



Convention on
Biological Diversity



COP12 / MOP7 / MOP1
PYEONGCHANG KOREA 2014

BUSINESS AND BIODIVERSITY WORKSHOP

Connecting the Dots: Sustainability and Business

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United Nations Decade on Biodiversity



THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

- 2015 is a very significant year in terms of sustainability
 - SDGs adopted
 - UNCCD COP
 - Paris Climate Change Meeting (COP 21)
 - Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Mid-Point of UN Decade for Biodiversity



THE CBD AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- On July 19, 2014, the Outcome Document was proposed and finalized by the Open Working Group.
- The SDGS were formally adopted on 26 September 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Comprised of 17 goals and 169 targets
- Biodiversity is featured prominently in:
 - Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
 - Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Biodiversity also included in:
 - Goal 2 on food security; Goal 6 on water and sanitation; Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns ; Goal 11 on cities and human settlements; Goal 17 on means of implementation



LINKAGES

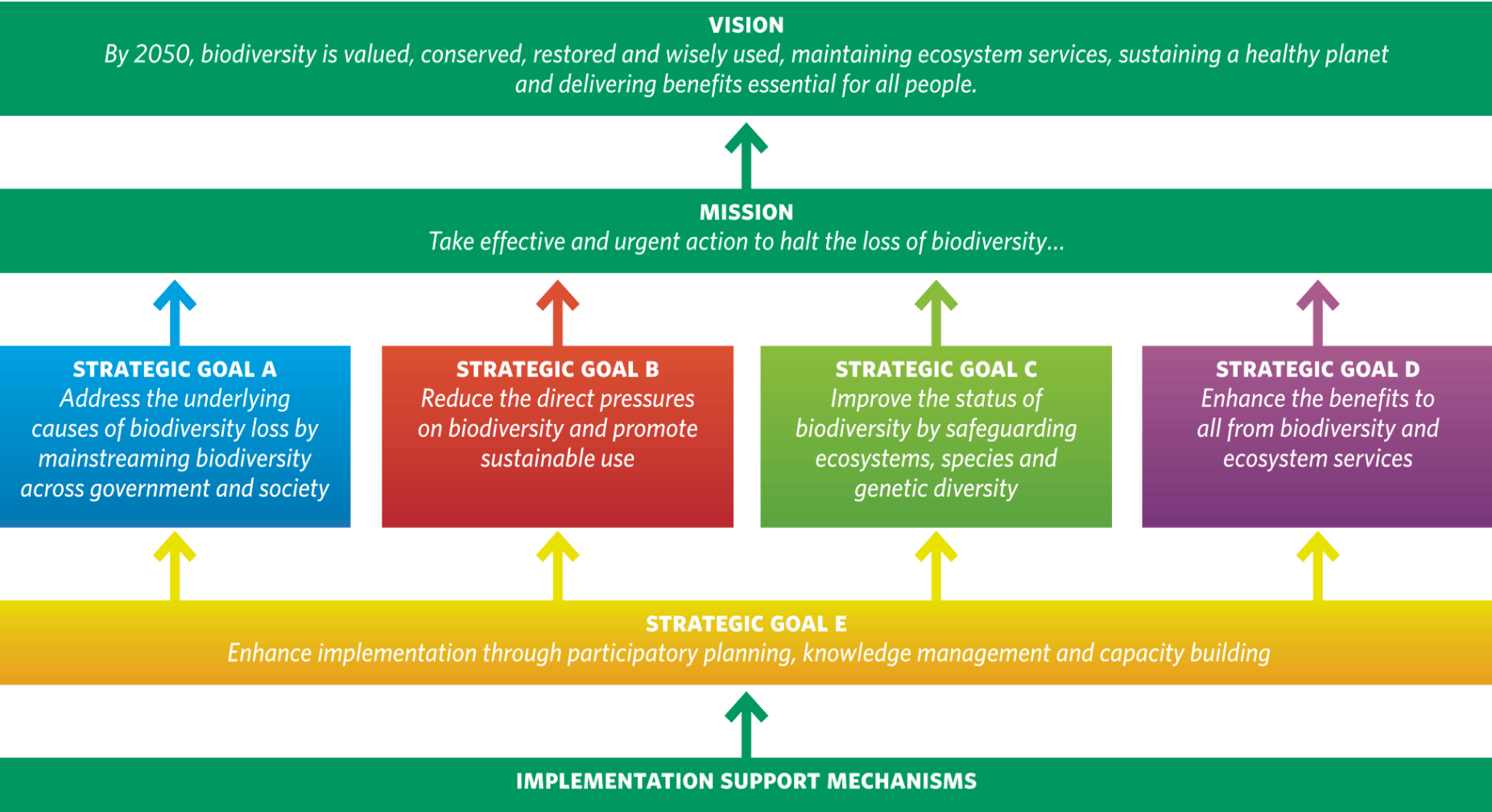
Climate Change, Desertification, Disaster Management

