



Working together in MEA implementation - Revised NBSAPs

Mainstreaming biodiversity: promoting coherent implementation of MEAs at the national level- supporting environmental governance





Measures envisaged by CBD on NBSAPs

- Developing national strategies, plans and programmes for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity;
- As far as possible, and where appropriate, integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.
- National biodiversity action plans and conservation strategies were developed by various countries.





- The 2010 biodiversity target not adequately met.
- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 & annexed Aichi Targets;
- CBD decision X2, of COP 10 invited UNEP in particular through the regional offices in cooperation with other relevant agencies to facilitate activities to support implementation of the CBD convention and the Strategic plan at the national level.





How can UNEP provide support/assistance in the review and updating of NBSAPs in pursuance of COP 10 decision X/11, Article 3f:-

Support the updating of NBSAPs as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the strategic plan and mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level taking into account synergies among biodiversity conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates.





UNEP programs and interventions support Governments to review their NBSAPs and work towards achieving the targets of 2015 and 2020 by;

- Mainstreaming other MEA issues in the NBSAPs;
- Promoting coherent and synergetic implementation of biodiversity related MEAs;
- Contributing to creating a policy, institutional and legislative environment for effective mainstreaming;





UNEP action is through programs, processes and resources to assist Governments implement biodiversity related MEAs.

Eg. Ecosystem management program, scientific information and assessments, WCMC, GEO reports, GEF, IPBES, TEEB studies SPC Patterns, GEF, MEA Focal Points Program, Climate Chang mitigation, programs on freshwater, terrestrial, marine and coastal environment, knowledge management through (Informea), ECOLEX, Mainstreaming Program such as UNDAF Poverty and Environment Initiative. MEA support and MEA coordination programs through DELC and EMG. Capacity building programs.





- UNEP has a unique position of enabling MEAs to work together to coordinate, cooperate and complement action in the revised NBSAPs.
- This promotes and enhances synergies of various biodiversity MEAs with each other and contributes to coherent implementation at the national level.
- Notwithstanding individual efforts such as bilateral MOUs of co-operation among biodiversity related MEAs in particular areas, developing guidelines on NBSAPs, and the work of the liaison group.





- Promoting cooperation and synergy among biodiversity related Conventions such as CBD, CITES, CMS, Ramsar Convention, UNCCD, World Heritage Convention, UNFCCC is necessary and useful for conservation addressing cross cutting issues and for achieving biodiversity targets.
- At the national level countries also deal with Regional and Sub-regional agreements, Regional Seas Agreements, FAO and WTO agreements etc





- All these biodiversity related agreements need to work together, they can undertake joint work, forge partnerships, to manage biodiversity holistically.
- To encourage complementarity in cooperation and joint programming taking into account the comparative advantage of each agreement and the need to implement its core mandate with other MEAs to achieve better results.





- In implementing MEAs at the national level proper regulation is required to enhance synergies among the different MEAs with interlinkages that are implemented at the national level;
- Different national laws manage biodiversity resources, marine and coastal resources, freshwater, pollution, land use planning, forest, environment and other natural resources and wildlife conservation they need coherence etc.





- Adequate regulations and institutional regimes;
- Reflection of policy with desired goals;
- Establishment and equipping the institutional machinery
- Adequate financial and human resources;
- Empowering institutions to work efficiently;
- legislative techniques and regulatory approaches eg, command and control, economic incentives and landuse planning and zoning





- There are different national institutions in charge of various aspects of conservation, wildlife, natural resources, agriculture, pollution control, environment etc who need to work together.
- There are different national focal points for different biodiversity related conventions they need to link up.
- UNEP interventions with others will promote partnerships at all levels for the purpose of mainstreaming biodiversity in all relevant sectors.





- Developing countries and countries with economies in transition request UNEP to provide them with assistance to build capacity to implement MEAs including biodiversity related MEAs.
- UNEP has the mandate to provide MEA support and will continue assisting Governments upon request to develop and strengthen their policy frameworks, environmental legislation and institutions and to implement MEAs.





• The Strategic Plan indicates that there has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies and programs and actions nor is the value of biodiversity adequately reflected in broader policy structures.

• UNEP can work with others to assist countries in this area.





- In supporting Governments there is a need to review the existing situation to identify gaps and assess specific needs before providing the necessary assistance required in reviewing NBSAPs.
- Support can also be provided to enable developing countries work towards achieving targets in the Strategic plan and Aichi targets by 2015 and 2020 respectively.





- Promoting coherence in implementation of MEAs requires that all obligations of MEAs be taken into account in the course of implementation.
- UNEP can work with CBD to promote among other instruments the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol and assist countries to implement the Nagoya Protocol which is one of the targets in the Strategic plan;





- In reaching biodiversity targets, implementation, enforcement and ensuring compliance of national laws is important as well as devising adequate mechanisms to promote and monitor compliance;
- In the process of revising the NBSAPs Governments need to be assisted to put in place the right structure, systems, tools, skills, incentives, strategies, coordination and partnerships for all stakeholders and assign clear roles.



UNEP is ready to work with others in this regard.



• In conclusion let me reiterate the willingness of UNEP to cooperate with all stakeholders as it has always done to assist countries revise and update their NBSAPs and work towards reaching the targets of 2015, and 2020.

The MEA focal points for bio-diversity of UNEP continue to follow up closely on this process.



I thank you for your attention.