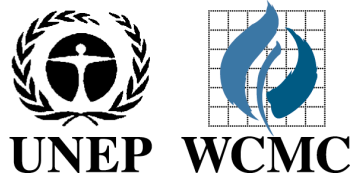


CBD and NBSAPs, how they are building pressure for better National data

Proteus annual meeting, Stavanger 15th June

Jon Hutton



Both high level assessments and EIAs commonly use...

- Protected areas
- Globally available conservation prioritisations, e.g.
 - Key Biodiversity Areas
 - Hotspots
 - WWF Ecoregions

Many national conservation priorities differ from these

Nationally identified conservation priorities may differ from global priorities because they:

- involve different stakeholders
- are based on different criteria
- include different or more detailed data

There are three main drivers for national priority-setting

1. National land-use planning
2. Conservation groups
(national/international)
3. Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Aichi targets
 - Ecological gap analyses
 - **National reports and NBSAPs**

What are NBSAPs?

- National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the key planning instruments at national level for biodiversity and 1 of 2 mandatory requirements.
- Article 6 requires countries that are party to the CBD to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including how to integrate conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral activities.
- More than 170 countries have developed some sort of NBSAP, but many do not include mapping.

CBD COP 10...

- At the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 10), held in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, a new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted, containing a vision, a mission and 20 Aich Biodiversity Targets for 2015/2020.
- Target 17 reads: By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan.

Current Status...

- After COP 10, many country parties to the CBD have started the process of updating or reviewing their NBSAPs in order to align them with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
- In developing countries, this work is eligible for financial support by the GEF.
- With support by the government of Japan and other donors, the Secretariat of the CBD organises regional and sub-regional workshops on capacity-building for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through NBSAPs.