- COP 12 decision calls on CBD to look at mainstreaming in connection with post-2015 agenda and other relevant international processes
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) (COP 12)
 - Concept of Land Degradation Neutrality adopted.
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP 21)
 - New national targets to be proposed for an agreement aiming to limit GHG emissions
- Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Resulted in a forward-looking, action-oriented document to adopt a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction
- In all Forums, importance of working with business is being recognized



Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:

Adopted 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan during COP-10











STRATEGIC PLAN AND AICHI TARGETS

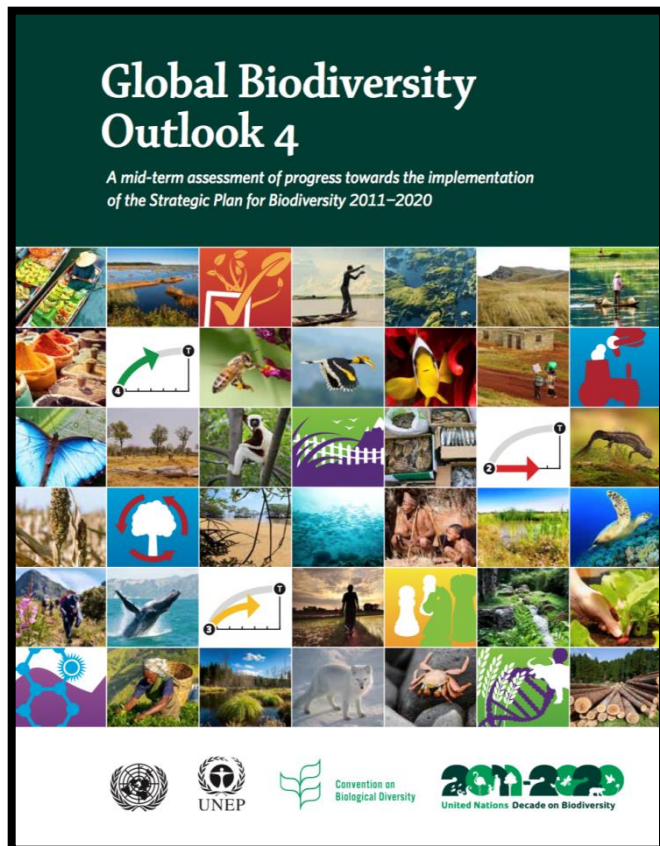
- Parties to the Convention agreed to a Strategic Plan for 2011-2020
 - *The Decade of Biodiversity*
- Plan includes 20 specific biodiversity targets (Aichi Targets) arranged by 5 strategic goals
- The Aichi Targets are to be incorporated into National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plans (NBSAPs)
- The Strategic Plan is a globally accepted overarching framework on biodiversity for the entire United Nations System and other international organizations such as IUCN



SOME KEY TARGETS

 <p>Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p>	 <p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>
 <p>Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied...</p>	 <p>Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>
 <p>Target 4: By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</p>	 <p>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</p>
 <p>Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species... and the impacts of fisheries...are within safe ecological limits.</p>	 <p>Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources... should increase substantially from the current levels.</p>

Mid-term assessment of progress of Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020



Progress is being made but an insufficient rate to reach most targets by their deadlines



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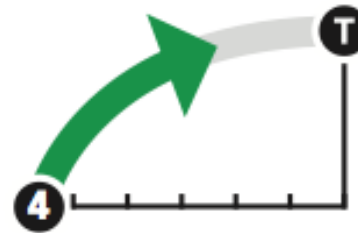
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Assessment of Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

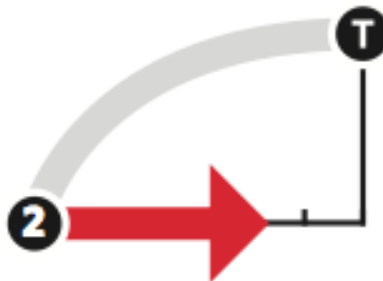
GBO-4 “dashboard”



