

## **CBD Regional Capacity Development Workshops:**

- **National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans, Mainstreaming of Biodiversity, and Integration of Climate Change**
- **Communication, Education and Public Awareness**



**Introduction to the workshop**

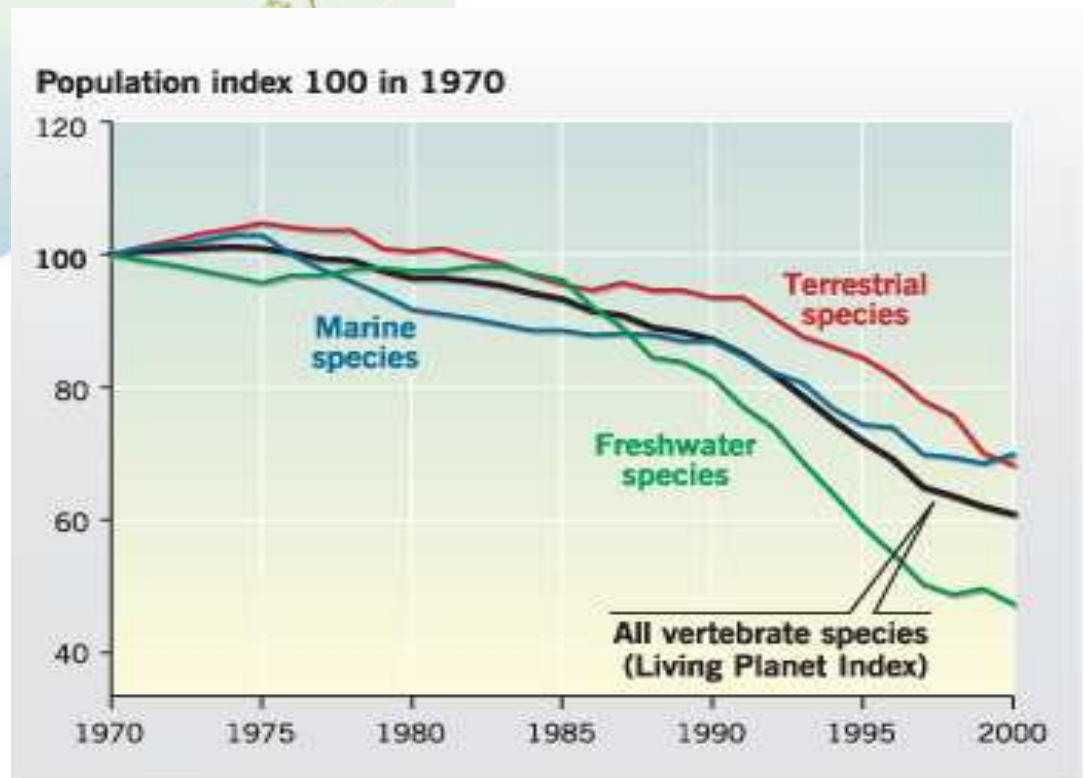
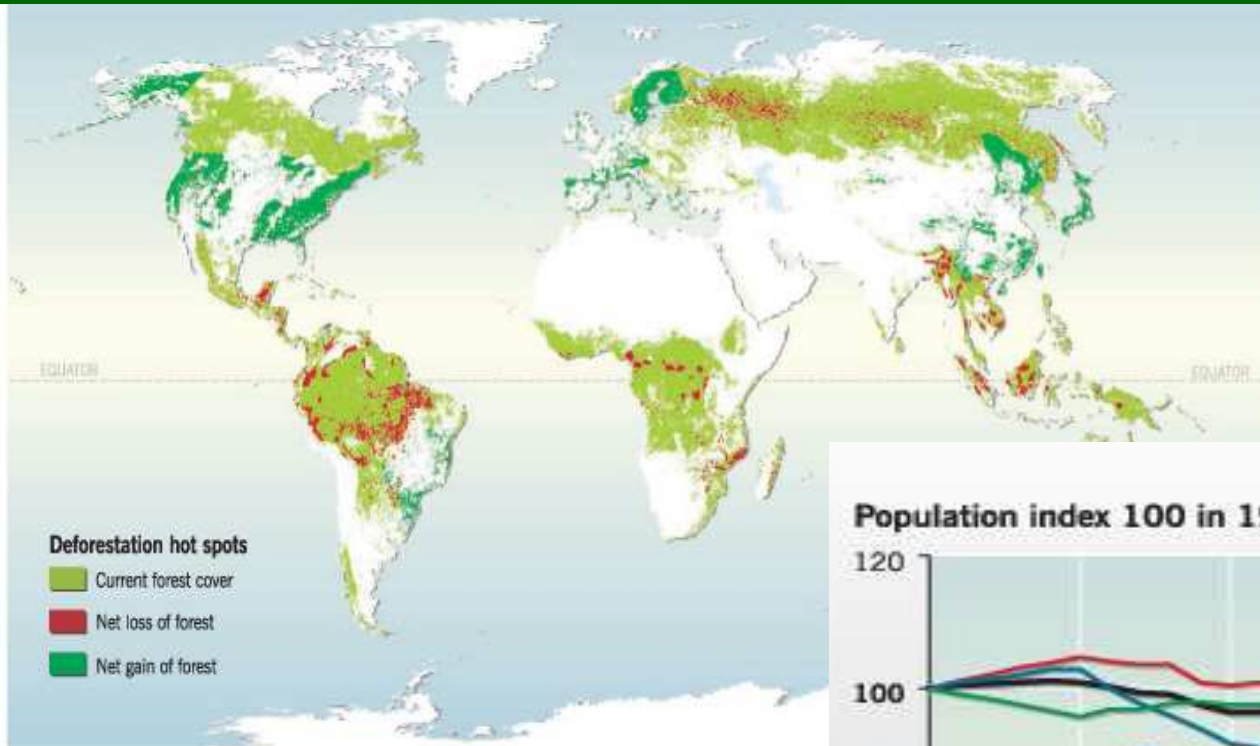
**David Cooper, SCBD, 3 November 2008, Port of Spain, T&T**



