



REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR CMS NON-PARTIES OF SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

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CMS & NBSAPs

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**CMS and the National
Biodiversity Strategies &
Action Plans of the CBD
(NBSAPs)**



The NBSAP is a **process** adapted by CBD through which countries can **plan** their strategies how to approach threats on biodiversity

Main instrument to implement CBD at the national and global level

Relevant to CMS and MEAs, which contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets

- The NBSAP is an **active process**, which is periodically revised and updated with new information and knowledge
- The **NBSAP** can serve to facilitate a more coherent and effective implementation of conventions related to biological diversity
- CBD decision X/5 invites Parties to involve NFPs **of all other agreements related to** biological diversity Conventions
- Related to biodiversity are CMS, CITES and the Ramsar Convention

The NBSAP can also be conceived as a set of elements

- Laws and administrative procedures
- Scientific research agendas
- Programmes and projects
- CEPA
- Communication fora among ministries
- Involves the entire society

The 2nd generation of the NBSAP needs to be a planning process, NOT a document

This planning process also coinvolves other conventions and MEAs (CMS)



CMS & CBD

- While CBD consists of 194 Parties, CMS has 122 Parties - all also Parties to CBD
- All of the CMS Parties have a double obligation: conserve and sustainably utilize MS as well as biodiversity in general

This underlines the need for a coherent approach to the implementation of the two Conventions

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CMS and NBSAPs

- CMS drafted in 2013 guidelines on NBSAPs for the conservation of MS to integrate them in CBD's NBSAP measures, including
 - A review on what the CMS Family has already in place
 - National implications, required strategies and actions
 - Review of existing NBSAPs to identify whether and how species conservation can be linked to relevant protected areas, habitats, institutional, legal and policy requirements

CMS and CBD

- **Guidelines on the integration of migratory species in the review and update of NBSAPs**
- **Some measures that NFPs of CMS and its instruments can take are reflected in the 2nd NBSAP revision process**

What does an NBSAP encompass?

Action plans

A plan to improve the policy on biodiversity

A plan to incorporate biodiversity in more representable sectors

A plan to integrate economic values of ecosystem services

A plan to adjust to climate change and its adaptation

A plan for threats and restoration

What to do to be effective?

Establish contact and collaboration between the NFPs of CBD and CMS as well as other MEAs

Get familiar with decisions, work programmes, objectives, etc. of CBD and their links to CMS

Create a separate CMS planning process to identify and integrate CMS priorities in the NBSAP process

Promote the coherent integration of MS in the NBSAPs of Range States

Explore the value of MS and the possibility to create incentives for conservation and sustainable use (Aichi 2)

- Provide basic information to the NBSAP process on MS to which the country is a Range State
- Encourage more monitoring and research of MS (Aichi 19)
- Promote the establishment of protected area networks beneficial to MS (Aichi 11)
- Promote outreach and communication related to MS (Aichi 1)
- Promote the preservation of local communities' and of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge, innovations and practices related to MS (Aichi 18)

Biodiversity Indicators

- **An indicator can be defined as *"a measure based on verifiable data that conveys information beyond itself."***
- **The indicators are subordinate to their purpose; their development or selection should begin with the identification of the problem**

Biodiversity Indicators

The general term "biodiversity indicators" (CBD) goes beyond direct the measurement of biodiversity itself, eg.

- populations of endangered migratory species
- the extent of ecosystems of wetlands
- primary production values of an ecosystem ...

It involves actions to ensure the conservation of

- biodiversity and the sustainable use
- creation of protected areas and regulations regarding capture of resident and migratory species
- pressures or threats to biodiversity such as habitat loss.

National Implementation

- Parties meet to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:
- By revising & updating the NBSAPs in line with the Strat Plans of CBD and CMS
- By developing national targets using the Strat Plan and its Aichi Targets

The national targets take in consideration:

- Priorities and national capacities, adopting the updated NBSAP as political instrument
- Monitoring and revision of the implementation of the NBSAP and the national targets

Using indicators

Please provide examples in your country

Questionnaire

- Do the institutions of your country have sufficient expertise and resources available to create the current indicator and the one for the immediate future?
- Is there a clear institutional responsibility regarding the development of and continuous information on the indicator?
- Should systems or arrangements for collecting and monitoring data be strengthened?

The relationship between man and the environment have always posed a series of problems, which solutions were and are a good example of creativity and the bargaining power of humans.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION