

BAHRAIN

Development of NBSAP in Bahrain

O v e r v i e w



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Main Points

(1) Historical Background (CBD)

(2) NBSAP:

2.a Objectives

2.b Principles

2.c Road Map

2.d Tools

2.e LFA Approach

2.f Measures and Programs

2.g Layout

2.h Way Forward

(3) Mainstreaming of Biodiversity:

3.a Tools

3.b Cases

(4) NBSAP Obstacles



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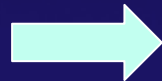
Historical Background (CBD)

1992



Signing CBD

1996



Ratifying CBD

1996



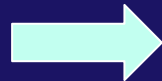
Submitting an Enabling Project Proposal

2004



Preparing draft National Environmental Strategy (Biodiversity Chapter)

2006



Submitting First National Report to CBD

2006



Endorsing National Environmental Strategy

2007



Preparing draft NBSAP

NBSAP Goal

DEVELOPMENT
GOAL

Sustainable environmental, economic and social development

NBSAP
GOAL

Loss of biodiversity within Bahraini ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater and marine) is reversed



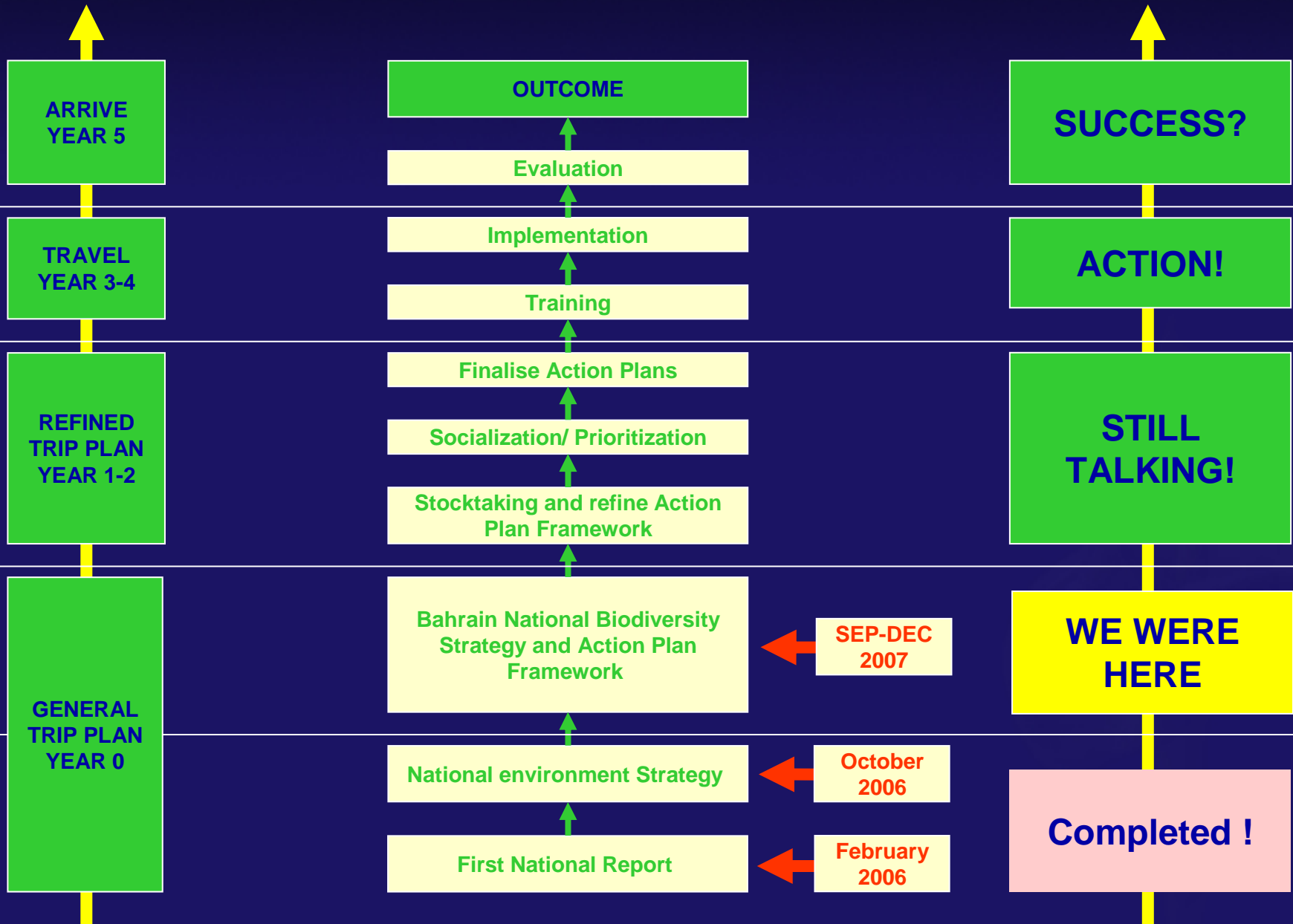
NBSAP Principles

* Overall Principle:

**IT IS BETTER TO DO A FEW THINGS WELL
THAN A LOT OF THINGS BADLY**

- (1) Nationally-driven (Bahraini Constitution/Laws/NES)
- (2) Participatory Approach
- (3) Precautionary Approach
- (4) Ecosystem Approach
- (5) Access and Benefit Sharing
- (6) 2010 Biodiversity Targets