## The Challenge

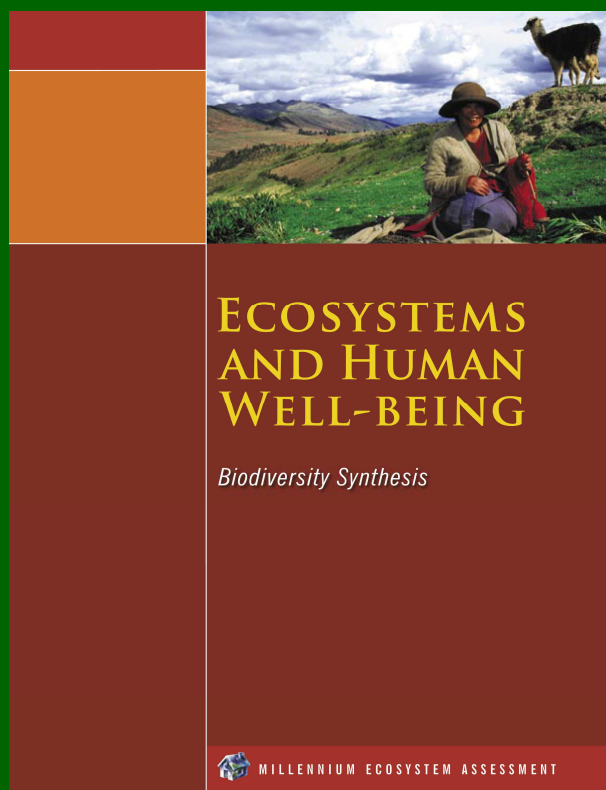
**“ to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss ... as a contribution to poverty alleviation ”**

# Biodiversity is in decline



Source: World Wide Fund for Nature and UNEP  
World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>4</sup>

