



THE NBSAPs WE NEED

WWF's Criteria for Ambitious NBSAPs

Introduction

The Goals and Targets set out in the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KM-GBF) are the *minimum global efforts* required to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030.

Given that the KM-GBF will be in most part implemented at national level, the world needs the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) to include the highest possible level of ambition permitted by national circumstances to protect, conserve and sustainably use biodiversity while ensuring fair and equitable sharing of its benefits, in order to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and secure a nature-positive future. The Convention on Biological Diversity's guidance for revising or updating NBSAPs (Annex I of [CoP Decision 15/6](#)) should be treated as the minimum requirement for NBSAPs but not the ceiling for national ambition. NBSAPs *must be comprehensive* and outline how all the principles and approaches described in Section C of the framework are applied and monitored.



WWF proposes the following 5 areas and 19 criteria for revising and updating NBSAPs

- I. **AMBITION**
- II. **WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT AND WHOLE OF SOCIETY APPROACH**
- III. **MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION**
- IV. **HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH**
- V. **TRACKING PROGRESS AND ACCELERATING ACTION OVER TIME**

I. AMBITION

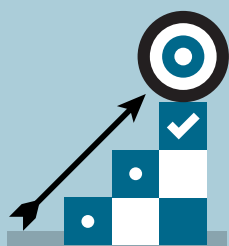


MISSION TO HALT AND REVERSE THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY

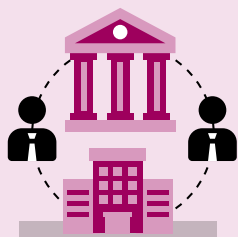
- 1 Alignment to the global mission:** Taken together, all NBSAPs should add up to the global mission of halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030. Therefore, each NBSAP should reflect the global mission to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, with national responses to each global target.

AMBITIOUS NATIONAL TARGETS AND ACTIONS

- 2 Integration in the national context:** Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timebound (SMART) qualitative and quantitative targets and actions should be appropriate to the national context and based on a national situational analysis. They should consider the effectiveness of past actions, existing monitoring systems and cross-sectoral policies, amongst other things (see para 7 of annex 1 of [CoP Decision 15/6](#)), plus include an analysis of i) biodiversity assets, values, threats and drivers, and opportunities; ii) the socio-economic context and iii) the circumstances and needs of vulnerable groups.
- 3 Impact:** NBSAPs should prioritize the actions with the highest impact towards achieving the mission, goals and targets of the KM-GBF (in an equitable manner).
- 4 Reducing threats to biodiversity and addressing natural ecosystem and species loss:**
 - NBSAPs should include targets that align with global targets for ecosystem conservation, including 30 by 30 and focus on species of most global importance, as well as those most threatened, while also delivering on connectivity, equitable governance, and effective management.
 - NBSAPs should include a target for participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and effective management processes covering all areas, including a clear and time bound target(s) for restoration of all degraded ecosystems.
 - NBSAPs should include targets and time bound actions for the recovery of threatened species, to tackle wildlife crime, significantly reducing human-wildlife conflict and ensuring wild species use is sustainable, safe, legal and equitable, and that customary sustainable use is safeguarded.
 - NBSAP targets for reducing threats to biodiversity should be accompanied by measures to strengthen equitable governance and ecological connectivity.
- 5 Meeting people's needs and addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss:** by reducing or keeping the footprint of consumption to sustainable levels and reducing overconsumption in ways that are equitable and rights-based, as follows:
 - Footprint targets should be accompanied by sectoral and cross-sectoral plans of action to achieve just transformations of food and agriculture systems, energy, fisheries and forestry.
 - Financial flows should be aligned to the targets of NBSAPs. This should also include identifying by 2025, and eliminating, phasing out or reforming harmful incentives.
 - Action plans should demonstrate how the implementation of the targets will also achieve sustainably managed productive areas, including through significantly scaling up agroecological and ecosystem approaches and by ensuring all supply chains are deforestation and conversion free.
 - Targets and action plans should articulate how and when policy, legal and other measures will be instituted to ensure businesses not only monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity but also put in place measures to reduce them. The measures should also ensure that businesses comply with access and benefit-sharing regulations.
- 6 Action planning:** NBSAPs should include a roadmap or action plan, including policy, legal, fiscal, economic and other actions, for each target, defining what needs to be done to achieve the target (annex I of [CoP Decision 15/6](#)).