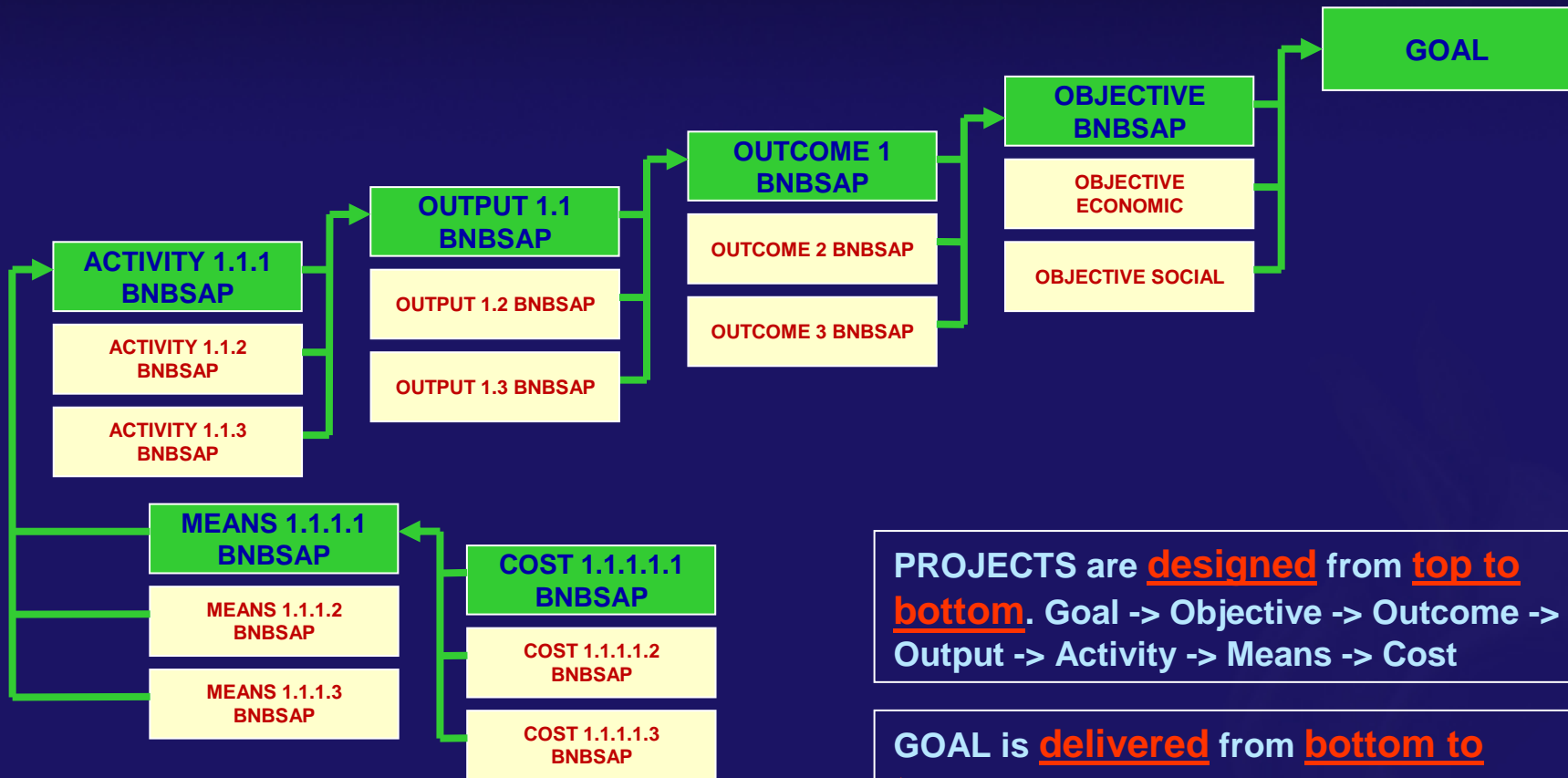
NBSAP Road Map



NBSAP Methodology

- (1) Literature Review
- (2) Stakeholder and Stocktaking Exercise (e.g. sector ministries, academia, research centers, private sector, NGOs, parliament members, municipal councils, international organizations & media):
 - 1st Workshop (September 2007)
 - 2nd Workshop (November 2007)
 - 3rd Workshop (December 2007)
- (3) Hotspots Questionnaire (39 respondents)
- (4) Interviews (e.g. officials, academics, researchers, private sector, NGOs, local people & media)
- (5) Reviewing (e.g. sector ministries, academia, research centers, private sector, NGOs, parliament members, municipal councils, international organizations & media)

Logical Framework Approach (UNDP-GEF)



PROJECTS are **designed** from **top to bottom**. Goal -> Objective -> Outcome -> Output -> Activity -> Means -> Cost

GOAL is **delivered** from **bottom to top**. Cost -> Means -> Activity -> Output -> Outcome -> Objective -> Goal

Criteria for Measures and Programs Selection

1

3 objectives of the CBD

2

Relevant Articles of the CBD (particularly articles 6 and 8)