# Millennium Ecosystem Assessment:



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

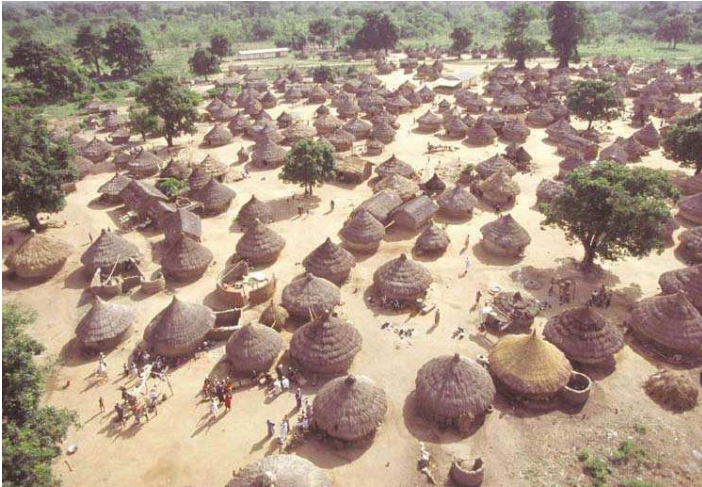
# 15 out of 24 ecosystem services are in decline

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	+/-

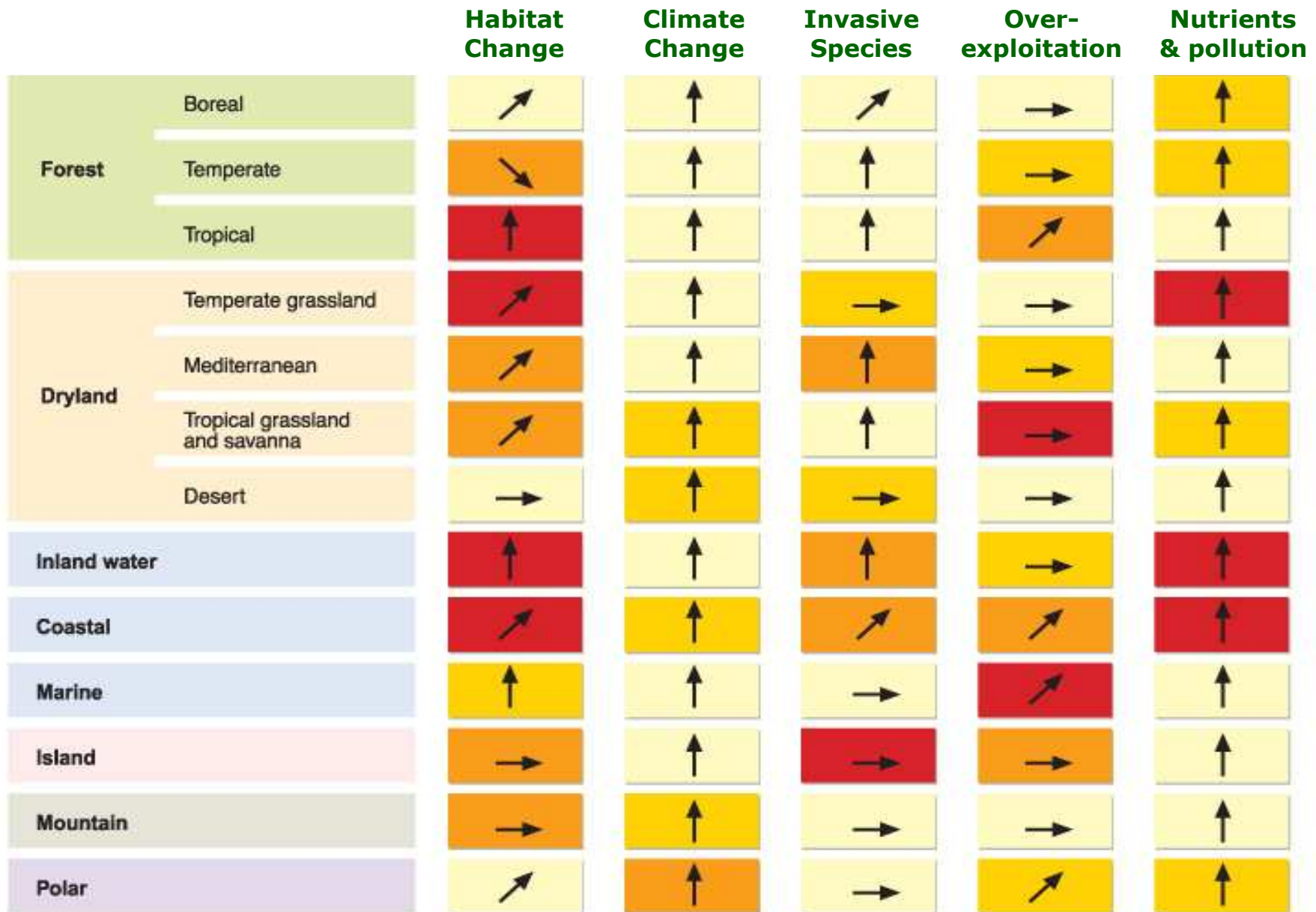




**Loss of biodiversity  
and decline of  
ecosystem services  
threatens to  
undermine progress  
towards the  
Millennium  
Development Goals..**

