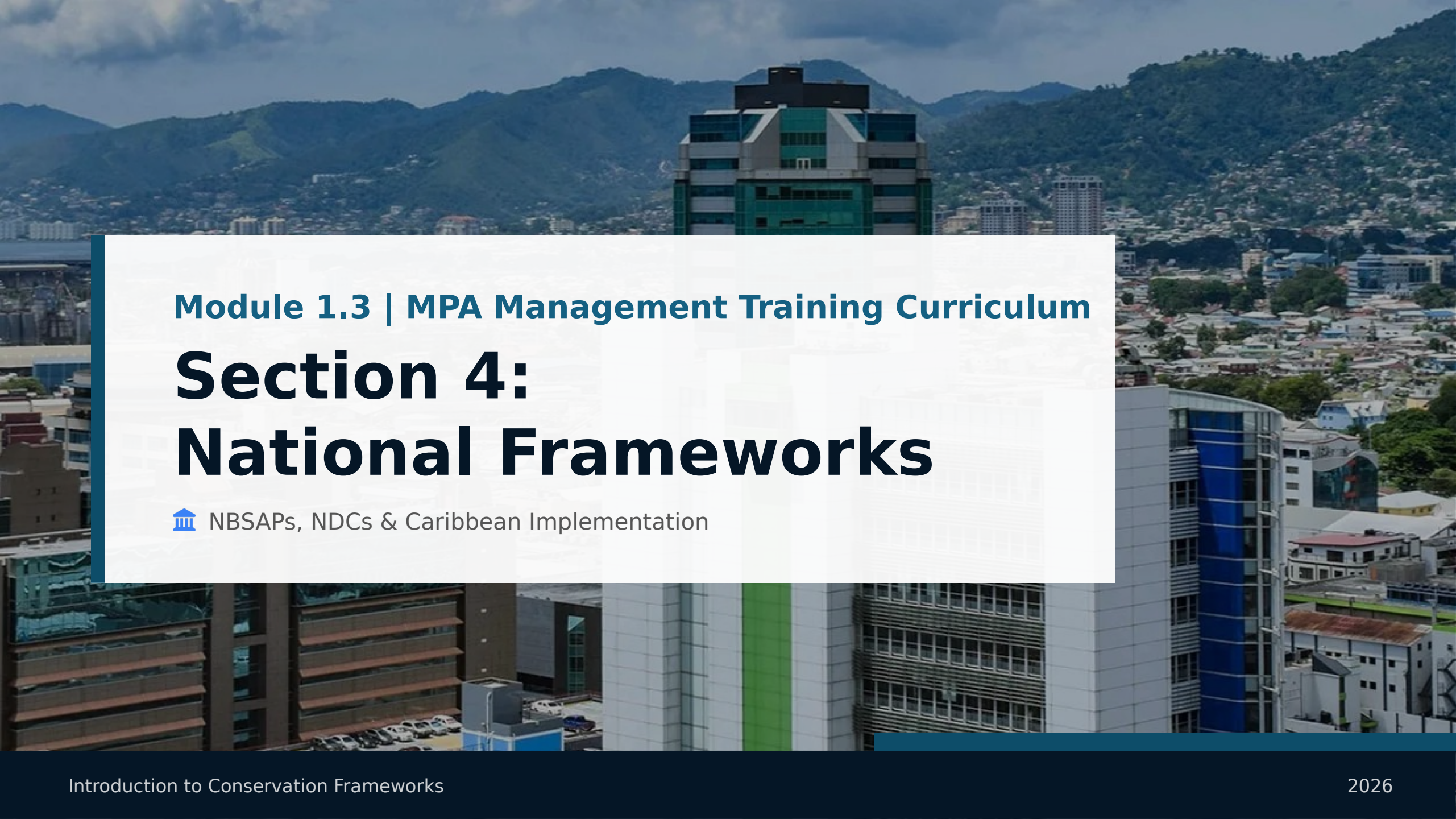


The background of the slide is a photograph of a cityscape. In the foreground, there are several modern buildings, including a prominent one with a green and white facade. In the background, there are rolling green hills and mountains under a cloudy sky. The city appears to be densely populated with various types of buildings.

Module 1.3 | MPA Management Training Curriculum

Section 4: National Frameworks

 NBSAPs, NDCs & Caribbean Implementation

Learning Objectives

Section 4: National Frameworks



NBSAP Structure Analysis

Analyze the structure of an NBSAP and its role as the primary tool for translating the 23 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets into national law.