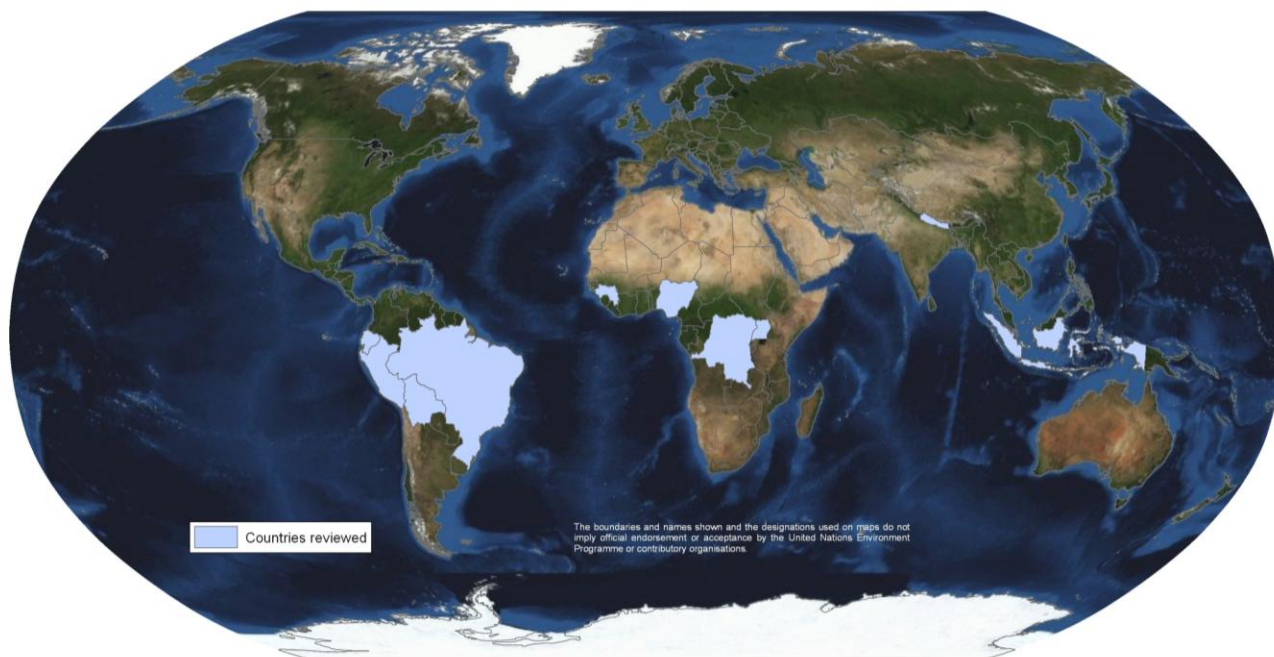
NBSAP Guidance

- CBD Secretariat, UNU & UNEP prepared NBSAP training modules
- The training materials cover:
 - ✓ Methodology & Stakeholder Engagement
 - ✓ National Targets (but not indicators or mapping)
 - ✓ Mainstreaming
 - ✓ Financing
 - ✓ Communications

National level spatial data

- Some spatial information already exist, derived in various ways with little standardization.
- We want to see more countries with explicit spatial prioritisation according to standardized methodologies– and associated data/maps

We have conducted a pilot exercise to review priorities and data in 10 countries



Bolivia	Brazil	DRC	Guinea	Ecuador
Indonesia	Nepal	Nigeria	Peru	Uganda

Findings: Prioritisation

23 prioritisation data sets for 9 countries

- 8 countries had national data sets:
 - Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador (4), Peru (5), DRC, Uganda, Indonesia, Nepal
- 4 countries had sub-national data sets
 - Brazil, Bolivia (2), Peru (2), Indonesia
- 1 country only via regional datasets:
 - Guinea
- 1 country has no official prioritisation data sets
 - Nigeria (except IBAs)

There is big variation across the datasets

Institutional participation

- Government, NGOs, academia

Techniques used

- Specific prioritisation software (e.g. Marxan)
- Other spatial modelling
- Expert opinion

Criteria for prioritisation

- Biodiversity richness, rarity, irreplaceability, representativeness; species presence
- Level of threat to areas
- Importance of ecosystem services

Availability

- Freely available for download/Unavailable /Unclear

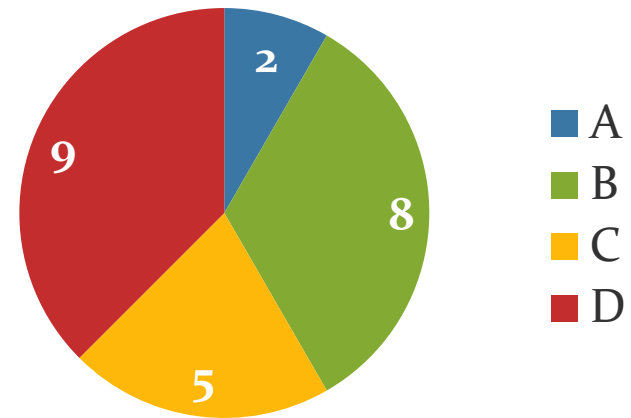
Findings: Level of government acceptance

A- Accepted by government (part of legislation/planning)

B - Some government ownership (e.g. within a single ministry)

C - Wide consultation (including gov't participation); degree of government ownership unclear

