



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 Strengthening the linkages between NBSAPs and ABS

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Side Event

First Meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for
the Nagoya Protocol on ABS

7 June 2011





Aichi-Nagoya Outcomes (COP-10 / MOP-5)



Life in harmony,
into the future

47 decisions of COP-10, including:

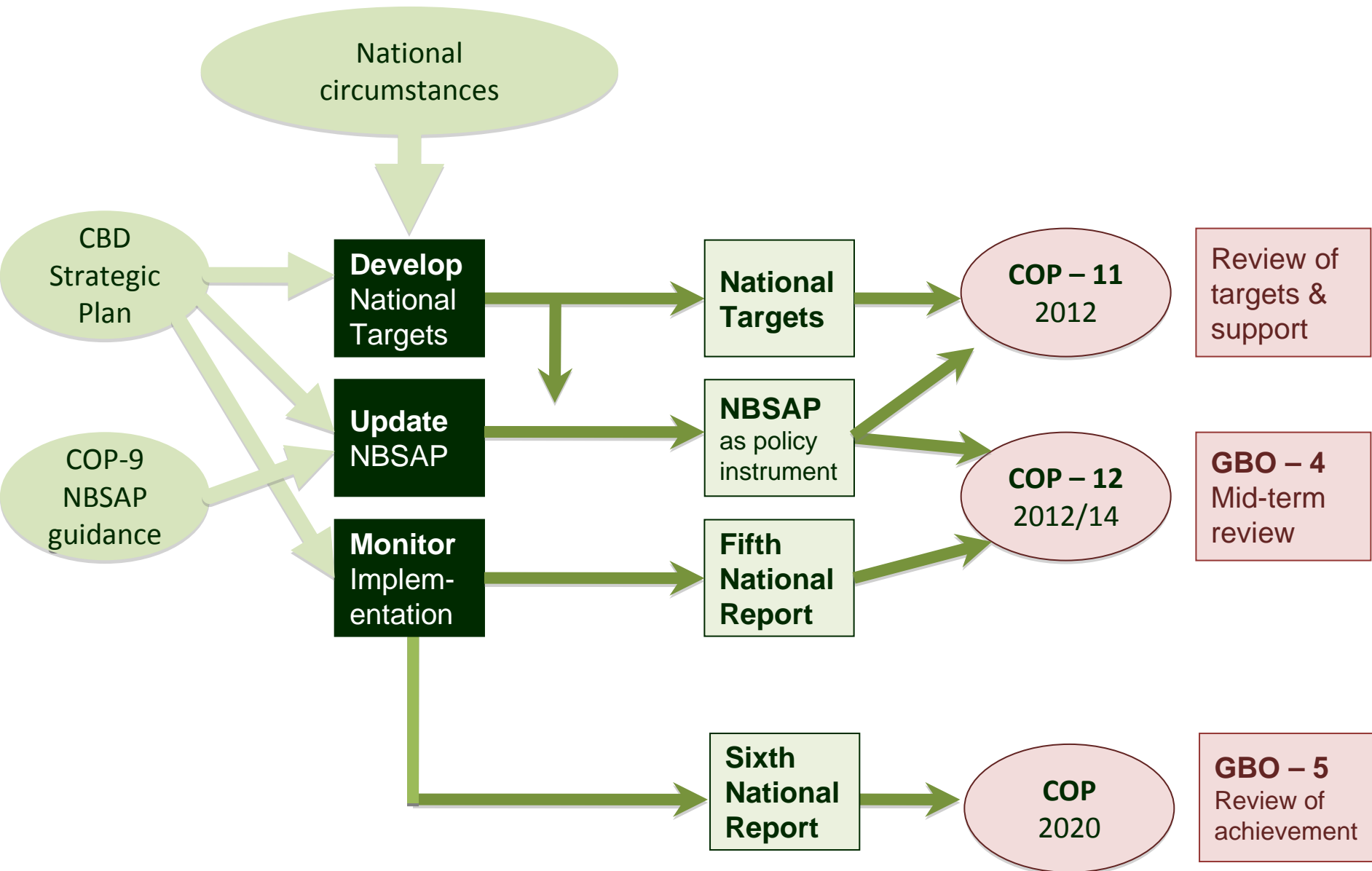
- Nagoya Protocol on ABS
- Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets
- Strategy for Resource Mobilization

17 decisions of MOP, including:

- Nagoya-KL Protocol on Liability & Redress
- Strategic Plan for Biosafety Protocol

Plus declarations of parallel meetings on
Local Authorities & Cities, Parliamentarians,
Biodiversity and Development

Next Steps



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Framework for all Conventions and stakeholders.