3

Precautionary considerations

4

CBD 2010 targets

5

3 Principles from the Bahrain NES

6

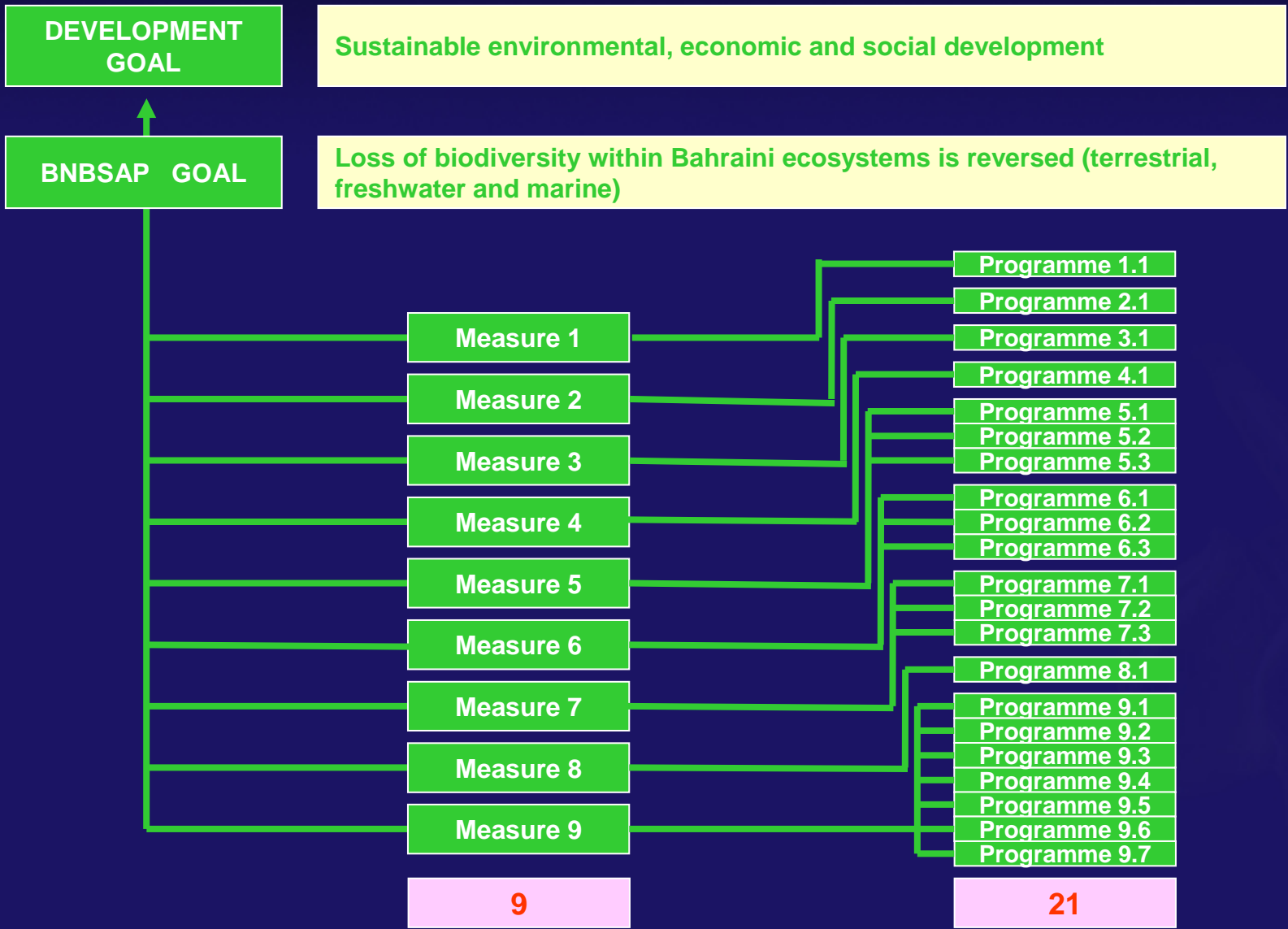
23 elements of the Biodiversity Sector Future Vision (from NES)

7

Other (interviews, literature *etc*).

CBD = Convention on Biological Diversity,
NES = National Environmental Strategy

NBSAP Measures and Programs



NBSAP Measures

NEW POLICIES

(need to be adopted and then introduced)

1

Strategic Environmental Assessment policy adopted

2

National Capacity Self Assessment policy adopted

3

Green Procurement policy adopted

EXISTING POLICIES

(need to be delivered)

4

Integrated Biodiversity Management Information System (BMIS) operational

5

Biodiversity Protected Area Network better managed

6

Biodiversity Protected Area Network expanded

7

Key species protected throughout their range

8

Point and diffuse sources of pollution (solid, liquid and gaseous) reduced

9

“Institutional” legal, policy and advocacy framework for public participation in access and benefit-sharing measures improved

Prioritization of Measures (Methodology)

5

Biodiversity Protected Area Network better managed

Does Bahrain need to better manage its existing network of biodiversity protected areas?

YES

NO

DON'T KNOW

تفعيل إدارة شبكة المناطق المحمية القائمة

5

هل تحتاج البحرين لتفعيل إدارة الشبكة الحالية للمناطق المحمية؟

لا أعلم

لا

نعم

Prioritization of Measures (Methodology)

Enter no. for priority

أدخل رقم الأولوية

1	Strategic Environmental Assessment policy adopted	
2	National Capacity Self Assessment policy adopted	
3	Green Procurement policy adopted	
4	Integrated Biodiversity Management Information System (BMIS) operational	
5	Biodiversity Protected Area Network better managed	
6	Biodiversity Protected Area Network expanded	
7	Key species protected throughout their range	
8	Point and diffuse sources of pollution (solid, liquid and gaseous) reduced	
9	"Institutional" legal, policy and advocacy framework for public participation in access and benefit-sharing measures improved	

