





Regional Workshop for the Caribbean Region on Updating and Revising NBSAPs

Review of NBSAP Development

CBD Secretariat 5 to 7 September 2012







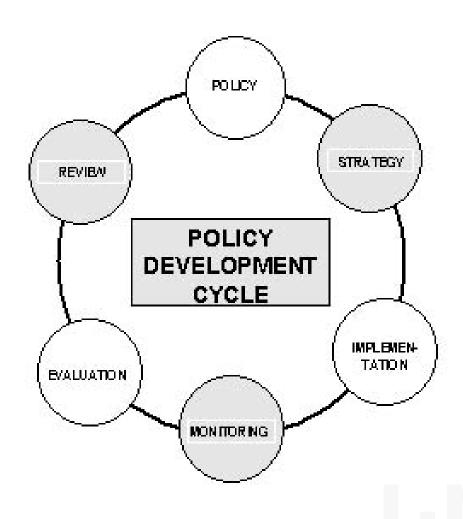


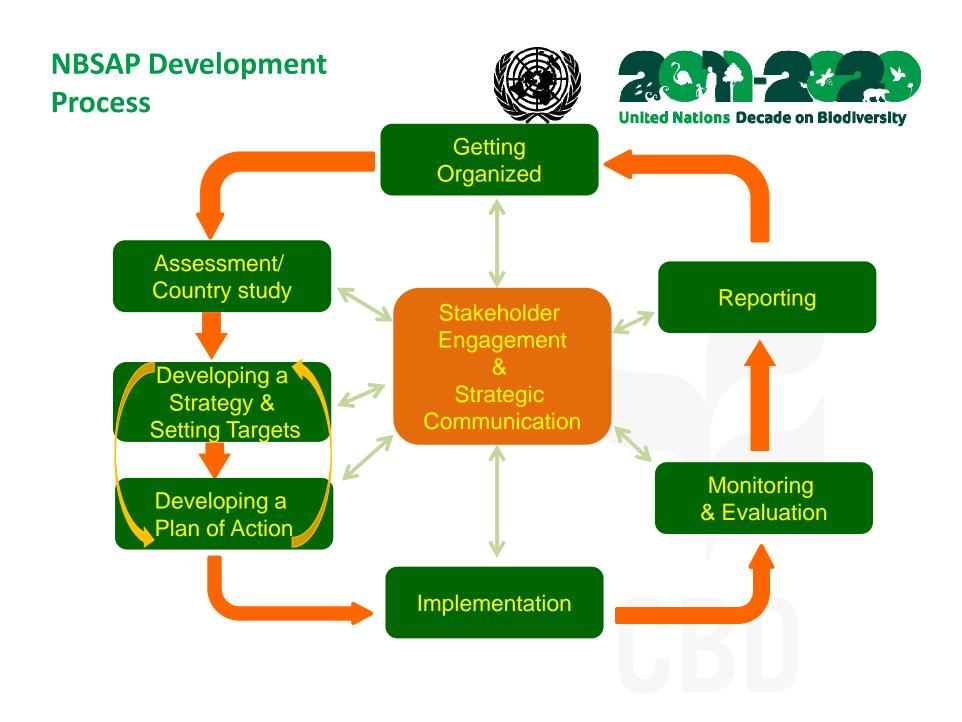
The Policy Development Cycle











NBSAP Development Process







1. Getting organised:

- Identify stakeholders who should be involved and bring them together
- 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

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



NBSAP Content







In COP Decision X/2 Parties are requested to:

- Develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its <u>Aichi Targets</u>, as a <u>flexible framework</u>, in accordance with <u>national priorities and capacities</u> 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 <u>Strategic Plan and</u> decision IX/9, and adopt as a <u>policy instrument</u>, 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 5th and 6th national reports

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



Strategy:
Principles
Vision, Mission, Goals
Targets

ABS STRATEGY ABS STRATEGY GENDER GENDER ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS

CEPA RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Living in CAPACITY BUILDING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT







Thank you for your attention!

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