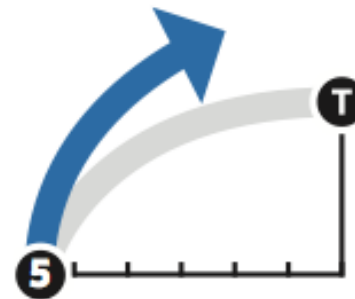
Moving away from Target



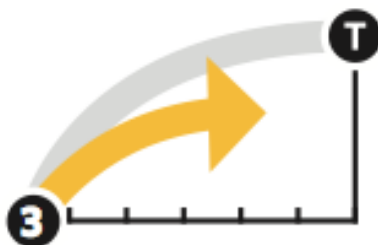
On track to achieve Target



No progress towards target



On track to exceed Target










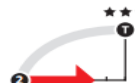






Progress towards target, but not to achieve it

No clear evaluation

Insufficient information to evaluate progress

Assessment of Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: STRATEGIC GOAL “A”


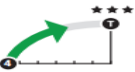
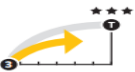



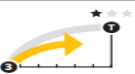


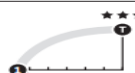


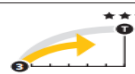

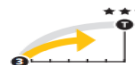
	<u>Target Elements</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
 TARGET 1	People are aware of the values of biodiversity		Limited geographical coverage of indicators. Strong regional differences
	People are aware of the steps they can take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity		Evidence suggests a growing knowledge of actions available, but limited understanding of which will have positive impacts
 TARGET 2	Biodiversity values integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies		Differences between regions. Evidence largely based on poverty reduction strategies
	Biodiversity values integrated into national and local planning processes		The evidence shows regional variation and it is not clear if biodiversity is actually taken into consideration
	Biodiversity values incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate		Initiatives such as WAVES show growing trend towards such incorporation
	Biodiversity values incorporated into reporting systems		Improved accounting implies improvement in reporting
 TARGET 3	Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts		No significant overall progress, some advances but some backward movement. Increasing recognition of harmful subsidies but little action
	Positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity developed and applied		Good progress but better targeting needed. Too small and still outweighed by perverse incentives
 TARGET 4	Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve, or have implemented, plans for sustainable production and consumption...		Many plans for sustainable production and consumption are in place, but they are still limited in scale
	... and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits		All measures show an increase in natural resource use

Assessment of Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: STRATEGIC GOAL “B”


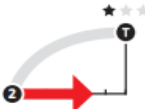
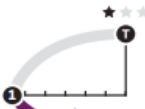

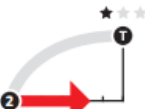




	<u>Target Elements</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
TARGET 5	The rate of loss of forests is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero		Deforestation significantly slowed in some tropical areas, although still great regional variation
	The loss of all habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero		Varies among habitat types, data scarce for some biomes
	Degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced		Habitats of all types, including forests, grasslands, wetlands and river systems, continue to be fragmented and degraded.
TARGET 6	All fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches		Great regional variation, positive for some countries but data limited for many developing countries
	Recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species		Variable, progress in some regions
	Fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems		Some progress e.g. on long-lining used in tuna fisheries, but practices still impacting vulnerable ecosystems
	The impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits, i.e. overfishing avoided		Overexploitation remains an issue globally, but with regional variation
	Areas under agriculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity		Increasing area under sustainable management, based on organic certification and conservation agriculture. Nutrient use flattening globally. No-till techniques expanding
TARGET 7	Areas under aquaculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity		Progress with sustainability standards being introduced, but in the context of very rapid expansion. Questions about sustainability of expansion of freshwater aquaculture
	Areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity		Increasing forest certification and criterion indicators. Certified forestry mostly in northern countries, much slower in tropical countries

	<u>Target Elements</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
TARGET 8	Pollutants (of all types) have been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity	<i>No clear evaluation</i>	Highly variable between pollutants
	Pollution from excess nutrients has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity		Nutrient use leveling off in some regions, e.g. Europe and North America, but at levels that are still detrimental to biodiversity. Still rising in other regions. Very high regional variation
TARGET 9	Invasive alien species identified and prioritized		Measures taken in many countries to develop lists of invasive alien species
	Pathways identified and prioritized		Major pathways are identified, but not efficiently controlled at a global scale
	Priority species controlled or eradicated		Some control and eradication, but data limited
	Introduction and establishment of IAS prevented		Some measures in place, but not sufficient to prevent continuing large increase in IAS
TARGET 10	Multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning		Pressures such as land-based pollution, uncontrolled tourism still increasing, although new marine protected areas may ease overfishing in some reef regions
	Multiple anthropogenic pressures on other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning	<i>Not evaluated</i>	Insufficient information was available to evaluate the target for other vulnerable ecosystems including seagrass habitats, mangroves and mountains


