity programmes.
- 7. Inadequate research and development approaches for biodiversity initiatives.
- 8. Limited attention to the management of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and Invasive Alien Species (IAS).





- Regional Biodiversity Strategy is presented in the form of a matrix that highlights strategies to address the eight priority regional constraints and the focal areas (sets of activities) for specific project development (50 focal areas in total).
- No attempt is made to develop an action plan.

Table 2: Constraint- based Regional Biodiversity Strategy: overview of strategies and focal areas.

Constraint	Strategy	Focal area			
1. Increased	a) Facilitate the	i) Facilitate technological advancement in			
pressure and	development and	agriculture and accelerate the			
demand on	implementation of	commercialization of smallholder			
biodiversity and	affordable, viable and	agriculture.			
agricultural land due	acceptable	ii) Build capacity (including technological			
to limited alternative	alternatives for	capacity) and provide incentives for the			
livelihoods outside	economic	development of small-scale enterprises to			
agriculture and	development and	add value "at source".			
natural resource	human survival.	iii) Develop and promote affordable and			
exploitation.		accessible alternative energy sources.			
		vi) Broaden the forest, fish and wildlife			
		resource base to meet increasing demands.			
2. Inadequate	a) Develop and	i) Review and harmonize current			
biodiversity	implement	biodiversity inventory and monitoring			
inventory and	comprehensive but	methods to accommodate trans-boundary			
monitoring systems,	simple biodiversity	initiatives, including coastal and marine			
and knowledge on	inventory and	ecosystems and wetlands.			
and ability to handle	monitoring	ii) Incorporate indigenous knowledge into			
biodiversity	programmes covering				
information.	key species of flora,	systems at local level, taking cognizance			
	fauna and habitats;	of transition matrices to develop larger			





- 50 focal areas identified
  - cut across the traditional biodiversity sectors of forestry, wildlife, aquatic life and agriculture.
  - address key challenges identified in the RISDP, the NEPAD Environmental Action Plan and the MDGs
  - Some have largely national focus, however provide building blocks for regional actions
  - Some being addressed by on-going and planned regional initiatives
  - Most impact on a number of MEAs













- ☐ SADC FANR (Environment)
  Priority
- ☐ Development initiated through the IUCN Countdown 2010 Initiative - funded by the EC
  - Development of consultation document, 1st workshop (with Biodiversity Focal Points) and development of first draft Action Plan
- ☐ Additional support for workshops provided by CBD Secretariat & UNDP





#### Methodology and process:

- ☐ Consultancy commissioned
  - Initial review of key documents
  - Dialogue and discussion with SADC FANR & IUCN
  - Literature review of key documents (especially SADC Biodiversity Strategy & NBSAPS)
  - Production of a consultation document
- □ Regional workshop with biodiversity focal points in November, 2009 & Training on Innovative Financing Mechanisms
- Further review of documents
- ☐ Production of first draft SADC BAP
- ☐ Review workshop in September, 2010 & Presentation to donor agencies present
- ☐ Revision and production of 2<sup>nd</sup> draft



#### Rationale, Purpose & Scope for the SADC BAP

- ☐ The SADC BAP sets out a shared agenda for the conservation of biodiversity in the region
  - Guides the SADC Community in protecting and restoring the region's biodiversity, and the invaluable benefits it provides across national (political) boundaries;
  - Provides a tool/roadmap through which the regional structures, member states, relevant stakeholders and relevant partners can mobilise resources & work together on biodiversity;
  - Provides intervention areas and actions where there is regional consensus on key biodiversity issues and will enable SADC to articulate unified positions at international fora;
  - Assist Member States to cooperate in realising regional and national obligations to the CBD;
  - Provides a platform for cooperating with relevant international instruments such as the UNCCD, UNFCCC, the Law of the Sea, the Convention on Migratory Species, CITES and Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.



