



ANNEX 5.1

CBD NBSAP Training Package Version 2.1, Box 4

Indicative Outline of an NBSAP

I. INTRODUCTION

A concise account of the necessary background, setting the scene for updated NBSAP and providing the rationale for the strategy and actions therein. Where necessary, may be complemented by in-depth studies annexed to the main NBSAP

1. Values of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the country and their contribution to Human well-being - Importance of biodiversity for the country. Highlight contribution to human well-being, socio-economic development, including poverty reduction. Include analysis of economic and other values.

2. Causes and consequences of biodiversity loss - Main threats to biodiversity (and ecosystems) and their underlying causes. Impacts of threats on biodiversity and ecosystems and socio-economic implications of the impacts. Describe the impacts of declining biodiversity and ecosystems on human well-being, livelihoods, poverty reduction etc. Link the threats (direct drivers) with the underlying causes (indirect drivers) and relate these to the relevant economic sectors

3. Constitutional, legal and institutional framework - Overview of the biodiversity policy and planning framework and relevant broader policy and planning processes (national development plans; poverty reduction strategies; climate change adaptation plans etc). Include an outline of any relevant constitutional, legal and institutional elements.

4. Lessons learned from the earlier NBSAP(s) and the process of developing the updated NBSAP. - A brief account of progress in implementing earlier NBSAPs (where relevant). Summary results of any evaluation of the effectiveness of earlier NBSAPs. What challenges and gaps need to be addressed, and main priority areas for revised NBSAP. Might also develop scenarios of biodiversity futures. Might also include brief reflections on the process of developing the previous NBSAP and how it may have influenced its effectiveness. Briefly outline the process of updating the NBSAP including stakeholder consultations.

II. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY: PRINCIPLES, PRIORITIES AND TARGETS

The main “high-level” elements of the Strategy that provides the framework for the NBSAP as a whole.

5. Long term vision - Outline the long-term vision for the state of biodiversity in the country. This should be an inspirational statement that reflects the importance of biodiversity for people and is broadly shared across the country. This may be for 2050 (as is the case for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020) or may be aligned with other long term national development plans.

6. Principles governing the strategy - Core values and beliefs underlying the NBSAP.

7. Main goals or priority areas - The most pressing issues that are addressed by the NBSAP. Among these should be goals to ensure the mainstreaming of biodiversity (i.e. the integration of biodiversity into broader national policies, strategies and plans)

8. National Targets (SMART) - National biodiversity targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. These should be strategic, specific, measurable, ambitious but realistic targets that are time-bound (usually for 2020). They may be grouped under the main goals or priority areas.

III. NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

The details of the Strategy and the Action Plan.

9. National actions to achieve the strategy, with milestones - The actions needed to achieve the targets. These should consist largely of strategic actions such as institutional, legislative, economic or other policy and institutional actions that will provide the enabling conditions and incentives necessary to achieve the goals or priority areas and the targets of the NBSAP. More specific actions would be indicative, acknowledging that approaches will need to be adapted in light of experience of implementation. The Plan should determine who does what, where, when and how.

10. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities - How the NBSAP will be implemented at state/provincial level (particularly important for federal countries, or quasi-federal countries which devolve territorial management to these entities) and at local or municipal levels (including cities). The national strategy and action plan might be complemented by local-level versions of the plan (LBSAPs) developed separately.

11. Sectoral Action - mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans - actions and steps that will be taken to integrate biodiversity into broader national policies, strategies and plans (such as national development plans; poverty reduction strategies; climate change adaptation plans etc) and into sectoral policies, strategies and plans, across government, the private sector and civil society.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

12. Plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation, including a technology needs assessment - The human and technical needs to implement the NBSAP and how they may be mobilized.

13. Communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP. - How the NBSAP will be promoted in the country among decision makers and the public at large (This is distinct from the CEPA activities of the NBSAP – which would go into the national and sub-national actions sub-sections).

14. Plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation - The financial resources needed to implement the NBSAP and how they will be mobilized through all sources including the domestic budget, external assistance (where relevant) and innovative financial mechanisms.

V. INSTITUTIONAL, MONITORING AND REPORTING

15. National Coordination Structures - What are the national structures, institutions, partnerships that will guide, coordinate and ensure implementation of the NBSAP (e.g. national committees, inter-ministerial committees; and Secretariat or Coordinating Unit to support these) clear identification of roles and responsibilities of various institutional actors. Where relevant, establishment of coordination mechanisms with local authorities in the development and implementation of LBSAPs and/or with regional partners in the case of regional strategies

16. Clearing House Mechanism - including the development and/ or enhancement of the national CHM and how it is being use to support the development and implementation of the NBSAPs; development of national (and where relevant regional) institutional network for biodiversity.

17. Monitoring and Evaluation - How the implementation of the NBSAP will be monitored and evaluated including provisions for reporting and the identification of indicators to track progress towards international targets.