

Synergistic Implementation of Biodiversity-related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) through NBSAPs

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MEAs and NBSAPs

- Review/revision of NBSAPs offers a unique opportunity for countries to consolidate biodiversity-related issues across all international/national obligations and among various policy sectors.
- NBSAPs can be considered as an umbrella framework for supporting implementation of all biodiversity-related MEAs by identifying commonalities and synergistic programmes/actions

NBSAPs can help synergies between biodiversity related conventions...

COP 10, Decision X/II Art.3(f)

Support the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments to promote the implementation of the Strategic Plan and mainstreaming of biodiversity at the national level, taking into account synergies among the biodiversity-related conventions in a manner consistent with their respective mandates;

...and vice versa

COP 10, Decision X/II Art.3(g)

Promote the generation and use of scientific information, develop methodologies and initiatives to monitor status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services, share data, develop indicators and measures, and undertake regular and timely assessments, ... in order to strengthen the science policy interface, thereby enhancing the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

→ some of these information are already available in other biodiversity-related MEAs

Obstacles to NBSAP implementation (from UNU-IAS study)

- Better functioning of coordination structures to oversee implementation
 - Placing biodiversity in a broader development policy context is still a challenge
 - Very few NBSAPs include measures to implement other global biodiversity related conventions
 - Vertical/horizontal cooperation necessary

What are biodiversity-related MEAs?



- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)
- World Heritage Convention (WHC)
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)

Cooperation through the Biodiversity Liaison Group
(which also includes UNFCCC, UNCCD)

Aichi Targets are relevant to all biodiversity-related MEAs

...in particular, Strategic Goal B (Reducing direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use)

- **Species:** CMS, CITES, Ramsar, ITPGRFA
- **Ecosystem:** CMS, Ramsar, WHC
- **Services:** CITES, ITPGRFA, Ramsar, WHC
- **Sustainable use:** CITES, ITPGRFA, Ramsar
- **Economics (incentives):** CITES, ITPGRFA, WHC

...and some others

Work by biodiversity-related MEAs

COP 10, Decision X/II Art.3(f)

Parties and other Governments at the forthcoming meetings of the decision-making bodies of the other biodiversity-related conventions ... to consider appropriate contributions to the collaborative implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets;

Work by biodiversity-related MEAs

CITES COP-15 Decision 15.10

The Standing Committee shall review the adopted post-2010 biodiversity targets and, if necessary, make adjustments to the *CITES Strategic Vision: 2008-2013* as appropriate.

Work by biodiversity-related MEAs

- CMS and CITES are drafting guidance on NBSAPs for effective integration of their programmes in NBSAP measures
 - CITES: Draft Guide available at <http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2011.shtml> (Notification to Parties No. 2011/026)
 - CMS: Draft being revised internally
- Ramsar COP will incorporate CBD COP-10 outcomes in its deliberations

What can you do to start with?

- Identify which MEAs your country is Party to
 - Note upcoming CMS, CITES, Ramsar COPs
- Liaise with NFPs of other MEAs to discuss areas of collaboration along the Aichi Targets
- Identify possible linkages with specific programmes/cross-cutting issues (e.g., Ramsar and inland waters, CITES and trade)