	إقرار سياسة تقييم البيئة الاستراتيجي	1
	إقرار سياسة التقييم الذاتي للقدرات الوطنية	2
	إقرار سياسة التخضير	3
	تشغيل مركز المعلومات المتكامل للتنوع البيولوجي	4
	تفعيل إدارة شبكة المناطق المحمية	5
	توسيع شبكة المناطق المحمية	6
	حماية الأنواع البارزة ضمن نطاق توأجدها الطبيعي	7
	الحد من مصادر التلوث (الصلب، السائل، والغازي)	8
	النهوض بالإطار الدستوري والقانوني، والتشريعي لتفعيل مشاركة الجمهور والوصول للمنافع وتقاسمها بصورة عادلة	9

Prioritization of Programs (Methodology)

1 Strategic Environmental Assessment policy adopted

1.1 Policy to require Strategic Environmental Assessment as a tool in local and national sector and cross-sector development planning adopted.

2 National Capacity Self Assessment policy adopted

2.1 Policy to require National Capacity self assessment as a tool to improve delivery of international environmental conventions adopted.

3 Green Procurement policy adopted

3.1 Policy to require Green Procurement in the State and Public Sector adopted.

إقرار سياسة تقييم البيئة الاستراتيجي 1

1.1 إقرار سياسة تشترط تبني التقييم البيئي الاستراتيجي كأداة في خطط التنمية المحلية والوطنية للقطاعات وفيما بين القطاعات.

إقرار سياسة التقييم الذاتي للقدرات الوطنية 2

2.1 إقرار سياسة تشترط تبني التقييم الذاتي للقدرات الوطنية كأداة للنهوض بتنفيذ الإتفاقيات البيئية الدولية

إقرار سياسة التخضير 3

3.1 إقرار سياسة التخضير في الدولة والقطاع العام

Prioritization of Programs (Methodology)

4 Integrated Biodiversity Management Information System (BMIS) operational

4.1 Integrated Biodiversity Management Information System (BMIS) Operational

5 Biodiversity Protected Area Network better managed

5.1 Hawar Islands Management Authority Operational

5.2 Ras Sanad Management Authority Operational

5.3 Mashtan Management Authority Operational

تشغيل نظام معلومات إدارة التنوع الأحيائي المدمج

4

تشغيل مركز المعلومات المتكامل للتنوع البيولوجي

4.1

تحسين إدارة شبكة المناطق المحمية المعلنة

5

تفعيل الهيئة الإدارية لجزيرة حوار

5.1

تفعيل الهيئة الإدارية لراس سند

5.2

تفعيل الهيئة الإدارية لمشتان

5.3

Prioritization of Programs (Methodology)

6	Biodiversity Protected Area Network expanded	
6.1	Fasht Abolthama Management Authority Operational	
6.2	Representative “Wadih” Biodiversity Management Operational	
6.3	Representative “Spring” Biodiversity Management Operational	

	توسيع شبكة المناطق المحمية المعلنة	6
	تفعيل الهيئة الإدارية لفشت أبولثامة	6.1
	تفعيل الهيئة الإدارية لمنطقة ممثلة عن بيئة (الوديان)	6.2
	تفعيل الهيئة الإدارية لمنطقة ممثلة عن بيئة (العيون الطبيعية)	6.3

Prioritization of Programs (Methodology)

7	Key species protected throughout their range	
7.1	Dugong Management Plan Operational	
7.2	National list (Threatened and endemic species inventory developed)	
7.3	Gene bank developed	
8	Point and diffuse sources of pollution (solid, liquid and gaseous) reduced	
8.1	None proposed. Addressed on an areas/species specific basis under other Projects	

7	حماية الأحياء الرئيسية ضمن نطاق تواجدها	
7.1	تنفيذ خطة إدارة بقر البحر (بقر الصيد)	
7.2	إعداد قائمة جرد وطنية للأنواع المستوطنة والمهددة بالإنقراض	
7.3	إنشاء بنك للجينات	
8	الإقلال من مصادر التلوث المركزية واللامركزية (الصلب، السائل، والغازي)	
8.1	غير مقترح. يدرج في برامج أخرى على اسس مناطق/ أحياء محددة	

