



Revising the French National Biodiversity Strategy

NBSAP Workshop for Europe,
Isle of Vilm, 18/04/11



**Analysis of the
previous French
National
Biodiversity
Strategy
2004-2010**



French National Biodiversity Strategy 2004-2010

Mission: To halt the loss of biodiversity by 2010

4 axis for action :

- involve all stakeholders,
- acknowledge nature's value,
- mainstream biodiversity within national policies,
- develop scientific knowledge and monitoring.

10 sectoral action plans (eg. Nature conservation, agriculture, forest, transport infrastructures...) coordinated by ministerial department

1 local action plan for each of the overseas entities (10)

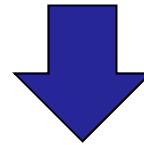


Why revise the NBS?

- Shared assessment that the 2010 target had not been reached in France
- **Adoption of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 in Nagoya**
- Revision of the EU Biodiversity Strategy in progress
- Mixed results for the 2004 National Biodiversity Strategy in terms of ownership by all the stakeholders (public and private)
- **Commitment taken by the State during the Environment Round Table ("Grenelle de l'environnement", 2008)**
to reinforce the role of the Strategy
- development / revision of **regional strategies** in progress

Assessment NBS 2004-2010

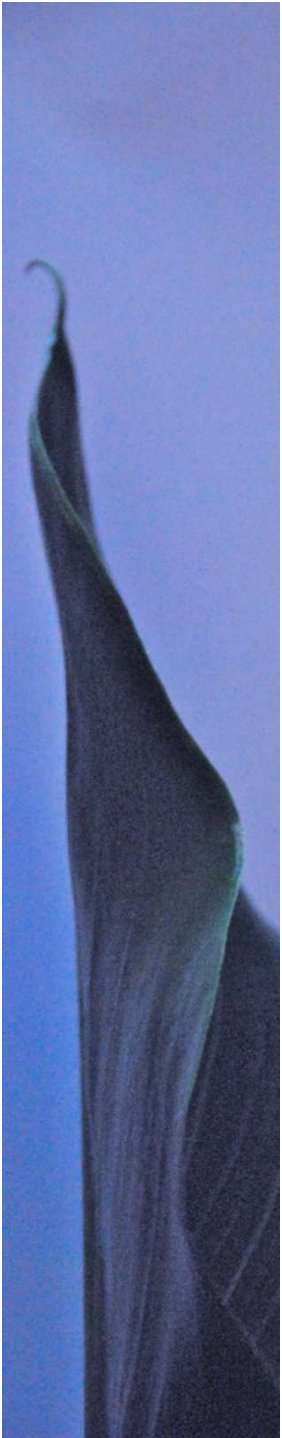
- **Internal analysis** by the focal points for the action plans
- **Report on the governance** of the NBSAP
- **External assessment** by « Inspection générale de l'administration » (General administration inspection)
- **Assessment by IUCN's French Committee**



- ✓ For the first time:
- ✓ The government committed itself, through its ministerial departments, to mainstream biodiversity concerns within public policies and to get some results
- ✓ A willingness to rally all stakeholders around biodiversity
- ✓ A strategy and its action plans designed to evolve



- ✓ Weak ownership of the targets by ministerial departments and local stakeholders
- ✓ Partial implementation of the initially agreed governance system
- ✓ Results difficult to grasp
- ✓ Lack of monitoring and assessment schemes





 **Main challenge = To get**

a **National** → concerns everyone

Strategy → a vision, strategic goals, objectives

For → involves all stakeholders

Biodiversity → covers all biodiversity



The revision process



Principles for the revision

- Generate **stakeholders involvement**
- **Continuity** with previous NBS
- **Co-construction** with the stakeholders and **consultation of the public**
- Articulation with discussions on **Regional Strategies for Biodiversity**
- **Articulation between all scales**, with a bottom-up, top-down and transverse dynamic
- **Consistency and compatibility with all public policies** at all levels
- Set a **scheme for monitoring implementation**
- **Monitor the impacts on biodiversity and interface with society**
(National Observatory for Biodiversity)
- Set **assessment schemes** for conception, implementation and impacts of the NBS

Schedule

**NBS (2004-2010)
and its 10 action plans**

■ **Grenelle Environnement +
SNB reviewing (2007-2009)**

IYB (2010)

10-12 May 2010

Chamonix's National conference
→ *giant brainstorm on governance*

July 2010

Official launch of NBS revision

**Revising
NBS
(2010-
2011)**

19 May 2011

Official presentation of the 2011-2020
NBS



Governance of the revision

A (big!) **Steering Committee**

- Decision making body, in charge of the overall driving of the process, institutional support, « monitoring fora for the Nagoya agreements »
- Co-chaired by State and a personality outside the biodiversity community