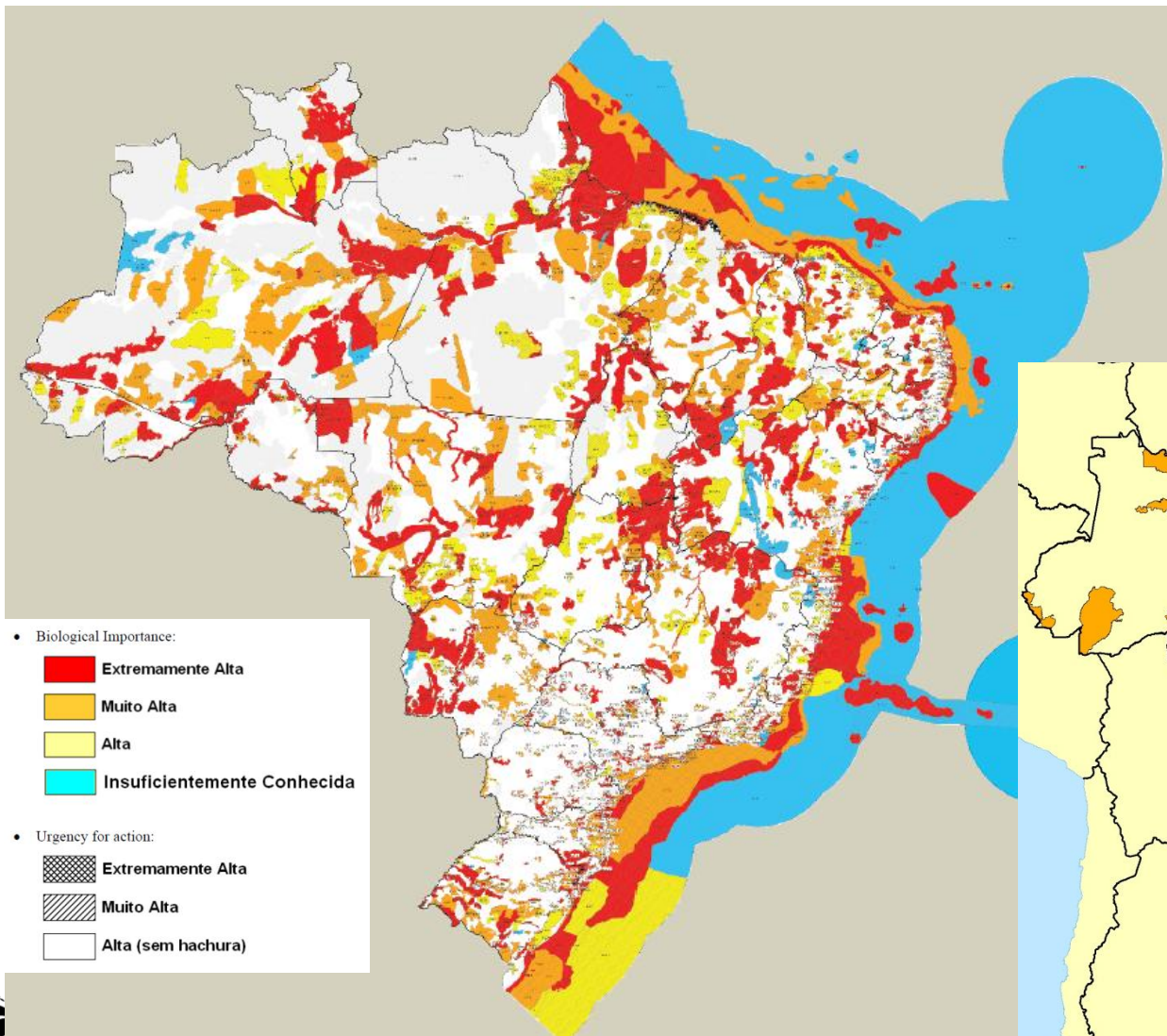
D – Degree of government acceptance unknown



Priority Conservation Areas and government acceptance				
COUNTRY	A	B	C	D
Bolivia	-	1	-	2
Brazil	1	1	-	-
Ecuador	1	1	1	1
Peru	-	4	1	2
DRC	-	-	1	-
Guinea	-	-	-	2
Nigeria	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	1	1	-
Indonesia	-	-	1	1
Nepal	-	-	-	1