Prioritization of Programs (Methodology)

9	“Institutional” legal, policy and advocacy framework for public participation in access and benefit-sharing measures improved	
9.1	National legal framework supporting biodiversity mainstreaming strengthened	
9.2	International mechanisms for supporting biodiversity mainstreaming adopted into national legislation	
9.3	Environmental Trust Fund operations, capacity and transparency enhanced	
9.4	Compensation framework within EIA strengthened	
9.5	Public access to BMIS ensured	
9.6	Hawar Resort delivers a national example of environmental good practice in the sustainable tourism sector	
9.7	International cooperation supports management of transboundary issues	

9	النهوض بالإطار الدستوري والقانوني والتشريعي لتفعيل مشاركة الجمهور والوصول للمنافع وتقاسمها بصورة عادلة	
9.1	تدعيم اطار قانوني وطني لإدماج صون التنوع البيولوجي في القطاعات	
9.2	إدراج الآليات الدولية الداعمة لإدماج صون التنوع البيولوجي في التشريعات الوطنية	
9.3	تفعيل صندوق البيئة وتحسين القدرات والشفافية في القضايا المالية	
9.4	تدعيم مبدأ التعويض البيئي في دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي	
9.5	ضمان إمكانية وصول الجمهور لمركز المعلومات المتكامل للتنوع البيولوجي	
9.6	منتجع حوار يعطي مثال وطني للممارسة البيئية الجيدة في مجال السياحة المستدامة	
9.7	تعاون دولي يدعم إدارة القضايا عبر الحدود	

Programs Shortlist

1

Management Framework for Bahrain Biodiversity

2

Public Communications for Participation in Bahrain Biodiversity Conservation

3

Strategic Environmental Assessment

4

Biodiversity Protected Areas (Hawar Islands, Mashtan & Ras-Sanad)