NDC 3.0 NbS Evaluation

Evaluate the Climate-Nature Synergy by identifying how updated NDCs (NDC 3.0) incorporate Nature-based Solutions (NbS).



Biodiversity Finance Landscape

Describe the Biodiversity Finance landscape, including the role of the Cali Fund and national biodiversity credits in funding these frameworks.

National Frameworks: From Global to Local



NBSAPs (Biodiversity Strategy)

Operationalizes global biodiversity targets (GBF) into domestic policy, acting as the primary roadmap for conservation action.



NDCs (Climate Contributions)

Drives climate pledges with increasing focus on nature-positive solutions like blue carbon and ecosystem resilience.



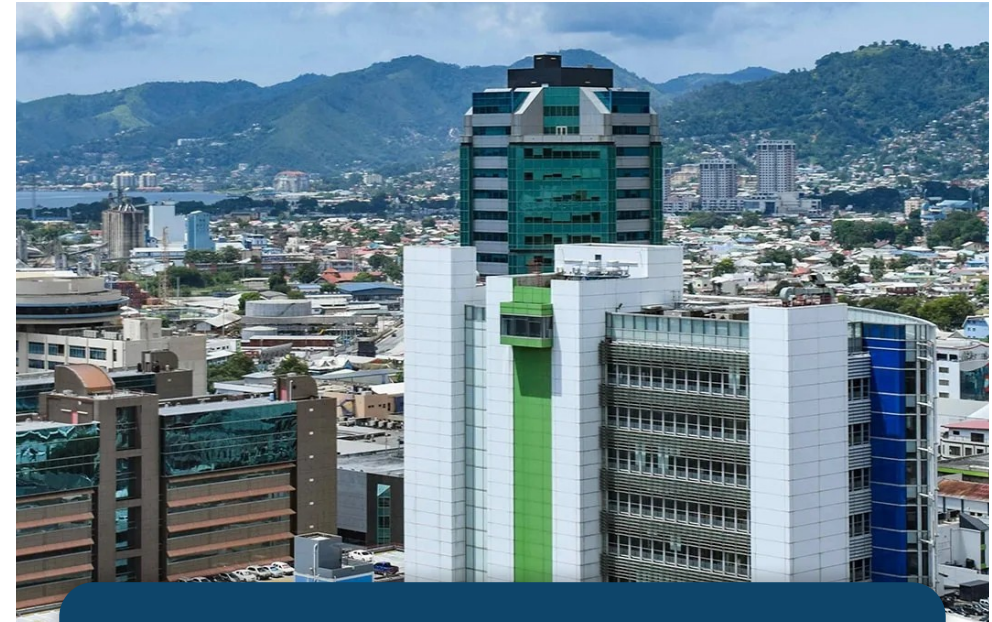
Mainstreaming & Finance

Embeds biodiversity across government sectors (Finance, Agriculture, Infrastructure) supported by blended financing models.



2026 Reporting Cycle

Urgent milestones including 7th National Report submission and COP stocktakes to measure implementation progress.



Whole-of-Government Approach: Integrating environmental goals into national economic planning across Caribbean ministries.

NBSAPs

National Biodiversity Strategy & Action Plan: The primary national instrument to deliver Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) outcomes by 2030.

Targets & Actions

Establishes specific national goals aligned with global commitments and defines concrete steps for implementation across sectors.

Governance

Sets clear responsibilities, legal frameworks, and monitoring indicators to track progress and ensure accountability.

Financing

Outlines the resource mobilization strategy required to fund conservation efforts through public and private mechanisms.

NBSAPs: The Roadmap to 2030

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Purpose

To align national policy with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and domestic priorities. Updated on a 5–10 year cycle to reflect evolving challenges and scientific data.



Cross-Sectoral Scope

Extends beyond environmental ministries to integrate finance, agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, and education sectors into biodiversity planning.



Strategic Alignment

Translates the 23 global GBF targets into specific, measurable national actions tailored to local ecological and economic contexts.



Adaptive Management

Includes mechanisms for periodic review, monitoring, and adjustment based on progress reports (e.g., 7NR) and new data.



Stakeholder Co-Design Process

Inclusive development involving government agencies, Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs), private sector, academia, and youth to ensure broad ownership.



