

Workshops for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

## Module 6:

# Biodiversity planning at the sub-national level. Developing sub-national BSAPs

CBD Secretariat  
April 2011.



# Aichi-Nagoya Outcome (COP-10 / MOP-5)



**Life in harmony,  
into the future**

## **47 decisions of COP-10, including:**

- **Nagoya Protocol on ABS**
- **Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets**
- **Strategy for Resource Mobilization**

## **17 decisions of MOP, including:**

- **Nagoya-KL Protocol on Liability & Redress**
- **Strategic Plan for Biosafety Protocol**

**Plus declarations of parallel meetings on Local Authorities & Cities, Parliamentarians.**

## VISION

By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people. □

## MISSION

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication. ....

STRATEGIC GOAL A:  
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity

STRATEGIC GOAL B:  
Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

STRATEGIC GOAL C:  
Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D:  
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

STRATEGIC GOAL E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

## SUPPORT MECHANISMS

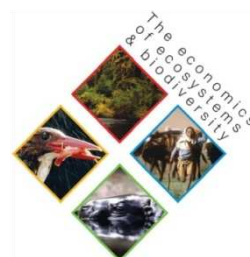
# Plan of Action on Sub-National Governments, Cities, and Other Local Authorities on Biodiversity 2011-2020

Adopted at COP-10 (decision X/22)

Mission: to engage sub-national governments, cities, other local authorities to achieve the objectives of the CBD and Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Suggested activities include:

- Development of sub-national BSAPS
- Apply ecosystem approach and landscape level planning for biodiversity
- integrate biodiversity into procurement policies
- Monitoring and evaluation (eg Singapore Index)



# Why local governments & biodiversity?

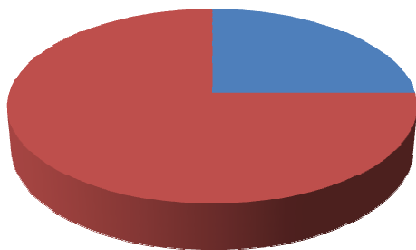
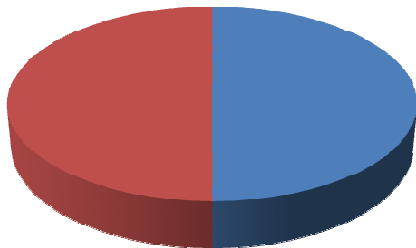
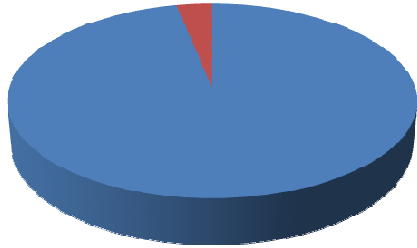
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- Sphere of government closest to the people & closest to the ground
- International and national policy → local action
- Mandates for planning & service delivery → biodiversity impact
- Trend towards decentralization
- Some are larger in extent

# Why Cities & Biodiversity?

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## ● Cities – a special case

- <3% land area
- >50% population
- 75% resources

# Economic and Ecological zoning (ZEE) Acre, Brasil



Land use planning based on:

- Agricultural reform
- **Economic growth**
- Protected areas
- **Indigenous lands**
- Water resources





# Tools for land-use planning and decision-making

- Maps and land use guidelines at various scales
- Biodiversity sector's input into spatial planning



- National scale plans – coarse scale (e.g. 1:250 000) identifies broad priority areas for action
- Indicates areas for finer scale planning

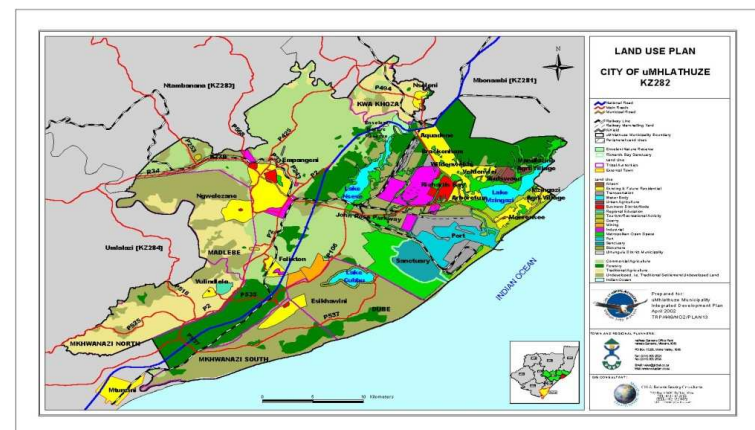


- Fine-scale plans (1:50 000 or finer)
- Can be used to inform land-use planning and decision making



# Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

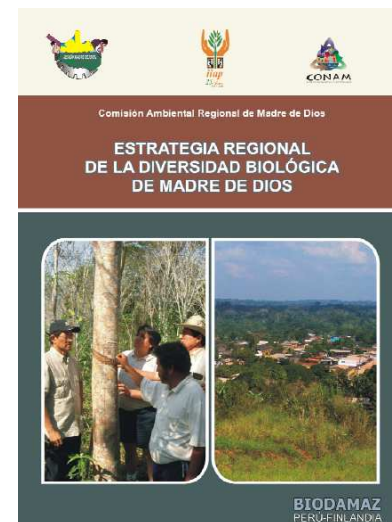
- provide decision makers with information on potential environmental impacts of activities & policies
- consider cumulative, synergistic, indirect, long range, delayed and global impacts
- examine potential alternatives and mitigation measures



# Sub-national biodiversity strategies and action plans (SBSA)

BSAPs are developed in a wide range of geographic and jurisdictional scales, and in a variety of contexts, including:

- State and Province levels in Federated States (i.e. Australia, India, Micronesia, Canada) or in countries with strong decentralization policies (i.e. Peru at the level of its Regions);
- Local levels (i.e. Ireland and the UK);
- Cities and Municipalities (eg Chonqing, China; Mexico City);
- Ecoregions (eg India, Colombia.)



## Policy and Legal mandates for SBSAPs

- Mexico – support for the States from CONABIO – with a designated staff member involved
- China – NBSAP (2010) commitment to develop provincial, municipal, and county BSAPs
- Japan – Basic Act on Biodiversity (2008) obliges prefectural and municipal governments to prepare local BSAPs.
- France – legislation (2009) and National Biodiversity Strategy (2004) encourage the development of regional and local biodiversity strategies
- Peru – Decentralization Law (Law 27783) and National Biodiversity Strategy, require regional governments to develop biodiversity strategies.
- UK – Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) places a statutory Biodiversity Duty on all public authorities to integrate biodiversity conservation in all relevant policies, decisions, functions, and services. Local Biodiversity Action Plans serve as key mechanism for implementing the Biodiversity Duty.



**CBD**

[www.cbd.int/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp)

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