5

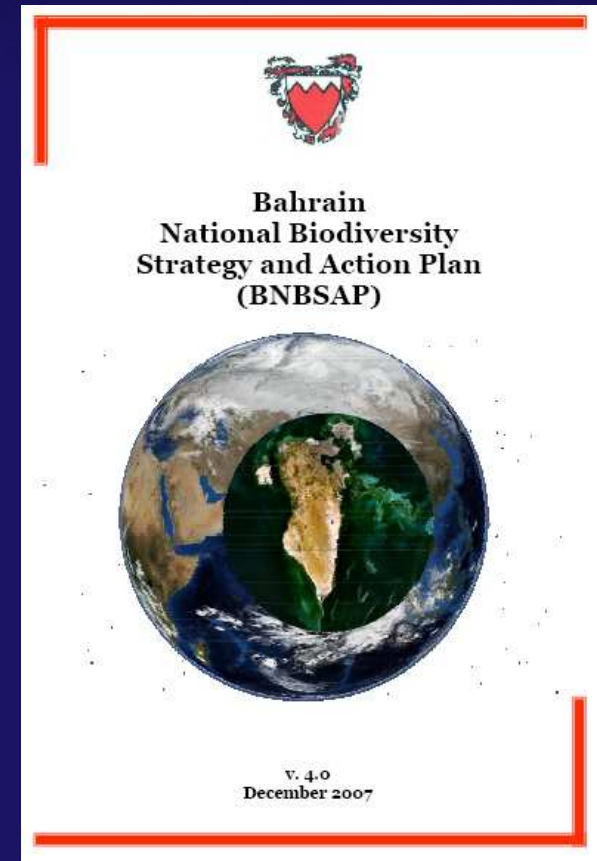
Environmental Trust Fund

6

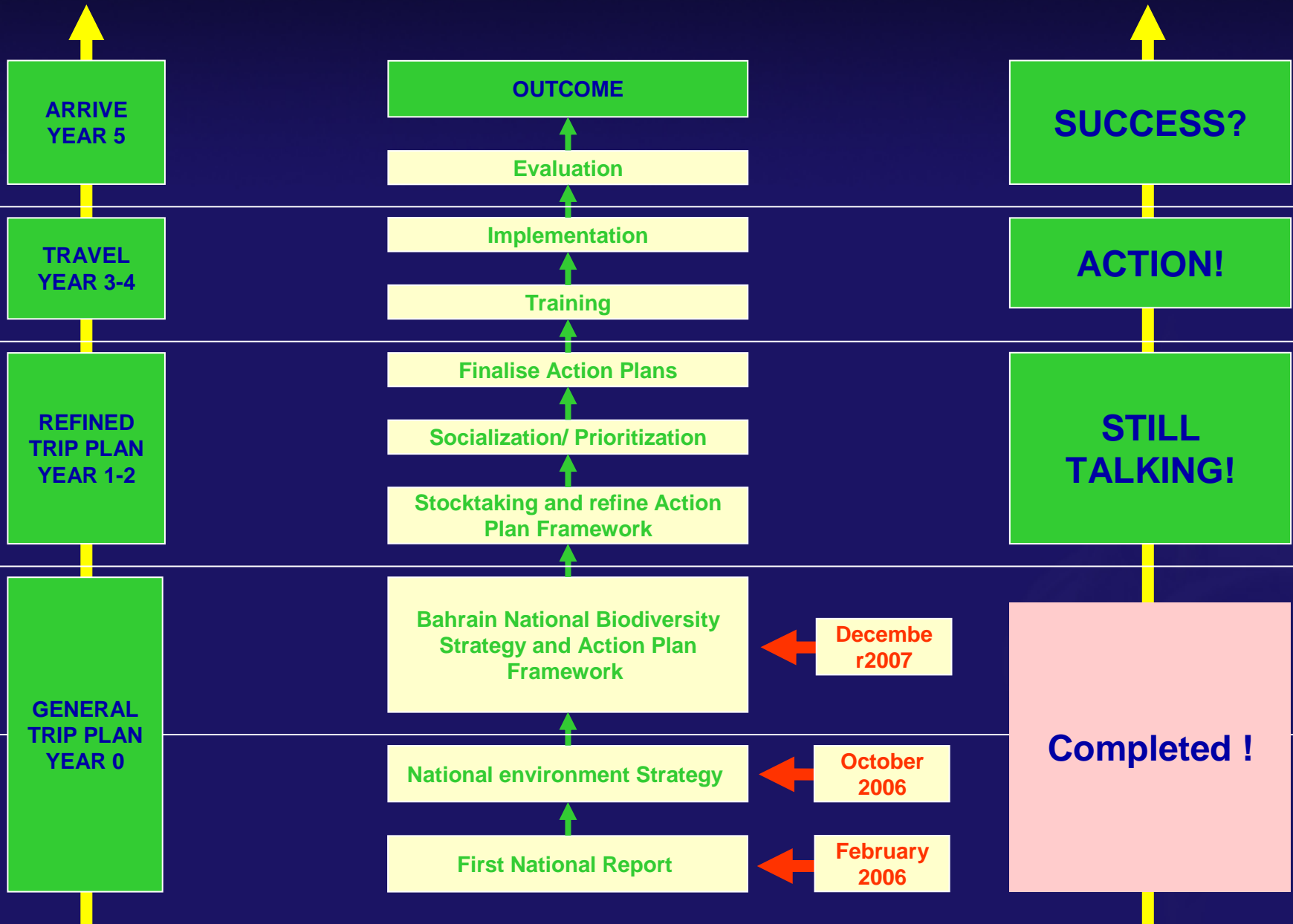
Environmental Compensation Framework

NBSAP Layout

Section-1	→	Introduction
Section-2	→	Background
Section-3	→	NBSAP Methodology
Section-4	→	Geography and Economy of Bahrain
Section-5	→	State of Biodiversity (gap analysis)
Section-6	→	Biodiversity Policies (gap analysis)
Section-7	→	Institutional Arrangements
Section-8	→	Management Responses
Section-9	→	Measures and Programs
Section 10-15	→	Road Map and Work Plan



NBSAP: The Way Forward



Mainstreaming of Biodiversity-Key Tools

- (1) National Strategic Planning (endorsed in 2008)
- (2) Sectoral Planning/Decision Making Processes
- (3) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- (4) Environmental and Sectoral Legislation/Regulations
- (5) Multilateral Agreements
Implementing Programs
(e.g. Climate Change)
- (6) National Environmental
Strategy (NES)