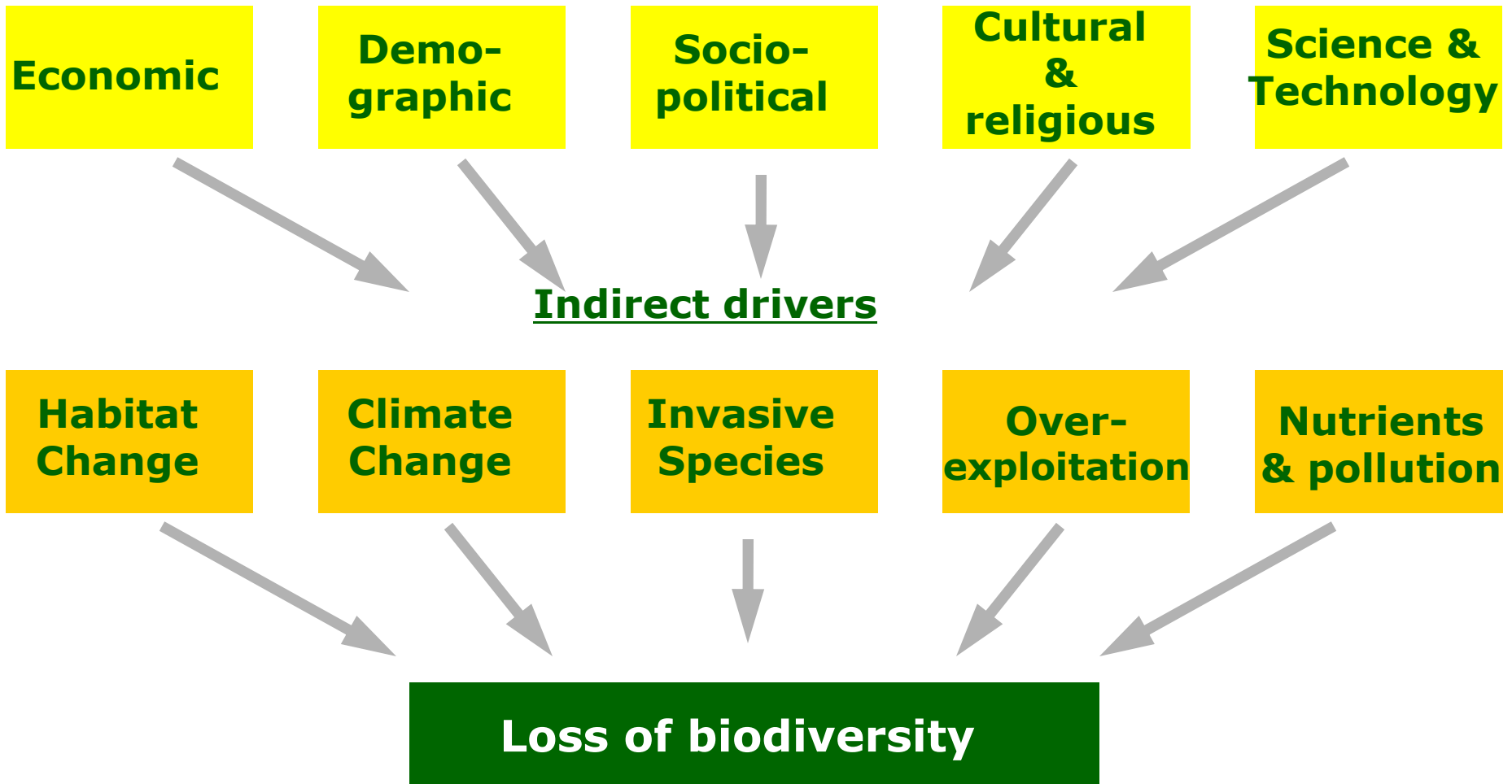
**Millennium Ecosystem  
Assessment (2005)**