Brazil National conservation priorities

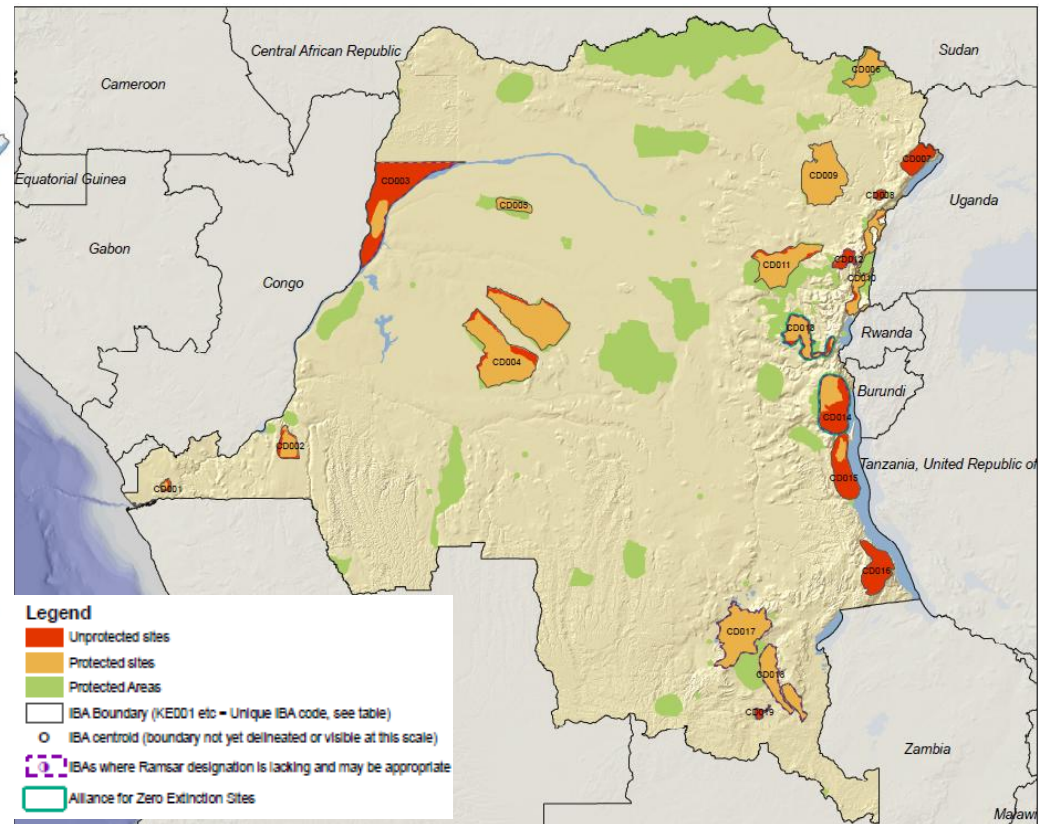
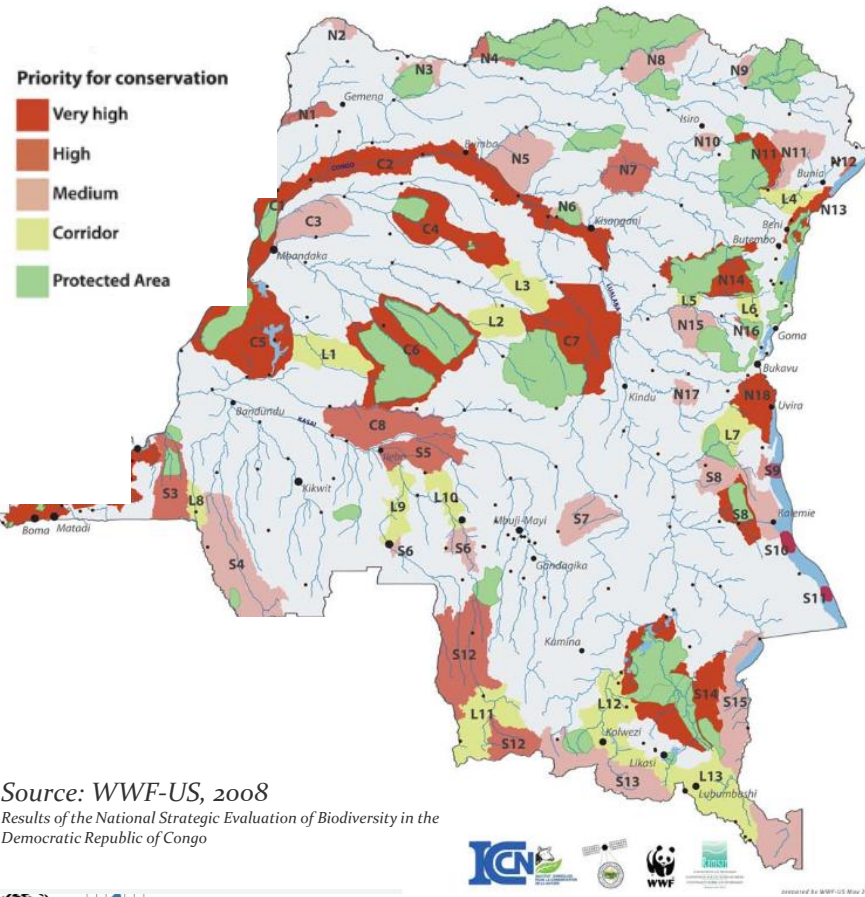
Brazilian legislation requires identification of priority areas for conservation and their periodic update (at least every 10 years)