Vision: *Living in harmony with nature.* By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

Mission Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication

20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Implementation mechanisms

Aichi Nagoya Targets

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.....

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation

Strategic goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

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National implementation

Article 6: General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use

Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and
- b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.



Guiding principles (Decision IX/8)

Meeting the three objectives of the Convention:

- Ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are action-driven, practical and prioritized, and provide an effective and up-to-date national framework for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, its relevant provisions and relevant guidance developed under the Convention;
- Emphasize the integration of the three objectives of the Convention into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies;
- Identify priority actions at national or regional level, including strategic actions to achieve the three objectives of the Convention;



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Coverage of the CBD objectives

- Very uneven focus of CBD objectives;
- conservation features dominantly, especially protected areas;
- sustainable use appear mostly in very general terms;
- ABS is absent from most NBSAPs.

advancing knowledge
and promoting learning
for policy-making to
meet the challenges of
sustainable
development



2010 International Year of Biodiversity



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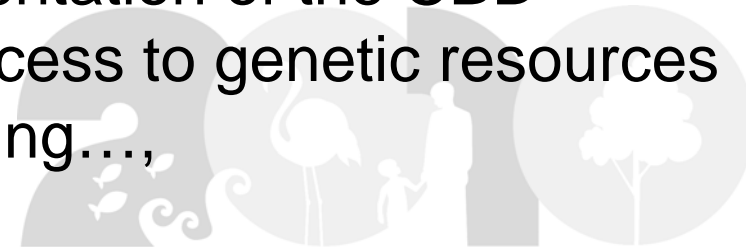
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Coverage of the CBD objectives

- Measures to implement the objective of the Convention –access to genetic resources and benefit sharing- are visibly weaker in NBSAPs than measures to implement the other two objectives
- The Pacific Island Countries are exceptions
- NBSAPs should be comprehensive and designed to cover all the provisions of the CBD, in particular its three objectives....,
- NBSAPs should provide a platform for national implementation of the CBD provisions on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing....,

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Mechanisms to support implementation

Capacity Building

- GEF-5 support for revision of NBSAPs
- Global Support Programme (SCBD/UNEP/UNDP etc)

Knowledge Network: Clearing House Mechanism and technology transfer

- National CHM nodes and central CHM
- Database and exchange of good practice, tools and guidance
- Networks of communities of practice and institutions
- Evidence-based review

Financial Resources

- Targets/Indicators in COP-9 Resource Mobilization Strategy
- Innovative mechanisms

Initiatives to enhance cooperation

- South-South Cooperation
- Plan of action for cities and local governments
- Engagement of Parliamentarians

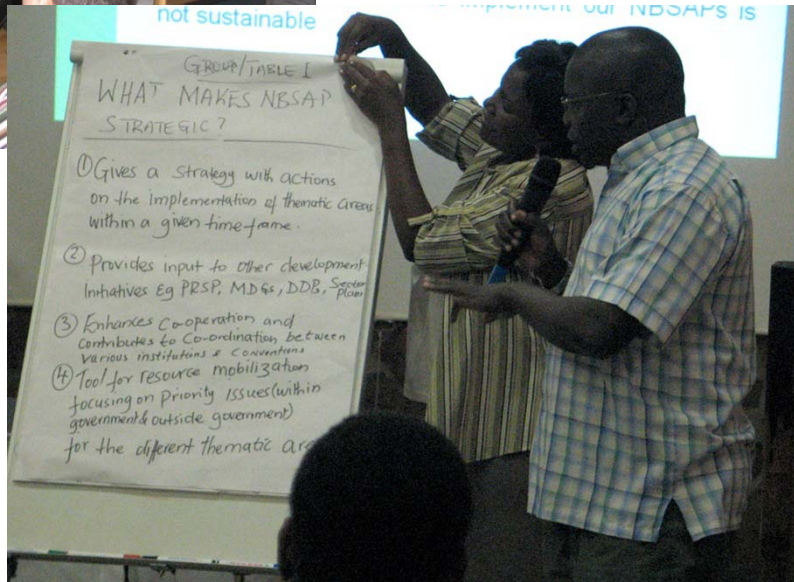
Supporting Mechanisms for monitoring and assessment