#### **Timeframe**

- ☐ 15 years
- Regular monitoring, evaluation & learning
- ☐ Updated every five years

#### **Structure**

#### ☐ CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

- Background
- Rationale and Justification for the SADC Biodiversity Action Plan

#### ☐ CHAPTER 2: SADC BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN

- Vision & Goal
- Key Objectives
- SADC BAP Strategic Areas
- Intervention Areas; Actions; Targets; Timeframe; Lead Agency and Collaborating Agencies
- Implementation Structure
- Supporting Measures



#### **Structure**

- ☐ CHAPTER 3: IMPLEMENTING THE ACTION PLAN
  - Prioritised List of Projects
  - Stakeholder Engagement Plan
  - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
  - Updating (5 years)

#### **□** ANNEXES

- Elaborate description of Intervention Areas, Actions & Indicators
- Status and Threats to Biodiversity





☐ Vision: The people of the SADC region enjoy a healthy environment and enhanced quality of life derived from effective conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in line with international and regional commitments, while respecting national spiritual and cultural values

☐ **Goal:** To promote equitable and regulated access to, sharing and enhancement of the benefits from, responsibilities for protecting biodiversity in order to facilitate economic growth and poverty reduction in the SADC region



#### **Main Objectives**

- ☐ To improve the governance framework for biodiversity conservation and management
- ☐ To promote sustainable use of biodiversity for improved economic growth and poverty reduction
- ☐ To enhance biodiversity conservation and management systems
- ☐ To respond to and address the impacts of climate change and energy development on biodiversity and related ecosystem services





#### **6 Strategic Areas**

- ☐ Biodiversity Management Governance
- ☐ Biodiversity Based Community Livelihoods
- ☐ Biodiversity Related Sustainable Economic Development Opportunities
- ☐ Biodiversity Management Systems
- ☐ Biodiversity and Climate Change
- ☐ Biodiversity and Energy





#### **Biodiversity Management Governance**

Effective biodiversity management policies and legislation

Synergies and the effective implementation of MEAs and Regional Environmental Protocols

Functional institutional frameworks for biodiversity management

Improvements in the governance frameworks of TFCAs

Fostering Equity and Benefit Sharing from biodiversity





#### Biodiversity Based Community Livelihoods

Consolidation of CBNRM

Diversification of community biodiversity based livelihood options

Development
of the
Medicinal
Plants Sector

Climate
Change
resilient
biodiversity
based
livelihoods





# Economic Development and Biodiversity

- Development of natural resource based enterprises
- Biodiversity based tourism
- Bio Trade and Diversification of Economic Activities
- Biodiversity Certification Scheme
- Mainstream biodiversity into regional and national development plans





- Biodiversity Inventory and Monitoring
- Effective Protected Areas Management System
- Promotion of CBNRM as a biodiversity conservation tool
- Rehabilitation and Restoration of degraded ecosystems
- Conserving Agricultural biodiversity
- Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species

Biodiversity
Management Systems







# Biodiversity and Climate Change

- Biodiversity and ecosystems vulnerability assessment
- Managing biodiversity for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Capacity building for climate change adaptation





# Strategic Area 6 Biodiversity and Energy

- Manage the impacts of the biofuel industry on biodiversity
- Promote biodiversity friendly charcoal production sector
- Catalyse sustainable energy development





