

**Developing Sub-national or Local BSAP-  
to Deliver Actions and Outcomes at  
Local Levels to Implement NBSAP and  
Achieve Global/National Targets**

Second Regional Workshop for S/E/SE Asia  
on Updating NBSAP

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CBD Secretariat

# Why develop local BSAP

- Threats to biodiversity/human well-being felt locally.
- Increasing urbanization (and associated changes in consumption patterns) posing particular threats/increasing pressures on biodiversity within cities and beyond.
- Modern agricultural activities are putting more pressures on ecosystems and biodiversity in rural areas.
- Local challenges in addressing these threats and pressures are particularly big, such as low level of awareness, weak capacities, lack of investment and integration, therefore they need planning and support.

# Status of Development of Local BSAP

From 4NRs, 61% of CBD Parties indicated that governments of levels had developed/adopted local BSAPs, particularly

- India
- Mexico
- UK
- Brazil
- China
- Japan
- Canada

# Relevant Developments at CBD Level

- A number of meetings/summits on local actions for biodiversity organized since COP 8 in 2008, calling cities and local governments to join actions for biodiversity
- COP and other related meetings (Article 8 (j)) call for participation of ILCs in the implementation of CBD at various levels.
- An action plan of sub-national governments, cities and other local authorities for biodiversity for 2011-2020 adopted at COP 10.
- City Biodiversity Index developed.
- City and Biodiversity Outlook being developed and to be launched at COP 11 in India.

# Approaches to Develop Local BSAP

- Approaches vary from country to country, and scales covered by local BSAP could be province/state, city or county.
- Local BSAPs developed as follow-up to implement NBSAP at various levels.
- Local BSAPs developed as part of process of NBSAP for consistency of national and local actions.
- Development of local BSAPs required in relevant laws/regulations, but local governments could choose own ways and means to address local issues.
- Local BSAPs developed and implemented in decentralized way, but monitoring and reporting integrated in one system.

# Possible Elements of Local BSAPs

## **Local BSAPs are expected to:**

- Address particular threats/pressures/drivers of loss of biodiversity at local level, but look beyond local levels as threats/pressures/drivers do not have political boundaries.
- Translate global and national targets into local targets and actions, and align with goals, targets, strategies and actions contained in NBSAP to ensure local contributions as well as federal/national support for local actions.
- Highlight contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services to local well-being and make the case for the need to protect them at local levels.
- Include strategies, measures, actions and priorities that take into account local circumstances and capacities.
- Include communication/funding /capacity building strategies and participation/engagement and monitoring mechanisms.
- Serve as an effective instrument to mainstream biodiversity into relevant local policies/plans/programmes.
- Serve as a tool for awareness raising for local actions for biodiversity .

# Key Points to Remember

- Developing local BSAP is not just writing a plan, more importantly a process of raising awareness, mobilizing public support and participation;
- It is important to engage relevant stakeholders particularly ILCs in both planning and implementation.
- It is important to work together with neighboring provinces/states and cities to address issues beyond jurisdictions.
- Think globally and nationally and act locally.
- Local targets need to be specific, realistic and measurable, and local plans do not need to be long-term, but need to address local priority issues with specific measures/actions/priorities proposed and funding/participatory mechanisms identified.
- No need to include a long list of projects but some projects with specific expected outcomes could be included with actors, time frames and possible funding sources clearly identified.
- Important to use local BSAPs as a tool for mainstreaming biodiversity into all relevant sectors and local policies/plans/programmes, as actions from all actors impacting on biodiversity are crucial for implementation and success.

# Thank you

Secretariat of the Convention

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