

NBSAPs:

the Role of Local Governments

aribbean

all Caribbean countries without local Governments: similarities local governments

ger Caribbean
Intries with local
Vernments:
laboration with local
Vernment



th Local Governments

Ollock illocory of Eligagor

text in MEAs until very recently

pically: poor peration between ional and local

or understanding of ential contribution

requirement for SAPs and no nment with NBSAPs



overnments?

llective impact or contribution (e.g. protected areas)

ies: 3% 50% 75%

ople power, political power, corporate power

cess:

Reaching people with messages

istening to people to create sustainable plans



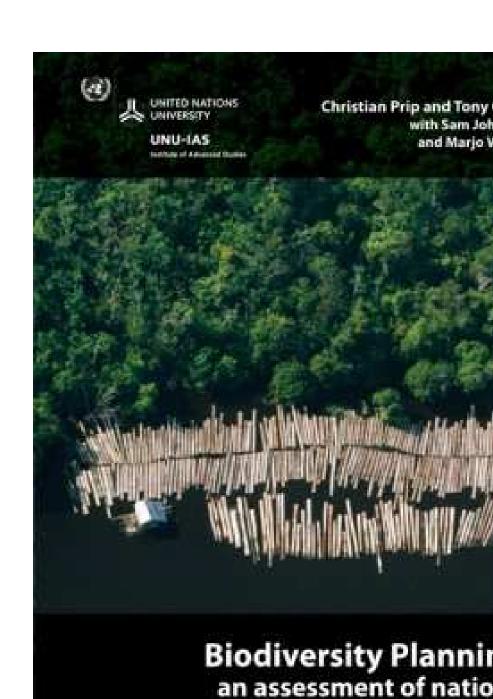
vernments?

dination structures (for mainstreaming ersity across sectors) may exist, but often limited ownership at the subnational

NBSAPs place a strong emphasis on ing at the national level, and only a rity explicitly acknowledge the benefits b-national BSAPs."

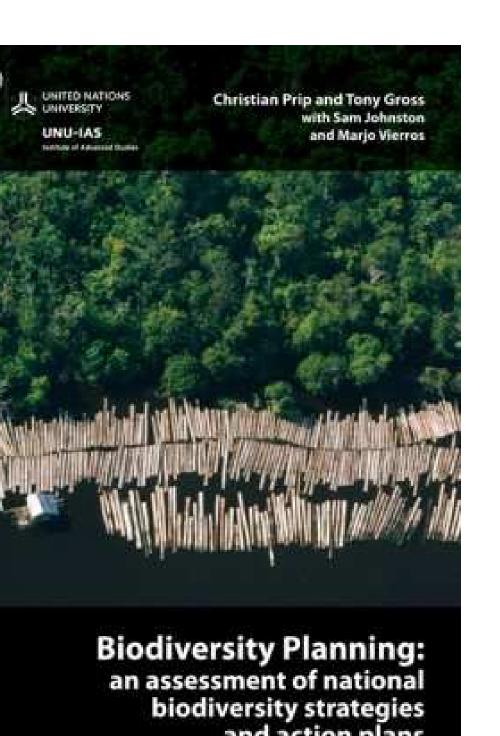
mmunication of the NBSAP to ational authorities and the werment of these to act has often been acessful due to weak local institutional city"

'Second generation NBSAPs have lly been prepared through a broader, and more structured preparatory



biodiversity strateg

vernments?



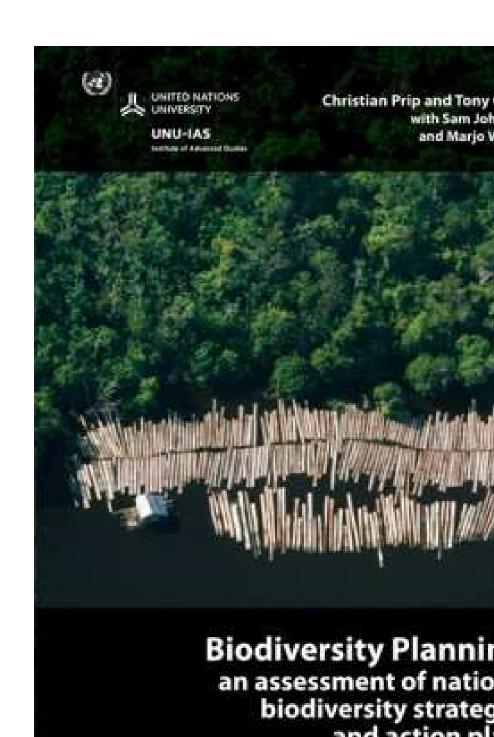
- 6. "...Most NBSAPs have been prepare through stakeholder involvement, but ...subnational authorities have not be engaged" "...(there is a) need in many to identify and involve sub-national stakeholders in the national process"
- 11. "Decisions and actions that affect biodiversity are often taken at the lo level, and the overall NBSAP will only implemented if corresponding strate and action plans are also developed implemented at the relevant sub-nat level(s). Decentralization of biodiver planning to sub-national levels has largely neglected in existing NBSAP this is one of the main causes of pool NBSAP implementation"

overnments?

because the links between the national and vels have often been missing in NBSAP ation and implementation, the benefits of unity management of biodiversity have not emonstrated. As a consequence, priate policies determined at the national e often ineffective or ignored at the local wider use of sub-national BSAPs would dress this issue."

n biodiversity planning... locallyined and implemented activities are often ost-effective and lead to better outcomes itionally-determined and managed projects."

ere needs to be increased support for ty development and this should be d to strengthening national implementation ies especially with regard to mainstreaming rsity into broader plans and policies and to



LBSAPs are not necessarily aligned with NBSAPs

Lessons are being learned but not necessarily shared

- Building relationships
- Integration into overarching plans
- Public participation is key
- Much to be gained through collaboration

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nership has developed between ICLEI and the CBD

decisions (IX/28; X/22) and Ramsar Resolutions have been sed

etings
easingly highI: Cities for
in the COP
ue for the first
at COP 11



gage with local governments directly or though the relevant nistry

gage not as an additional task but as a way to increase ciency and reach national targets

APs provide the perfect starting place for cooperation

NBSAP compilation draw on local government lessons; local vernment engagement with communities

LBSAP compilation ensure alignment and feedback