# Most drivers of biodiversity loss are increasing



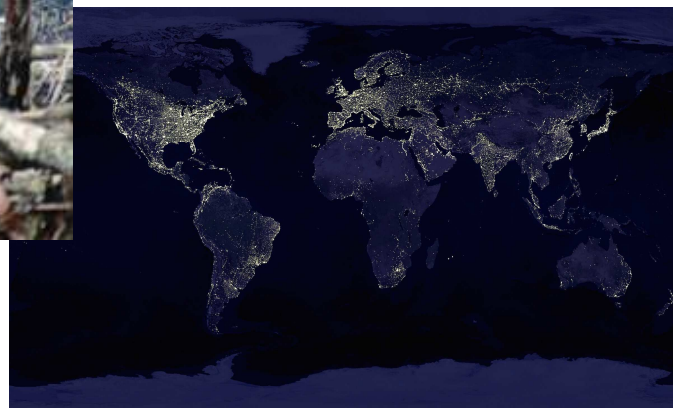
# Drivers of biodiversity loss

## 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:

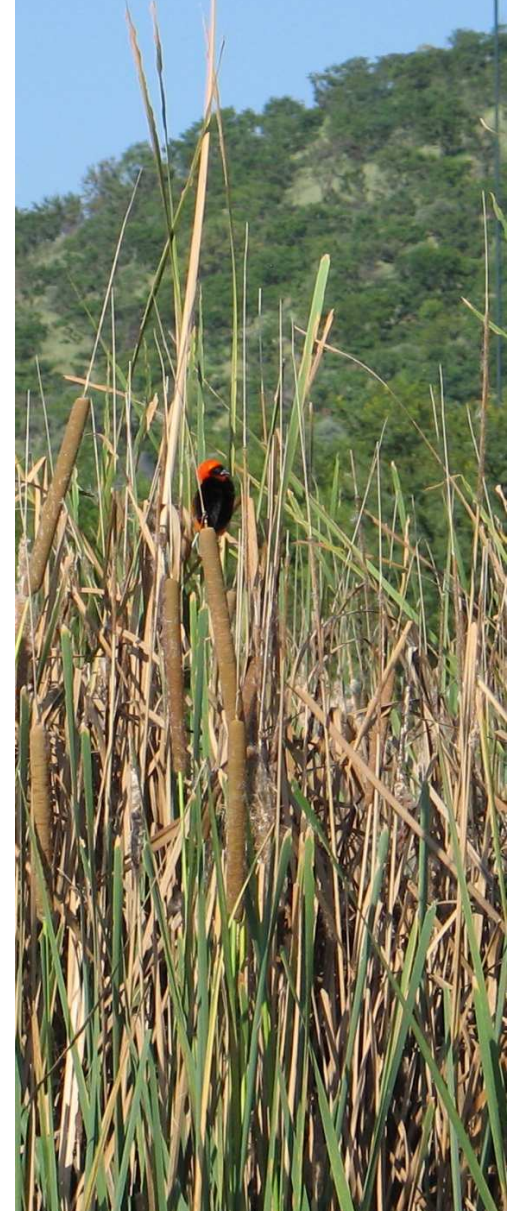
Each Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- 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