Mainstreaming of Biodiversity-Key Tools

<p>Outcome</p> <p>NES theme (biodiversity linked)</p>	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	Outcome 6
	Biodiversity Management Information System	Biodiversity Protected Area Network better managed	Biodiversity Protected Area Network expanded	Key species protected throughout their range	Point and diffuse sources of pollution (solid, liquid and gaseous) reduced	"Institutional" legal, policy and advocacy framework for public participation improved
Institutional/ legislative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land use agriculture	✓	✓	Protected areas for Agriculture?	Species friendly agriculture?	✓	✓
Land use other	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Marine and coastal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tourism	Tourism friendly information?	✓	✓	Species friendly tourism?	✓	Tourism sector represented?
Waste management	✓	✓	Any "at risk" hot spots?	Any "at risk" species range hot spots?	✓	✓

Mainstreaming of Biodiversity-Urbanization

(1) Urbanization (Land Reclamation)

1.a National Strategic Planning

1.b EIA (mandatory)

1.c Legislation/Regulations (e.g. dredging and reclamation permission)

1.d Restoration (e.g. depth of dredging, reef balls & constructed beaches)

1.e Compensation (social, economic & environmental)



Mainstreaming of Biodiversity-Industry

(2) Industry

2.a National Strategic Planning (zoning of industrial areas)

2.b Sectoral Planning (e.g. sewage sector)

2.b EIA (mandatory)

2.c Legislation/Regulations (e.g. industrial permission & environmental standards)

2.d Restoration (e.g. sewage outfalls, sandwashing plants, aquaculture & greening)

2.e Sustainable Design (e.g. STP recycling & sandwashing plants)

2.f Continuous Monitoring (e.g. wastewater discharges)



Mainstreaming of Biodiversity-Agriculture

(3) Agriculture

3.a National Strategic Planning (zoning of cultivated areas)

3.b Legislation/Regulations (e.g. protection of green belt, protection of palms, pesticides & importing of plants/animals)

3.c Dripping Irrigation (e.g. depth of dredging, reef balls & constructed beaches)

3.d Use of STP

3.e Awareness (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, rationale water consumption)



Mainstreaming of Biodiversity-Cases

(4) Fisheries

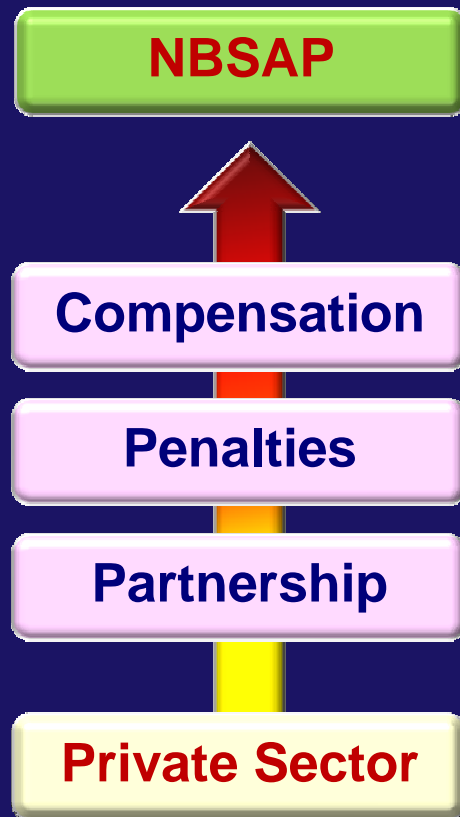
- 4.a Legislation/Regulations (e.g. seasonal ban of shrimping, ban of hunting mammals and turtles & destructive fishing tools)
- 4.b Protection of traditional methods (e.g. hadrah & gargoor)
- 4.c Size of fishing fleet (restriction on fishing licences)
- 4.d Aquaculture (breeding & release of commercial species)
- 4.e Awareness (e.g. turtles)



NBSAP Implementation Obstacles

1

Limited Financial Resources



2

Limited Human Resources





Thank you