110 permanent members , 7 « colleges »

- State
- Elected representatives
- Professionnal organisations
- Trade unions
- NGOs
- Knowledge / education
- Public agencies
- Qualified members

→ Mainly come from the steering committee for IYB 2010
Co-presidency



The revision: hands on

8 Working groups, set up by Steering committee

- Revision process & architecture
- Vision
- Communication, education, public awareness and participation
- Knowledge and innovation
- International
- Overseas entities & regional cooperation
- Regulation & mainstreaming instruments
- Local authorities and decentralised public policies

1st meeting = 5 priorities among Aichi targets

Results of discussion fed to Steering committee for integration into NBS



The revision: hands on

- **Networks mobilisation** (*March – April 2011*)

- **A public survey during the revision process** (*23 March – 15 April*)

Involve the public in the development of the NBS to:

- Give one's opinion on the future priorities of the SNB
- Suggest concrete actions

➤ 6300 answers!

Will be followed by a second survey post 19 of May:

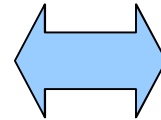
- on the text itself (cf. Aarhus convention)

Structure of the 2011-2020 NBS

A vision to act (common reasons for action)

A common ambition (mission)

6 « strategic goals »



20 « objectives »

Governance, monitoring, assessment principles

+ *Set of indicators* (*monitoring the NBS's effects on biodiversity*)

+ *Actions Plans* (*including government's AP*)

+ « *Subscription* » *statement*

+ *Guidelines for action* (*for different stakeholders*)



The results:
French National
Biodiversity
Strategy
2011-2020



Mission of French National Biodiversity **Strategy 2011-2020**

To preserve and restore, reinforce and promote biodiversity

To insure its sustainable and equitable use

To succeed to this aim to involve everyone and all economic sectors



The 6 strategic goals of the 2011-2020 NBS

- A. Generate the willingness to act for biodiversity**
- B. Preserve life and its ability to evolve**
- C. Invest in the ecological capital**
- D. Insure a sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity**
- E. Insure consistency throughout policies and actions' efficiency**
- F. Reinforce, share and promote knowledge**



The 20 targets of the 2011-2020 SNB

Not yet approved

Strategic goal A

Generate the willingness to act for biodiversity

- Objective 1) Enhance and share a « culture for nature » within society
- Objective 2) Reinforce mobilisation and citizen initiatives
- Objective 3) Turn biodiversity into a positive issue for decision makers

Strategic goal B

Preserve life and its ability to evolve

- Objective 4) Preserve species and their diversity, in particular genetic
- Objective 5) Build a green infrastructure including a consistent network of protected areas
- Objective 6) Preserve and restore ecosystems and their functions



Not yet approved

Strategic goal C
Invest in the ecological capital

- Objective 7) Include biodiversity in economic decision-making drivers
- Objective 8) Develop innovations for and by biodiversity
- Objective 9) Develop and perpetuate resources for biodiversity
- Objective 10) Turn biodiversity into a driver for development and for regional cooperation in the overseas entities

Strategic goal D
Insure a sustainable and equitable use of biodiversity

- Objective 11) Control pressures on biodiversity
- Objective 12) Safeguard sustainability of biological resources use
- Objective 13) Share equitably the benefits arising out of the utilisation of biodiversity at all scales

Not yet approved

Strategic goal E

Insure consistency throughout policies and actions' efficiency

Objective 14) Insure consistency throughout public policies, at various scales

Objective 15) Insure ecological efficiency of public and private policies and projects

Objective 16) Develop national and international solidarity amongst regions

Objective 17) Reinforce green diplomacy and international governance for biodiversity

Strategic goal F

Reinforce, share and promote knowledge

Objective 18) Develop research, organise and perpetuate the production, analysis sharing and dissemination of knowledge

Objective 19) Improve expertise in order to reinforce our ability to anticipate and act, mobilising all sources of knowledge

Objective 20) Develop and organise mainstreaming of biodiversity concerns in all education and training courses



Governance principles of NBS

- **continuous improvement**
- increased participation of **stakeholders** in dialogue and decision
- **public** surveys
- steering process which organises the expression of **various interests** and the coordination between **different decision levels**
- **cross-cutting and systemic approach** aiming to make policies and actions more **consistent**, more **understandable** and more **efficient**
- **monitoring** and **assessment** to **encourage** action, support decision and drive change



Thank you for your attention

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