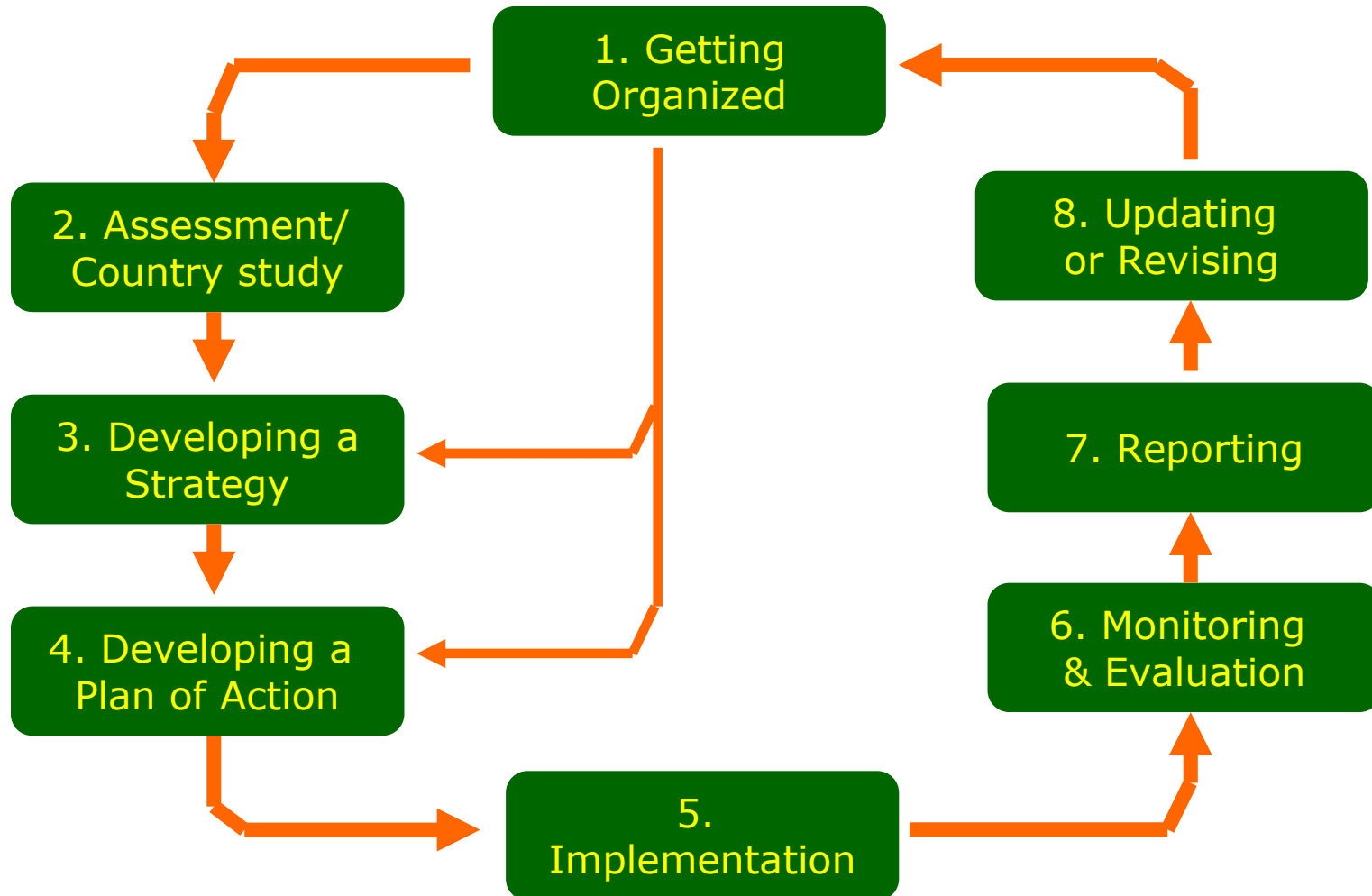
# What are NBSAPs ?

