



ETHIOPIA: ***Experiences in*** ***NBSAP Development and Implementation***

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Ethiopia's State of Biodiversity

- Area 1.2 Million km²
- High topographical variation
- Altitude b/n 116 m bsl & 4620 m asl
- A wide variation in climate, ecosystems biodiversity:
 - 10 Ecosystems
 - 6000 plant species
 - 2822 wild animal species
 - 102 breeds of domestic AnGR
 - 200 fish species
 - 446 microbial species



Major threats

- Replacement of local varieties & indigenous breeds
- Land degradation
- Deforestation
- Unsustainable utilization of natural resources
- Population pressure
- Invasive species
- Agricultural intensification
- Climate change
- Disease & pests



State of the threat variable across ecologies

Major Elements of Ethiopia's Previous NBSAP

- Published in 2005
- 14 sectors, 4 strategic objectives, 23 specific objectives & 97 actions
- 6 broad chapters:
 1. Introduction on Biodiversity and its Socioeconomic Significance
 2. State of Ethiopia's Biodiversity
 3. Principles, goals, strategic objectives and specific objectives
 4. Coordinating biodiversity conservation efforts
 5. Implementation measures
 6. Monitoring and evaluation



Methodology used for updating previous NBSAP

It has not yet been updated

Lessons learned from previous NBSAP experience

- Background information has been compiled by a Planning Team comprised of national experts
- The document was endorsed by the Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of MoARD
- Endorsing & publishing & of the NBSAP took long time
- Institutionalization of NBSAP & its implementation has not been significant

Plans for the revision of NBSAP

1. Establish a secretariat office & assign NC
2. Secure funds from GEF and government
3. Establish National Steering Committee
4. Establish planning Team (PT)
5. Train PT members on methodologies of NBSAP updating
6. Collect data/information & produce draft documents
7. Revise the draft documents by high level experts
8. Conduct review workshop to the first draft documents
9. Contract national & international consultants to prepare **Root Causes of Biodiversity Loss** and **Strategy Options**, and compile the draft NBSAP
10. Conduct review on draft NBSAP document
11. Hire high level international consultant to enrich & standardize document
12. Publish final document

Stages of the revision process

source: CBD Training Modules

The revision process will consider seven steps/stages:

1. Identifying & Engaging Stakeholders
2. Assessing National Biodiversity & its Links with Human well being
3. Developing a Strategy
4. Developing a Plan of Action
5. Implementing the NBSAP
6. Monitoring and Evaluating Implementation of the NBSAP
7. Reporting

Benefits of the new NBSAP

- Provides a brief assessment of the status & trend of the nation's biodiversity and its conservation issues
- Addresses interlinked issues comprising biodiversity management, food security , health and livelihood improvement
- Identifies a plan of action that outlines coordination arrangements & implementation measures
- Meets the planning requirements of the CBD

Major Constraints

- Poor data infrastructure (lack of well organized information)
- There might be:
 - delay in release of funds from GEF
 - weak participation of stakeholders

Conclusion

- Making use of the lessons from the previous NBSAP process
- The CBD secretariat has to:
 - facilitate timely release of funds from GEF
 - advise us on the implementation of the review process

Thank you!