- IPBES (Assessment)
- GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network
- DIVERSITAS & other global change research programmes

Capacity building workshops

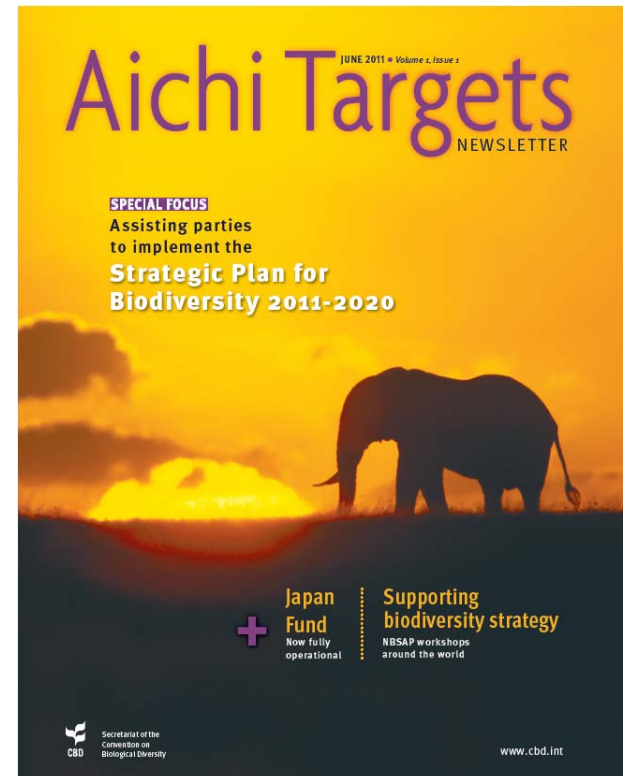


- To assist Parties to establish national targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- To assist Parties to integrate national targets into updated NBSAPs as effective tools for mainstreaming
- To raise awareness to stimulate early entry into force of Nagoya Protocol on ABS and Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress



Organized with support of

- Japan Fund
- Host countries
- Regional partners



Schedule of NBSAP Capacity Building Workshops

- **Southern Africa** 14 - 20 March 2011 - Kasane, Botswana
- **Europe** 15 -19 April 2011 - Vilm, Germany
- **North Africa & the Middle East** 2 - 7 May 2011 - Beirut, Lebanon
- **South, Southeast, and East Asia** 9 - 16 May 2011 - Xi'an, China
- **West Africa** 22 - 26 May 2011 - Dakar, Senegal
- **Central Africa** 19 - 23 June 2011 - Brazzaville, Congo
- **East Africa** 27 - 30 June 2011 - Kigali, Rwanda
- **South America/Amazon** 13 - 16 July 2011- Quito, Ecuador
- **East Europe** 29 August-2 September - Minsk, Belarus
- **Caribbean** September-October 2011 - Grenada
- **Central Asia** 18 - 20 September 2011 - Astana, Kazakhstan
- **Arctic** 26-30 September 2011 - Arendal, Norway
- **Pacific** 3 - 7 October 2011- Apia, Samoa
- **Meso-America** 10 - 14 October 2011 - Costa Rica
- **ASEAN** October 2011 - Vietnam
- **Mediterranean** 16 - 18 January 2012 - Montpellier
- **North America** 20 - 24 February 2012 - Mexico



Strengthening the linkages between NBSAPs and ABS



Thank you for your attention!

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