- **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**

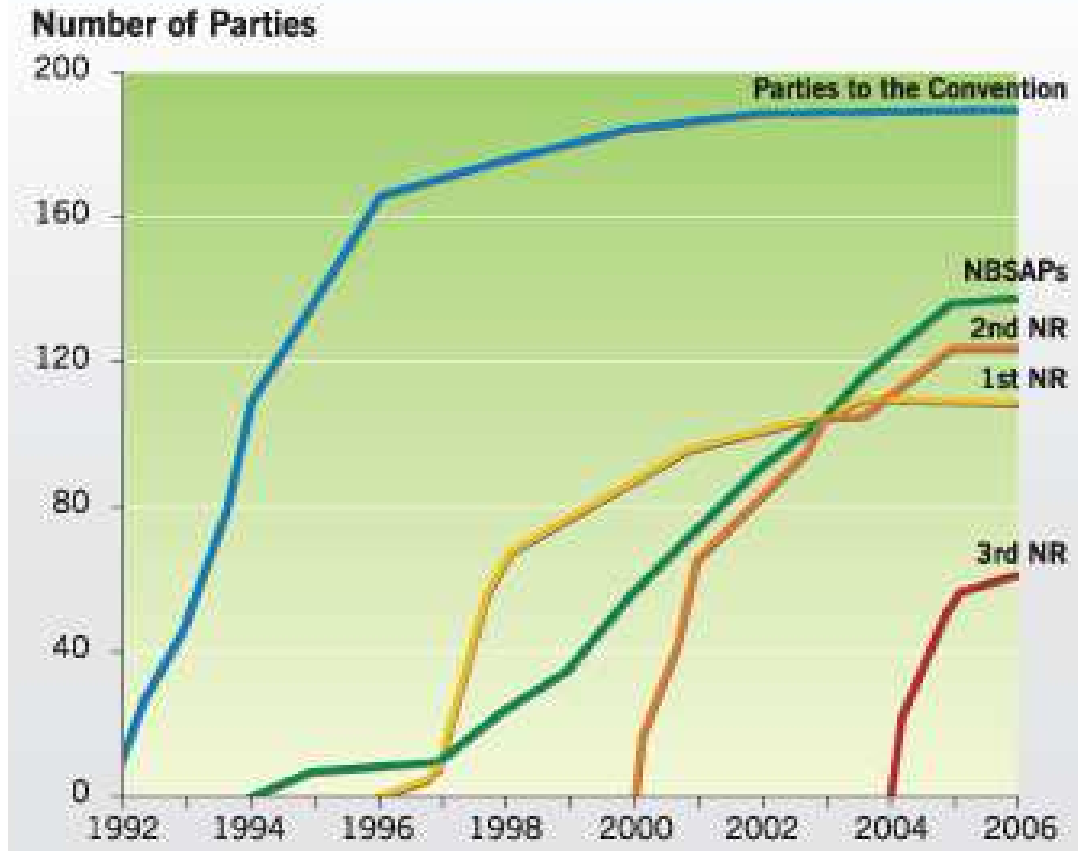




# Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process



# Most countries have developed National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans



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

- **160 completed NBSAP**
  - Including all countries in this workshop
  - 20 revised NBSAP
  - 14 revisions in progress
- **30 without NBSAP**
  - 20 preparing 1<sup>st</sup> NBSAP
  - 10 no information

# Most countries have developed National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	Draft 2001
<b>Bahamas</b>	1998 under revision.
<b>Barbados</b>	2002
<b>Belize</b>	1998
<b>Cuba</b>	1998; Revised 2006
<b>Dominica</b>	2002
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	In preparation
<b>Grenada</b>	2000
<b>Guyana</b>	1999
<b>Haiti</b>	Not finalized (profile 2008)
<b>Jamaica</b>	2003
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	2004 (Not submitted)
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	2000; Revised 2008 (Not submitted)
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	2000 (when adopted?)
<b>Suriname</b>	2006 (strategy). Action Plan in preparation.
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	2001

# 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%)





**Updating & Improving the Effectiveness of NBSAPs:  
COP Guidance**

# 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







**Regional capacity development workshops**

# Regional capacity development workshops

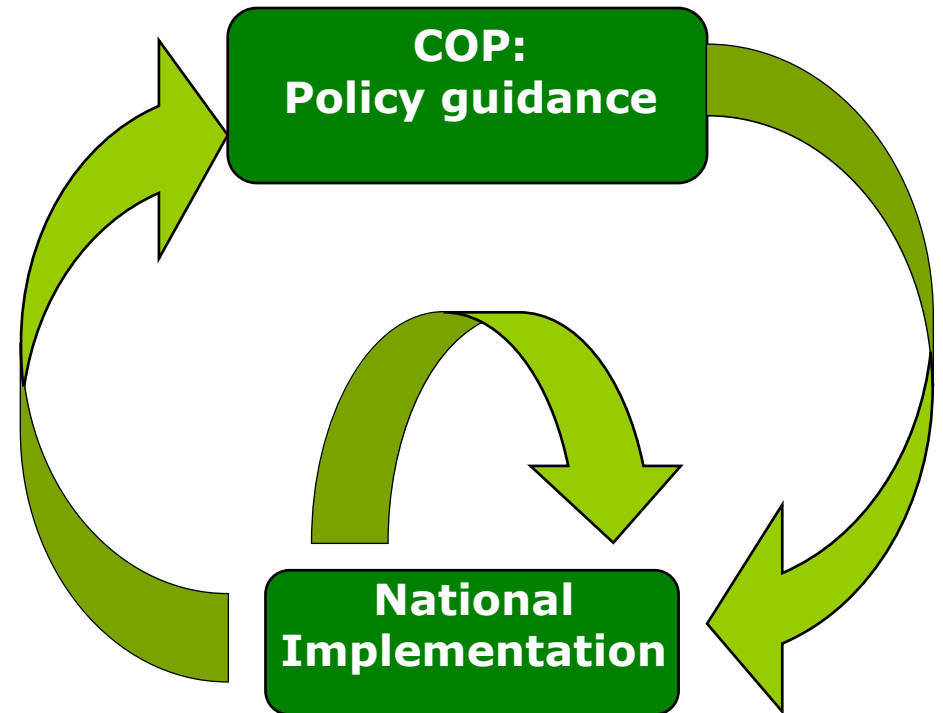
## Decisions of COP-9:

