

Workshops for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

## Module 5

Ensuring Inclusive Societal Engagement in the Development, Implementation and Updating of NBSAPs

CBD Secretariat  
July 2011



# Results of Review of NBSAPs:

- **Stakeholders** involved in NBSAP preparation.....  
..... but not enough to ensure ownership & mainstreaming, indigenous communities, women, and industry largely missing
- Trend towards **political ownership at a higher level**
- **Uneven focus on three CBD objectives**
- **Goals & targets ....**  
..... but few quantitative, time-bound, measurable or responding to 2010 Target
- **Ecosystem approach** is largely absent, **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)** only in very few recent NBSAPs
- **Action plans included ....**  
..... but often focussed on projects rather than fundamentals of policy or institutional change needed, few specify funding
- **Communication plans** lacking or only mentioned as “add-on”

# Why is Public Participation Important?

- Linking planning and implementation
- Accessing a full range of knowledge and information
- Raising awareness and building consensus
- Maximizing policy coherence and efficiency



# COP Guidance on Public Participation

## Decision IX/8 - NBSAPs

calls on Parties to “**engage indigenous and local communities, and all relevant sectors and stakeholders**” in biodiversity planning and implementation and lists several possible activities to do so.

## Decision X/2-3 – Strategic Plan

“Enable participation at all levels to foster the full and effective contributions of **women, indigenous and local communities, civil-society organizations, the private sector and stakeholders from all other sectors** in the full implementation of the objectives of the Convention and the Strategic Plan”

**Additional COP X decisions** also emphasize the importance of public participation in the biodiversity policy process

- Business engagement (X/21)
- Sub-national governments, cities and other local authorities (X/22)
- Indigenous and local communities (X/40)

# Who Should Participate in Biodiversity Planning?

- Government ministries
- Scientific community
- NGOs
- Private sector (sectoral actors)
- Indigenous and local communities
- Women



# How to Identify Participants?

*Who has an interest, stake, or right in this issue?*

- Has **customary or statutory rights** to biodiversity, and/or
- Is **affected by trends** in biodiversity and NBSAP outcomes, and/or
- **Has an impact** on biodiversity, and/or
- Has **experience, knowledge** and/or expertise, and/or
- Has direct legal or administrative **responsibility**



*Ecosystem Services Approach to Identifying Stakeholders*

For any ecosystem service:

- a) What are the status and trends of this ecosystem service?
- b) Who (i.e. which societal actors) is contributing to these status and trends?
- c) Who is impacted by these status and trends? Or Who depends on this ecosystem service?
- d) What needs to be done to change the status and trends of this ecosystem service?
- e) Who can contribute to making this change occur?
- f) Who will be affected (positively / negatively) by this change?



# Unique Status of ILCs in the Convention

- Enshrined in the preamble and the key provisions of the Convention.

ILCs often depend on biodiversity for their livelihoods and cultural integrity,

Have pre-existing customary and/or statutory rights of access and use, (increasingly referred to as “rights holders”)

Knowledges and practices are important sources of know-how for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use,

- CBD holds to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



# Good Practice: Examples

## Estado do Acre, Brasil

- Ecological-Economic Zoning Program – consensus building instrument notable for its inclusion of diverse societal groups
  - Territorial Management Map establishing land use zones

## Grenada

- Forest Policy 1999, process culminated in new Vision for Grenada; s forests new departmental strategic plan and redefined mission.

## India

- 50,000 people involved in Indian NBSAP process
  - 70 State, bioregional, & local BSAPs

## France

- Environment round-table initiated by President. Thematic working groups proposed concrete action, public consultations and regional meetings
  - 268 environmental commitments adopted as law, NBSAP composed of 10 sectoral biodiversity action plans.



DON'T THINK YOU HAVE NOTHING IMPORTANT TO SAY - FILL IN YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE AND MAIL IT!





# Where to begin?

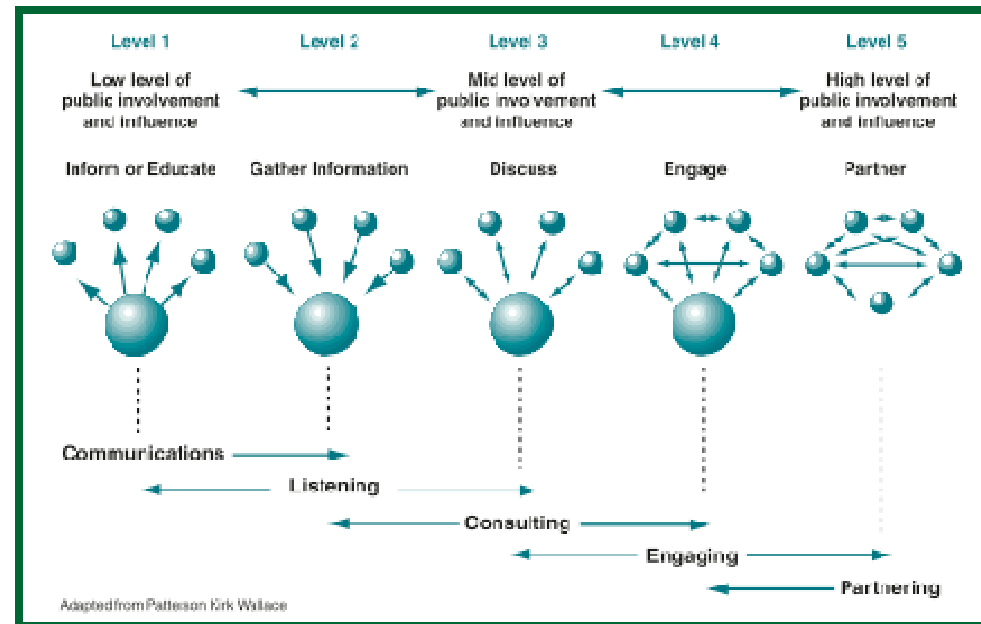
- **Pre-existing processes *that work well***