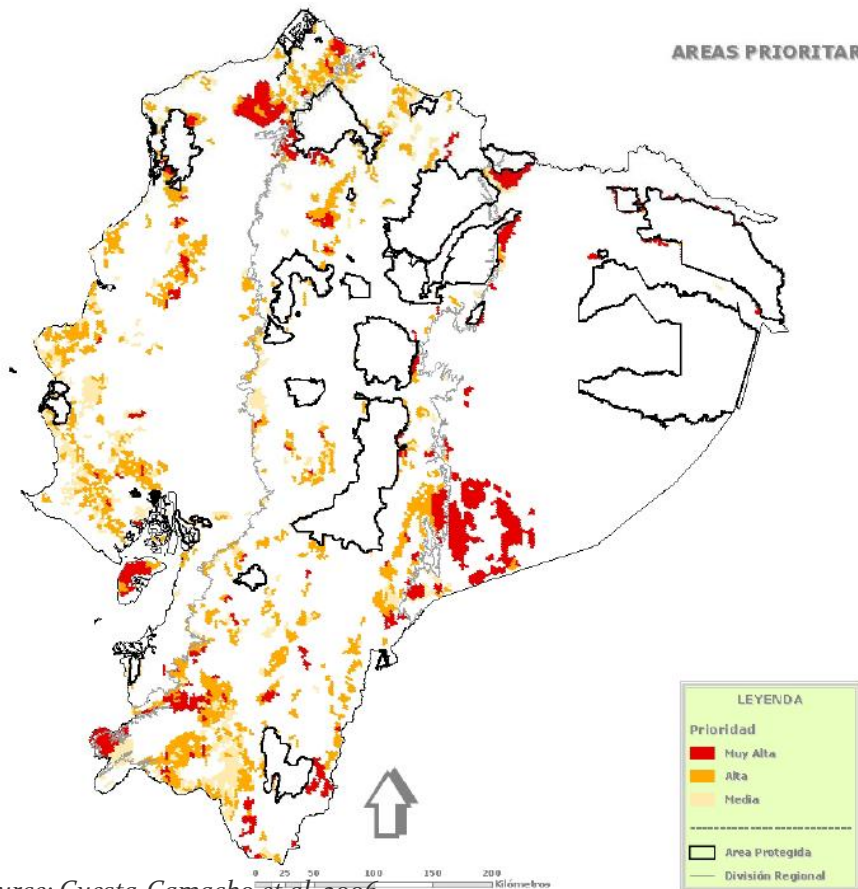
DRC National conservation priorities

Wide consultation, but level of government ownership is unclear

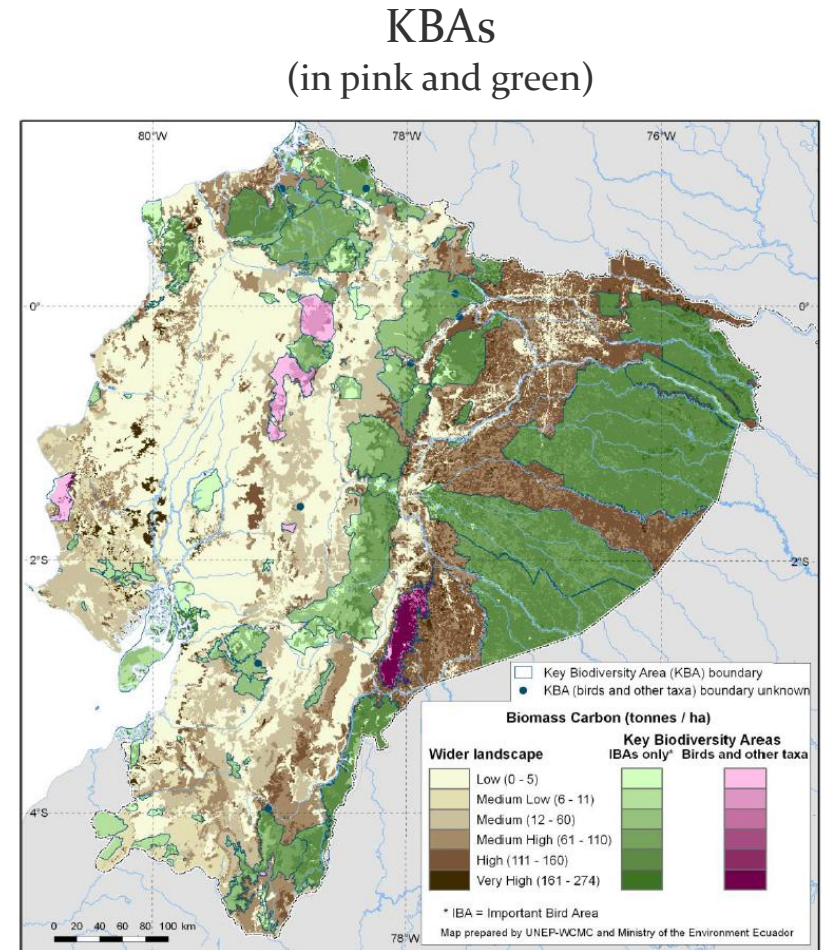
Internationally used data (PAs & KBAs)



Ecuador Conservation Priority Areas



Source: Cuesta-Camacho *et al*, 2006
 Identificación de Vacíos y Prioridades de Conservación para la
 Biodiversidad Terrestre en el Ecuador Continental, Quito,
 Ecuador



Source: Bertzky *et al*, 2010
 Carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem services: Exploring co-benefits. Ecuador. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.

A National Data Portal is on its way!


United Nations Environment Programme
World Conservation Monitoring Centre
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- Analysis and reports
- Specialist online tools
- Our commitment to partners
- How can we help you?



CITES Trade Dashboards
Interactive and dynamic views of trade data

LINKS

- Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
- UNEP-WCMC Species Database
- Protected Planet
- Ocean Data Viewer
- Proteus Partnership
- IBAT
- TEEB
- Carbon, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

More Quick Links

With our partners worldwide we source, collate and verify information on biodiversity and ecosystems which we then synthesise and analyse to create knowledge fit for global decision making

POLICIES



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Recent News:



The True Value of Nature

2/6/2011

The Secretary of State for the Environment, Caroline Spelman, today launched the findings of the UK National Ecosystem Assessment (UK NEA). The UK NEA, which analyses the UK's natural environment in terms of the benefits it provides to society and the economy, is the first of its kind at a fully national scale. A panel of experts involved in the process answered questions on technical aspects of the assessment and how these findings will be implemented into policy decisions. The Synthesis of the Key Findings along

with the Technical Report, which forms the evidence base, can be downloaded from the [UK NEA website](#).

ABOUT US

The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme, the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organization, and [WCMC \(UK\)](#), a UK-based charity.

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WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY - 05 JUNE