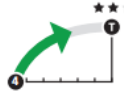




Assessment of Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: STRATEGIC GOAL “C”

	Target Elements	Status	Comments
 TARGET 11	At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas are conserved		Extrapolations show good progress and the target will be achieved if existing commitments on designating protected areas are implemented. Inland water protection has distinct issues.
	At least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved		Marine protected areas are accelerating but extrapolations suggest we are not on track to meet the target. With existing commitments, the target would be met for territorial waters but not for exclusive economic zones or high seas
	Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services conserved		Progress for protected Key Biodiversity Areas, but still important gaps. No separate measure for ecosystem services
	Conserved areas are ecologically representative		Progress, and possible to meet this target for terrestrial ecosystems if additional protected areas are representative. Progress with marine and freshwater areas, but much further to go
	Conserved areas are effectively and equitably managed		Reasonable evidence of improved effectiveness, but small sample size. Increasing trend towards community involvement in protection. Very dependent on region and location
	Conserved areas are well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape		Initiatives exist to develop corridors and transboundary parks, but there is still not sufficient connection. Freshwater protected areas remain very disconnected
 TARGET 12	Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented		Further extinctions likely by 2020, e.g. for amphibians and fish. For bird and mammal species some evidence measures have prevented extinctions
	The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained		Red List Index still declining, no sign overall of reduced risk of extinction across groups of species. Very large regional differences
 TARGET 13	The genetic diversity of cultivated plants is maintained		<i>Ex situ</i> collections of plant genetic resources continue to improve, albeit with some gaps. There is limited support to ensure long term conservation of local varieties of crops in the face of changes in agricultural practices and market preferences
	The genetic diversity of farmed and domesticated animals is maintained		There are increasing activities to conserve breeds in their production environment and in gene banks, including through <i>in-vitro</i> conservation, but to date, these are insufficient
	The genetic diversity of wild relatives is maintained		Gradual increase in the conservation of wild relatives of crop plants in <i>ex situ</i> facilities but their conservation in the wild remains largely insecure, with few protected area management plans addressing wild relatives
	The genetic diversity of socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species is maintained	Not evaluated	Insufficient data to evaluate this element of the target
	Strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding genetic diversity		The FAO Global Plans of Action for plant and animal genetic resources provide frameworks for the development of national and international strategies and action plans

Assessment of Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: STRATEGIC GOAL “D”

	<u>Target Elements</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
 14	TARGET 14 Ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded ...		High variation across ecosystems and services. Ecosystems particularly important for services, e.g. wetlands and coral reefs, still in decline
	... taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable		Poor communities and women especially impacted by continuing loss of ecosystem services
 15	TARGET 15 Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced through conservation and restoration		Despite restoration and conservation efforts, there is still a net loss of forests, a major global carbon stock
	At least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems are restored, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to combating desertification		Many restoration activities under way, but hard to assess whether they will restore 15% of degraded areas
 16	TARGET 16 The Nagoya Protocol is in force		The Nagoya Protocol will enter into force on 12 October 2014, ahead of the deadline set.
	The Nagoya Protocol is operational, consistent with national legislation		Given progress that has been made, it is likely that the Nagoya Protocol will be operational by 2015 in those countries that have ratified it

Assessment of Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets: STRATEGIC GOAL “E”

	<u>Target Elements</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
 TARGET 17	Submission of NBSAPs to Secretariat by (end of) 2015		For those Parties for which information is available, about 40% are expected to have completed their NBSAP by October 2014 and about 90% by the end of 2015
	NBSAPs adopted as effective policy instrument		The adequacy of available updated NBSAPs in terms of following COP guidance is variable
	NBSAPs are being implemented		The degree of implementation of updated NBSAPs is variable
 TARGET 18	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities are respected		Processes are under way internationally and in a number of countries to strengthen respect for, recognition and promotion of, traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use
	Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are fully integrated and reflected in implementation of the Convention ...		Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use need to be further integrated across all relevant actions under the Convention
	... with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities		Efforts continue to enhance the capacities of indigenous and local communities to participate meaningfully in relevant processes locally, nationally and internationally but limited funding and capacity remain obstacles
 TARGET 19	Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved		Significant effort on delivery of information and knowledge relevant to decision makers is being made, and relevant processes and institutions are in place
	Biodiversity knowledge, the science base and technologies are widely shared and transferred and applied		Improvements in analysis and interpretation of data gathered from disparate collecting and monitoring systems. However, coordination to guarantee models and technologies that can integrate this knowledge into functional applied systems needs to be improved
 TARGET 20	Mobilization of financial resources implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources has increased substantially from 2010 levels		Limited information on many funding sources, including domestic funding, innovative financial mechanisms, and the private sector. General increase in bilateral ODA against 2006-2010 baseline.