- **Steering Committee**

- A preliminary list of societal groups to involve
  - An idea of the relationship between, and the roles of the steering committee and the broader set(s) of participants
  - A plan of the techniques and formats that will be used to engage participants, and to maintain their interest and engagement throughout the longer NSBAP process
  - An idea of how participants' inputs will be managed and kept track of
  - A time line
  - A budget

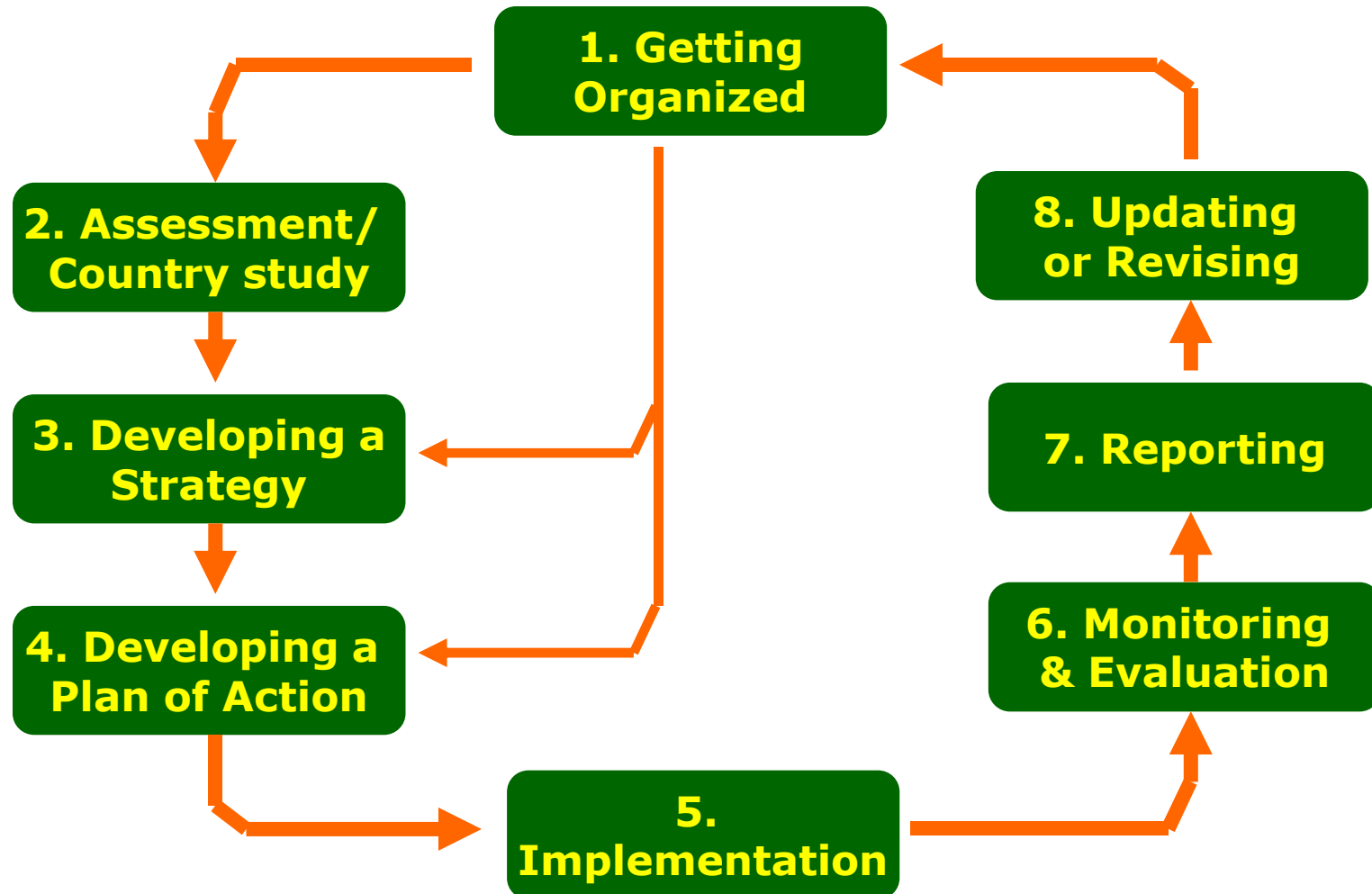
# Spectrum of Participation

- There can be various degrees of stakeholder involvement



- The most effective processes:
  - ✓ Start from the earliest stages of planning
  - ✓ Involve stakeholders in the identification of problems, the definition of a vision, and the setting of objectives
  - ✓ Make use of stakeholder input

# Where to insert stakeholder participation?





[www.cbd.int/sp/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp/sp)  
[www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)