

# **NBSAP ACTION WORKSHOP**



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**Office of Environmental Response and Coordination**

**Office of the President**



# UN Convention on Biological Diversity

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- Biological Diversity – or biodiversity – is the term given to the variety of life on Earth and the natural patterns it forms.
- The UNCBD establishes three main goals:
  - The conservation of biological diversity;
  - The sustainable use of its components; and
  - The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits from the use of genetic resources.



# UN Convention on Biological Diversity

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- The UNCBD was presented for signatures at Rio in 1992 and came into force on December 29, 1993 after receiving the 30<sup>th</sup> instrument of ratification. Presently, 188 countries have ratified the Convention.
- Palau ratified the Convention on November 10, 1998.
- Parties to the Convention have been holding a series of international meetings to discuss thematic implementation issues (CoP1 in November 1994 to CoP 7 in February 2004).

# UNCBD and the GEF

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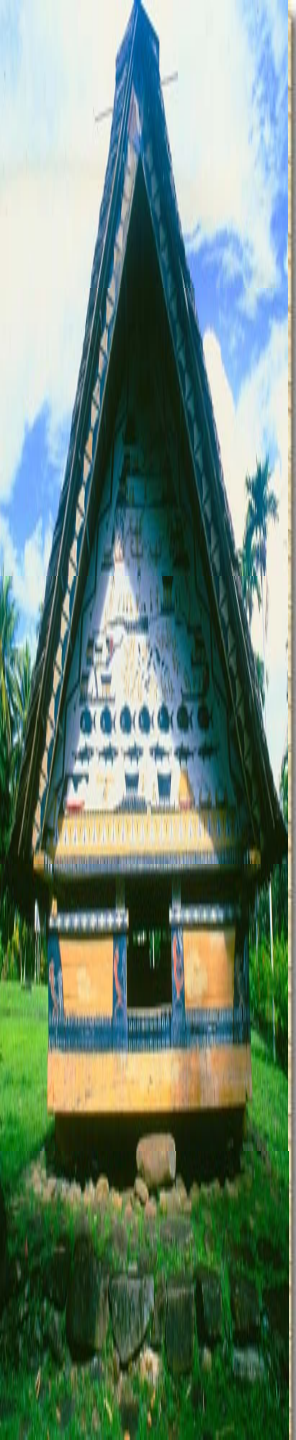
- Under the guidance of the UNCBD, the Global Environment Facility provided for NBSAP enabling activities assist developing Party countries fulfill their obligations under Article 6 (reporting requirements) of the Convention as set out in the Annex to decision II/17 of the CoP2.



# NBSAP Enabling Activity Project

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- Project document finalized and approved by UNDP/GEF in November 2001.
- 18 month project commenced in January 2002. Expected completion date – June 2003.
- August 2003, request for an 8 month project extension. Extension was approved in May 2004.
- Current expected completion date – January 2005.



# NBSAP Structure

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- High-level Steering Committee (*NEPC*)
- Planning Committee (*NBSAP Committee under the NEPC*)
- National Coordinator (*Ms. Bells*)
- Project Manager (*Dr. Miles*)
- Technical Review Panel (*NEPC*)
- Individual National/International consultants





# NBSAP Enabling Activity - Objectives

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- Conduct an assessment of existing information on biodiversity.
- Conduct an inventory on past and present management practices of biodiversity resource use.
- Familiarization with methodologies necessary for biodiversity planning.



# NBSAP Enabling Activity - *continued*

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- Implement a participatory, strategic planning process and develop priorities for implementing actions in protecting biodiversity.
- To prepare the NBSAP and the first National Report for submission to the UNCBD.



# NBSAP Process

Organizational Phase	Complete
Stocktaking and Assessment	Complete
Definition of Priorities and Objectives	Complete
Identification and Analysis of Options for Achieving Objectives	Complete
Drafting of the National Strategy	Ongoing
Preparation of the National Action Plan	Ongoing
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Workshop to Present final draft of the NBSAP	Pending
Final NBSAP and National Report to the CoP	Pending



# NBSAP Next Steps

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- Final NBSAP will be submitted to:
  - The OEK for endorsement
  - The UNDP/GEF
  - The UNCBD
  - The UN Library



# NBSAP Importance

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- To have a national plan, developed by the stakeholders, for the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits.
- The National Government made a commitment as a Party to the Convention to develop, implement, and support the NBSAP.

# Benefits

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- The potential for international funding and partnerships for the implementation of programs and activities identified in the National Action Plan.

# Mesulang



*Preserve the best; Improve the Rest.*

Ms. Youlsau Bells

National Environment Planner

OERC, Office of the President