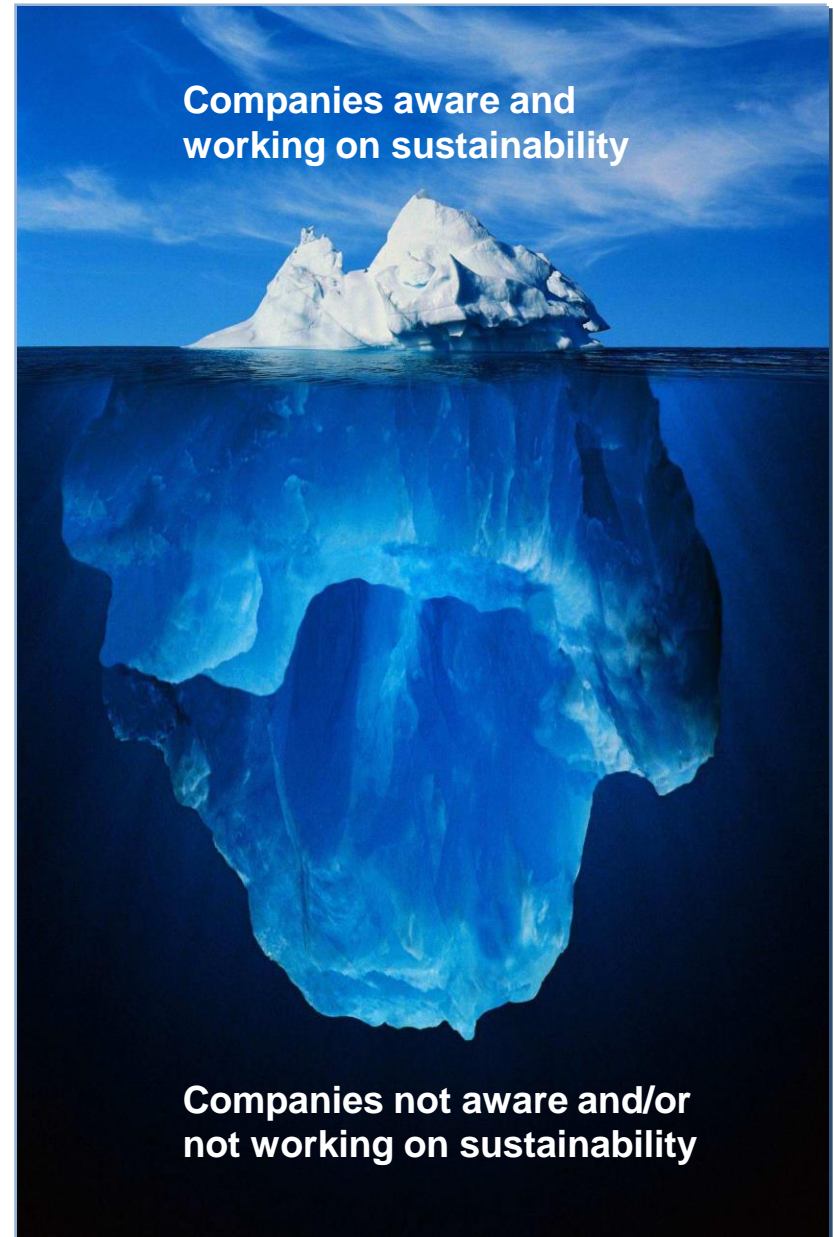
Key Messages from GBO-4

- Significant progress towards meeting some components of the majority of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but is, in most cases, not sufficient
- Based on current trends, pressures on biodiversity will continue to increase, and the status of biodiversity will continue to decline
- Meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets would contribute significantly to broader global goals
- Attaining most of the Targets will require actions including legal or policy frameworks, socioeconomic incentives, public and stakeholder engagement, monitoring, and enforcement
- Sectorial and cross-sectorial mainstreaming is key to achieving the targets



ENGAGING THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY

- The Business Sector is key to the success of all of these Agreements
- All of these issues inter-related and inter-dependent
- The business community must take a leading role in implementing sustainable practices
- Must work with partners Globally and Nationally
- Essential to target SMEs and businesses not yet convinced
- Message has to get out to different fora as widely as possible
- There has been progress, but there is still a lot left to do





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THANK YOU

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United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