Intervention	Key Actions	Targets	Action	Lead Agency	Collaborating
Areas			Schedule		Institutions
Biodiversity management policies and	Develop national biodiversity policies and legislation	Specific biodiversity policies and supporting legislation developed in all 15 member states	Yr 1 - 5	Members states	SADC Secretariat, IUCN and others
legislation	Improve implementation (including harmonization) and enforcement of biodiversity policies and legislation	At least 4 policies and their supporting legislation effectively enforced in each member state	Yr 1 - 15	Members state & SADC Secretariat	IUCN & others
	Support policy guidance on CBNRM	SADC CBNRM Policy	Yr 1 - 5	SADC Secretariat	IUCN & others
	Strengthen Regional Bio Trade policy	Enabling Bio Trade policy framework exist in all the 15 member states	Yr 5 - 10	SADC Secretariat	SADC Secretariat, CBD Secretariat, IUCN and others
	Develop national biotechnology policies and strategies	Operational national bio-safety decision making system in conformity with the Cartagena protocol	Yr 5 - 10	Members states	SADC Secretariat, IUCN and others
	Facilitate Policy Advocacy on biodiversity	Key policy makers in all the 15 member stated aware of the importance of biodiversity	Yr 1 - 5	Members states & SADC Secretariat	IUCN & others
MEA and Regional Environmental Protocols Synergies and Implementation	Facilitate Synergy of MEA Implementation	UN biodiversity MEAs and regional protocols implemented in a coordinated manner in all 15 member states	Yr 1 - 15	Members states & SADC Secretariat	IUCN , CBD Secretariat & others
	Domesticate MEAs and Regional Protocols into National Policy and Legislation	UN biodiversity MEAs and regional protocols mainstreamed into national policies in all 15 member states	Yr 1 - 5	Members states	SADC Secretariat, IUCN & CBD Secretariat
	Enhance National and Regional Capacity for the Implementation of MEAs	SADC FANR & all 15 members states trained in effective MEA implementation	Yr 1 - 5	SADC secretariat	Members states, IUCN CBD Secretariat & others
Institutional	Establish and Facilitate the SADC Biodiversity Forum	A functional forum	Yr 1 - 5	SADC secretariat	Members states, IUCN and others



#### **CBD Strategic plan Targets**

- •Strategic Area 1 –Biodiversity management Biodiversity management policies and legislation
  - Targets 1,2, 11, 12, 13 & 16

MEA and Regional Environmental Protocols Synergies and Implementation

Target 2

**TFCA Governance Frameworks** 

Target 11

**Equity and Benefit Sharing from Biodiversity** 

- Target 16
- •Strategic Area 2 Biodiversity-based Community Livelihoods Consolidation of CBNRM
  - Targets 11, 14, 16, 18

#### **CBD Strategic plan Targets**

- Strategic Area 3- Biodiversity for Economic Development Natural products, biotrade, tourism, biodiversity certification, etc
  - Target 3
- Strategic Area 4 Enhancing Biodiversity Management Systems

**Effective Protected Areas Management System** 

Target 11

Rehabilitation and Restoration of degraded ecosystems and Biodiversity

Target 14

Prevention, Control and Management of Invasive Alien Species

Target 9



#### **CBD Strategic plan Targets**

- Strategic Area 5 Managing Climate Change Impacts on Biodiversity
  - Targets 10-12
- Strategic Area 6 Energy Development on Biodiversity
   Managing the Impacts of the Bio fuels Industry on Biodiversity
  - Targets 1, 4 & 5





- ☐ Stakeholder Empowerment
- ☐ Gender Equity and Gender Mainstreaming
- ☐ Transparency
- ☐ Consensus Building
- ☐ Strategic Partnerships Approach
- ☐ Ecosystem Approach
- ☐ Participatory & Iterative Approach
- ☐ Catalytic Approach
- ☐ Learning Approach









#### **Implementation Structure**

- □ Roles & Responsibilities of Member States, SADC Secretariat, existing SADC Committees, Cooperating Partners, Regional & National Institutions
  - coordination & management, oversight and strategic advice, technical backstopping, implementation
- ☐ Coordination Mechanism
- ☐ Networking Framework





#### **Supporting Measures**

- ☐ Financing
  - Est. Investment required US\$40 million
  - Options for Funding
- ☐ Decision-Making Systems (governance)
- ☐ Building Partnerships
- ☐ Public education, Awareness and Participation (inclusive of a communication strategy)
- Capacity Building





#### Implementing the Action Plan

- ☐ Prioritised List of Projects
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- ☐ Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
- ☐ Updating





#### **Next Steps**

- ☐ Finalise the Action Plan
- □ Proposed workshop 16 17 May, 2011 (final review &
- endorsement of Final Action Plan)
- □ Submit for Ministerial Approval 23 26 May
- ☐ Resource Mobilisation & Implementation







# **THANK YOU**