Evidence-Based Planning

Utilizes spatial data, economic valuation of ecosystem services, and threat assessments to prioritize high-impact conservation actions.



Legal Anchoring

Links NBSAP targets to existing national laws/regulations and identifies legislative gaps requiring new policies for effective implementation.

NBSAP Core Pillars

The Structural Foundation of National Action

A robust National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan relies on four interconnected pillars to ensure the Global Biodiversity Framework is translated into effective national results.



National Targets

- Aligned with GBF Targets
- 30x30 Conservation Goals
- SMART Criteria Alignment
- Restoration Commitments



Monitoring

- Headline Indicators (e.g. A.2)
- 7NR Reporting Integration
- Ecosystem Status Tracking
- Effectiveness Evaluation



Finance Plan

- Cali Fund (DSI) Mechanisms
- Biodiversity Credits & Markets
- Domestic Budget Allocation
- GBF Fund (GBFF) Access



Mainstreaming

- Cross-sectoral Integration
- Whole-of-Government Approach
- Agriculture & Finance Sectors
- Policy Harmonization

Mainstreaming Biodiversity

Whole-of-Government Approach

Definition

The integration of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into the policies, plans, programs, and budgets of key economic sectors, ensuring nature is a core consideration in national development.



Ministry of Finance

Implementing green budget tagging, reforming harmful subsidies, and creating fiscal incentives for Nature-based Solutions (NbS).



Ministry of Agriculture

Promoting regenerative farming practices, soil health, and agrobiodiversity to reduce runoff and protect pollinators.



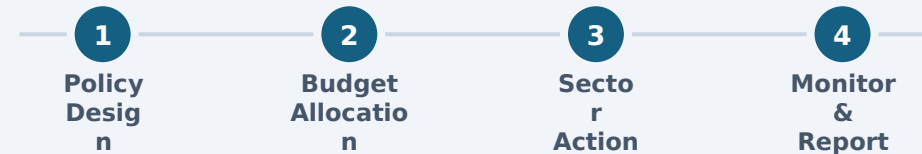
Private Sector (TNFD)

Adopting the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures framework to assess and report nature-related risks and dependencies.



Strategic Coordination: Cross-ministerial planning for NBSAP implementation.

Mainstreaming Cycle



Mainstreaming in Action

Whole-of-Government Approach to Biodiversity



Ministry of Finance

Key Actions

-  Green budget tagging to track biodiversity expenditures
-  Reform harmful subsidies to repurpose funds for nature
-  Create fiscal incentives for Nature-based Solutions
-  Align national accounting with natural capital values



Ministry of Agriculture

Key Actions

-  Implement precision nutrient use to reduce runoff
-  Establish riparian buffers and agroforestry systems
-  Promote regenerative farming practices
-  Integrated Pest Management to protect pollinators



Private Sector

Key Actions

-  TNFD-aligned nature-risk disclosure and reporting
-  Nature-positive procurement and supply chains
-  Investment in biodiversity credits and offsets
-  Public-private partnerships for conservation projects



NDCs

Nationally Determined
Contributions
Nature-Positive Climate Pledges

NDC 3.0

Nature-Positive Climate Pledges

Blue Carbon Focus

NDC 3.0 marks a shift towards nature-positive climate action, prioritizing the protection and restoration of Blue Carbon ecosystems (mangroves, seagrasses) to deliver both mitigation and adaptation benefits.