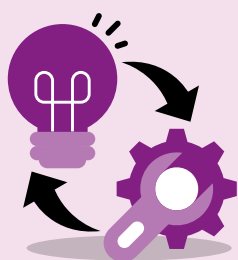


II. WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT AND WHOLE OF SOCIETY APPROACH



- 7 High level coordination:** A ministry with a cross sectoral coordination mandate, such as one responsible for economy, development planning, or finance, or other nationally appropriate agency should, alongside the environment ministry, undertake the revision or updating of the NBSAP and involve all other ministries, departments and agencies responsible for economic sectors that drive unsustainable production and consumption.
- 8 Integration into national policy frameworks:** NBSAPs should have coherent links with national policy, planning and budgeting frameworks, and once the review or update is finalized, they should be adopted at a high level such as cabinet, as a policy or other nationally appropriate instrument to ensure government wide implementation and institutionalization.
- 9 Inclusiveness and participation:** NBSAPs should establish or strengthen a governance structure that facilitates its effective implementation through coordination across ministries, and meaningful engagement of subnational governments and non-state actors, including rights holders, youth and women, in the implementation and monitoring of the NBSAPs.

III. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION



- 10 Cross convention alignment:** NBSAPs should identify and optimize synergies and coherence with other relevant national, regional and international conventions and targets, including other biodiversity related conventions and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This includes but is not limited to linkages to Nationally Determined Contributions and the Land Degradation Neutrality target.
- 11 Budgeting, finance and investment:** NBSAPs must be fully costed through National Biodiversity Finance Plans (NBFPs), and include resources mobilized from all sources at national level as well as highlight any financial gaps to meet the targets. The NBFPs should be integrated into the national (economic) development planning and budgeting process and they should outline the contribution of NBSAPs to national development and the SDGs.
- 12 International support:** Developed country NBSAPs should include ambitious targets related to means of implementation to support developing countries in halting and reversing biodiversity loss, as appropriate. This includes finance commitments to the Global Biodiversity Framework Fund, closing the international biodiversity finance gap, technical cooperation and technology transfer.
- 13 Nature-based solutions are built in:** NBSAPs should outline how they will apply rights-based and equitable nature-based solutions, as a key tool to achieve the KM-GBF targets.
- 14 Capacity building needs:** The NBSAPs should outline human, technical and technological capacity gaps and needs as well as an action plan to address the identified gaps.

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH



- 15 Applying human right principles:** The NBSAP must outline measures to respect, protect, promote and fulfill human rights, including the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the rights to land and sea, resources, and full and equitable participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth. Actions must be specific for each relevant target and element of the NBSAP.

IV. TRACKING PROGRESS AND ACCELERATING ACTION OVER TIME



- 16 National targets reflect headline indicators:** Each national target should match to at least one corresponding headline indicator, where such an indicator is available. Component and complementary indicators addressing quantitative and/or qualitative elements should be used alongside headline indicators and to better inform outcomes, for example for binary headline indicators.
- 17 Detail a national tracking system:** NBSAPs should contain a monitoring framework which includes the establishment or strengthening and maintenance of a transparent and participatory system to track the implementation of the NBSAP.
- 18 National reporting:** The NBSAPs should specify plans for an inclusive and participatory process to produce regular national reports that link to national systems for monitoring, evaluation and reporting for other biodiversity related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and the SDGs and that are timed to feed into the global review of collective progress.
- 19 Mechanism for accelerated implementation:** NBSAPs should allow for augmentation of actions based on progress as will be detailed in future national reports and the global review. This will serve to ensure that the actions remain commensurate with the 2030 mission and targets throughout the implementation period.



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