- organization of regional or sub-regional workshops to discuss **national experiences related to NBSAPs and biodiversity mainstreaming** (Decisions VIII/8 and IX/8)
- convene workshops for small island developing States to **integrate considerations on the impacts of climate change, and both the positive and negative impacts of climate-change mitigation and adaptation activities within programmes of work and NBSAPs** (Decision IX/15 )
- the convening of regional al and/or sub-regional workshops in support of capacity-development for **Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)** (Decision IX/32)

# NBSAP / Mainstreaming Workshops

An opportunity to:

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





# Integrating Climate Change into NBSAPs

Develop capacity of participants to integrate climate change into NBSAPs and implementation of the CBD such that, by the end of the workshop participants are:

- ◆ aware of ongoing regional processes for climate change adaptation and the assessment of impacts and vulnerability;
- ◆ trained in the application of some tools and methodologies that can be employed in order to better integrate climate change within NBSAP planning and implementation;
- ◆ able to identify challenges and gaps



# CEPA Workshops

The workshops are designed to help Parties to:

- coordinate CEPA activities with implementation of the CBD at national level, including NBSAP planning: ***CEPA as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity.***
- evaluate their ***capacity*** for activities related to CEPA, through an exchange of best practices and a series of evaluation exercises.
- To help Parties establish their national strategies for the celebration of the ***International Year of Biodiversity*** in 2010;
- start the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into ***education programmes***;
- facilitate that media and government officials work together for enhanced reporting on biodiversity issues - ***media relations.***



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<i>Breakfast</i>					
	<b>1. Opening</b>	<b>NBSAP Presentations</b>	<b>Field Study Visit to Nariva Swamp</b>	<b>Recap</b>	<b>Recap</b>
	<b>2. Introduction</b>			<b>5. Climate Change: Introduction</b>	<b>6. Fourth National Report</b>
<i>Café</i>	<b>3. NBSAP Presentations</b>	<b>4. Mainstreaming: Introduction &amp; Communication Exercise</b>		<b>Climate Change: In-depth</b>	<b>7. The way Forward</b>
					<b>8. Conclusions</b>
<i>Lunch</i>					<b>9. Closing</b>
	<b>NBSAP Presentations</b>	<b>Mainstreaming: Ecosystem &amp; sectoral approaches</b>		<b>Climate Change: In-depth</b>	
<i>Tea</i>	<b>NBSAP Presentations</b>	<b>Mainstreaming: Group exercises &amp; discussion</b>			<b>Emerging conclusions</b>
		<b>Field Prep</b>			
<i>Dinner</i>	<b>Reception</b>	<b>Drama</b>			

	<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>
<i>Breakfast</i>	<b>Opening</b>	<b>NBSAP Presentations</b>	<b>Field Study Visit to Nariva Swamp</b>	<b>CEPA Capacity</b>
<i>Coffee</i>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>Mainstreaming: Introduction &amp; Communication Exercise</b>		<b>CEPA Education</b>
	<b>NBSAP Presentations</b>			<b>CEPA IYB strategy</b>
<i>Lunch</i>	<b>NBSAP Presentations</b>	<b>CEPA Media</b>		<b>CEPA Wrap-up</b>
<i>Tea</i>	<b>NBSAP Presentations</b>	<b>CEPA Media</b>		<b>Emerging conclusions</b>
		<b>Field Prep</b>		
<i>Dinner</i>				



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

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