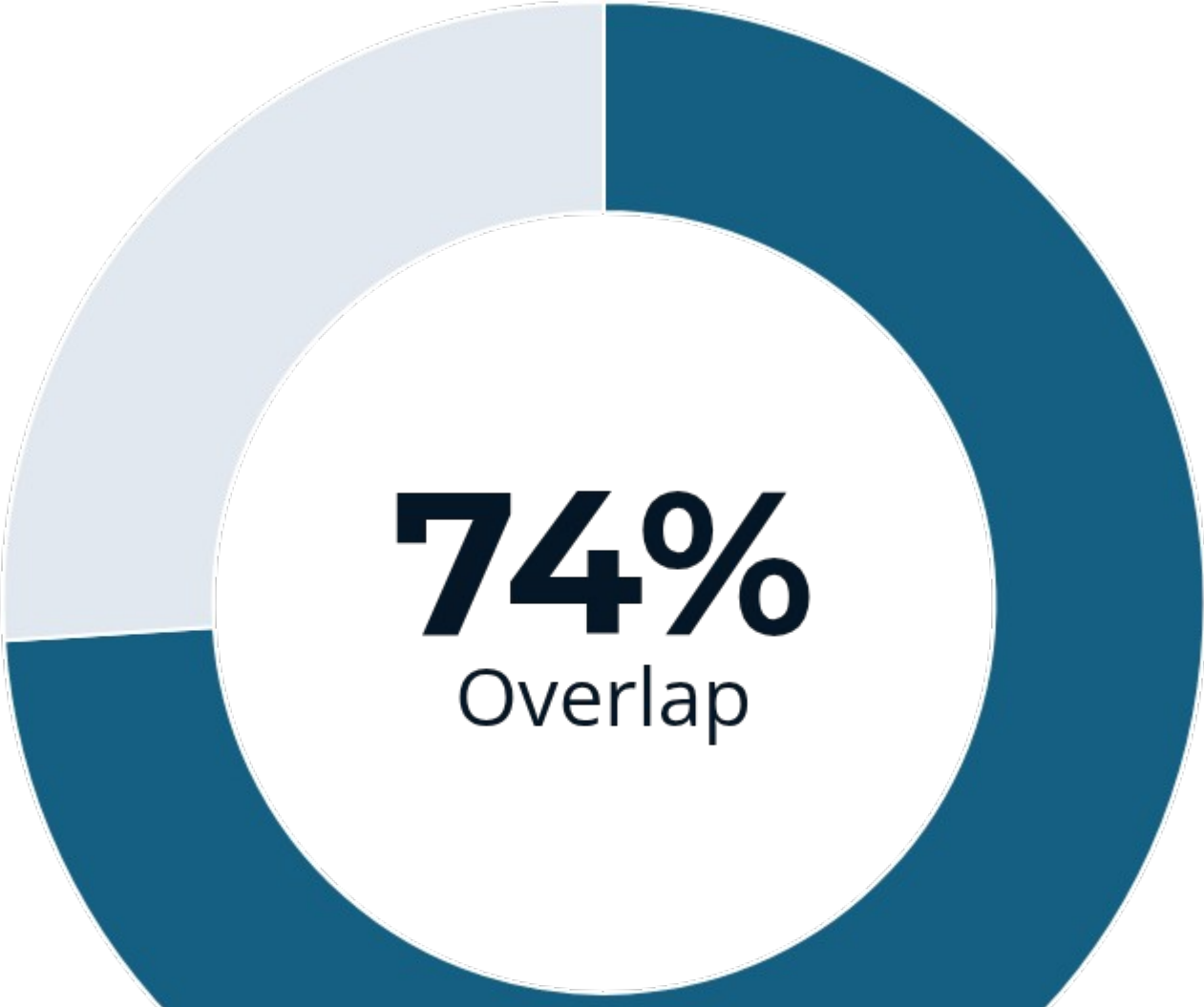
Twin Track Synergy



Integrated planning reveals a **74% overlap** between NDC climate actions and NBSAP biodiversity targets, enabling streamlined national implementation.



Synergy: NDC Actions Reinforcing NBSAPs



Blue Carbon Integration in NDCs



Ecosystem Focus

Prioritizing mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes as critical natural carbon sinks in national climate strategies.



MRV Readiness

Establishing robust Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification systems to define baselines, ensure permanence, and prevent leakage.



Co-Benefits

Delivering "Double Dividends" through storm protection, fisheries nursery habitats, water filtration, and community livelihoods.



Caribbean Momentum

Piloting feasibility studies and restoration projects in Trinidad & Tobago, Bahamas, and Belize to unlock carbon finance.



Restoring mangrove ecosystems for carbon sequestration and coastal resilience

Twin Track Approach

Synergies Between NDC & NBSAP Implementation

Aligning the "Twin Tracks" of climate (NDC) and biodiversity (NBSAP) creates a powerful convergence, utilizing shared actions for maximum impact.



NDC Track

Climate Action (Paris Agreement)

Primary Goal: Net-zero emissions & resilience.

Blue Carbon: Mangroves & seagrasses as sinks.

Mechanism: Carbon markets & adaptation funds.



Convergence

Action Overlap



💎 Double Dividend

Actions that simultaneously lower emissions and reverse nature loss (e.g., Wetland Restoration).



NBSAP Track

Biodiversity Action (GBF)

Primary Goal: 30x30 Protection & Restoration.

Ecosystems: Critical habitats for species.

Mechanism: GBF Fund & Biodiversity Credits.



2026 Deadlines & Reporting

Milestones for Progress and Finance

Key dates for demonstrating national achievements and accessing global funding.



Seventh National Report (7NR)

Monitoring Progress on Global Commitments



Deadline
February 28,
2026



Headline Indicators

Mandatory reporting on key metrics like Indicator A.2 (Extent of natural ecosystems) to ensure global comparability of data.



National Targets

Detailed assessment of progress towards the 23 GBF targets, linking national actions directly to global biodiversity goals.



Mainstreaming & Inclusion

Documentation of whole-of-government implementation measures and contributions from IPLCs, women, and youth.



Strategic Purpose

The 7NR serves as the primary mechanism for the Global Stocktake at COP17. It ensures transparency, accountability, and identifies critical financing gaps.



Reporting Requirements

Parties must submit digital reports via the CBD Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM), focusing on data-driven evidence rather than narrative descriptions.



Support Ecosystem



CBD Online CHM



NBSAP Forum



InforMEA Portal



UNDP/UNEP Help

2026 Milestone Timeline

Critical Global & National Deadlines for Biodiversity Action



Strategic Alignment Window

The period between the 7NR submission (Feb) and the COPs (Oct/Nov) is crucial for **data verification** and **gap analysis**. Countries use this window to refine financing proposals for the GBF Fund.



Caribbean Case Study

Saint Vincent & the Grenadines NBSAP 2026-2030

Strategic Vision 2030

SVG has established **14 National Targets** designed to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, directly aligning local priorities with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



Core Focus Areas

Prioritizing sustainable tourism, integrated marine resource management, and community-led conservation efforts.



Governance Structure

Implemented through inter-ministerial coordination committees and a robust monitoring framework with regular Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) updates.



Community Co-Management

Empowering local stakeholders and civil society to take ownership of biodiversity protection in their immediate environments.



Coastal Conservation: SVG's NBSAP prioritizes marine protected areas and sustainable coastal livelihoods.

Financing Strategy Mix



GBF Fund Proposals



Domestic Budget



Philanthropy



Private Investment

Nature-based Solutions

The "Double Dividend": Climate Action & Biodiversity Protection

Climate Mitigation

Carbon Sequestration

 Reducing Emissions

Harnessing the power of coastal ecosystems to capture and store carbon dioxide at rates significantly higher than terrestrial forests.

Key Mechanisms

-  **Blue Carbon (Mangroves/Seagrass)**
-  **Tropical Forest Conservation**
-  **Peatland Restoration**

Climate Adaptation

Resilience & Security

 Risk Reduction

Using natural infrastructure to buffer communities against extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and changing precipitation patterns.

Key Mechanisms

-  **Coastal Storm Surge Protection**
-  **Flood Management & Absorption**
-  **Water Security & Filtration**

Socio-Economic Value

Livelihoods & Biodiversity

 Community Impact

Delivering economic returns and social well-being while recovering species populations, creating a sustainable cycle of benefits.

Key Mechanisms

-  **Sustainable Fisheries (Nurseries)**
-  **Blended Finance & Credits**
-  **Ecotourism & Cultural Values**

Key Takeaways

Summary of National Frameworks & Implementation



NBSAPs as Roadmap

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans serve as the primary legal and policy roadmap to deliver the Global Biodiversity Framework by 2030.



NDC 3.0 & NbS Integration

The third generation of NDCs embeds Nature-based Solutions, creating a twin-track approach for dual climate and biodiversity outcomes.



Whole-of-Government Mainstreaming

Success requires integrating biodiversity beyond environment ministries into finance, agriculture, and infrastructure planning.



2026 Reporting & Accountability

The 7th National Report (Feb 2026) and subsequent COPs are critical moments for transparency and accessing international finance.

Priority Actions

- 01** Finalize and submit NBSAPs aligned with global targets.
- 02** Align NDCs to leverage biodiversity co-benefits.
- 03** Strengthen MRV systems for transparent reporting.
- 04** Invest in scalable Blue Carbon and NbS projects.

"In 2026, the NBSAP is no longer just a document in an environment ministry; it is a cross-sectoral economic strategy for national resilience."