



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

## Second Workshop for East, South and Southeast Asia on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Global status of updating national biodiversity  
strategies and action plans

CBD Secretariat  
6-10 December 2011





# COP 10 Guidance for Updating NBSAPs



Life in harmony,  
into the future

- Decision X/2, paragraphs 3 (c),(d),(e) & (f)
- Review, and as appropriate update and revise NBSAPs in line with SP and decision IX/8;
  - Use revised NBSAP as effective instruments for integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies;
  - Monitor and review implementation of NBSAP using indicators developed for SP;
  - Support updating of NBSAP as effective instruments to promote implementation of SP and biodiversity mainstreaming;



**CBD**

# COP 9 Guidance (decision IX/8)

COP 9 urges Parties in developing, implementing and revising their NBSAPs to

- Ensure that NBSAPs 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 CBD;
- Take into account the ecosystem approach;
- Highlight the contribution of biodiversity to poverty eradication, national development and human well-being;
- Identify the main threats to biodiversity, and includes actions for addressing identified threats;
- Establish where applicable national and sub-national targets to support implementation of NBSAP;
- Emphasize the integration of the three objectives of the CBD into relevant sectoral, 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;
- Develop a plan to mobilize national, regional and international financial resources in support of priority activities.
- Establish national mechanisms including indicators to monitor implementation.

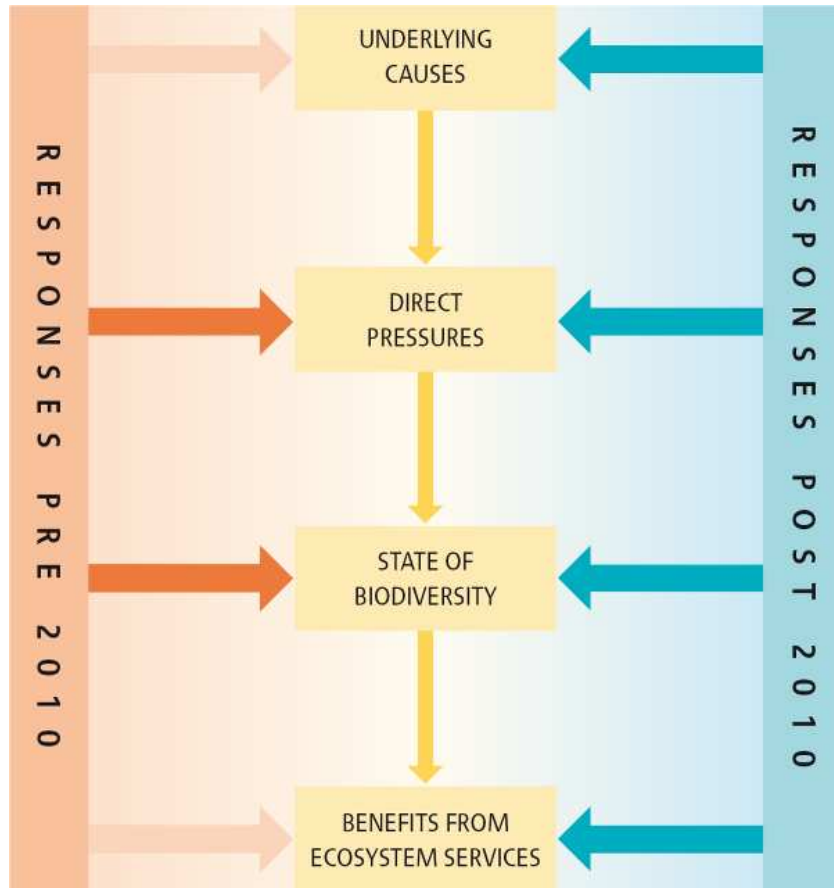


**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**



# Strategic Plan For Biodiversity 2011-2020

## Strategic Goals



- A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)
- B. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use
- C. **Directly safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- D. Enhance the **benefits** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- E. **Enhance implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

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## VISION

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. ....

STRATEGIC GOAL A:  
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity

STRATEGIC GOAL B:  
Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

STRATEGIC GOAL C:  
Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D:  
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

STRATEGIC GOAL E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

## SUPPORT 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 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 in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, .

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 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, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits
- 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.



Coral Reefs



Forests



Mangroves

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## **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 areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

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**

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## 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



## Follow-up Activities to Support Implementation of SP

- 15 regional or sub-regional workshops on updating NBSAPs organized with support of Japan Fund since Jan 2011 and more workshops planned for next year;
- Aichi Target Newsletters published to provide updates on NBSAP updating;
- Guides developed for some Aichi targets;
- Access to GEF funds being facilitated for updating NBSAPs ( 57 LDCs and SIDs through UNEP umbrella, 17 individual proposals through UNEP, 5 countries direct access through the GEF SEC, 25 countries through UNDP);
- Help desk set to provide support to countries for updating NBSAPs;
- Training modules on NBSAP revised, with some new modules developed;
- Partnerships with various organizations and initiatives being developed to deliver support;
- Dialogues held with various stakeholders to promote Nagoya outcomes.







# Findings from Workshops Held in 2011 so far

- Useful to review and build on previous experience and identify gaps and issues to be addressed .
- Important to engage stakeholders and mobilize broader political support .
- Setting SMART national targets needs to take into account national needs and priorities (Looking at targets in transnational context where necessary).
- Valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services essential.
- Important to identify key threats to biodiversity, strategies and actions to address them and to set priorities (vision, principles, goals as well);
- Important to use NBSAP an instrument for mainstreaming biodiversity and increasing synergies with other Conventions.
- Important to have an action plan, a communication strategy, a resource mobilization strategy and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation.
- Important to develop indicators for monitoring and evaluation and include them in NBSAPs.



# Summary of Conclusions from Xi'an Workshop (9-16 May 2011)

## NBSAP Process

- Countries could start with development of national targets in line with SP and report targets to COP 11 in 2012. The Strategic Plan should be well examined in order to develop appropriate national targets (target setting should take into account national circumstances).
- All relevant stakeholders including policy makers and local communities should be engaged and involved in the process, including through national consultations and workshops.
- Current NBSAPs and their implementation should be carefully reviewed to identify gaps and issues that need to be addressed in updated NBSAPs, using the fourth national report as a reference.
- Countries should examine planning processes for the national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, etc., to identify opportunities to integrate biodiversity targets and objectives.
- Countries should move to get funds from the GEF as soon as possible.
- Local governments should be supported in biodiversity planning so as to integrate targets into local BSAP.





# Summary of Conclusions from Xi'an Workshop (9-16 May 2011)

## NBSAP Content

### •Updated NBSAPs should:

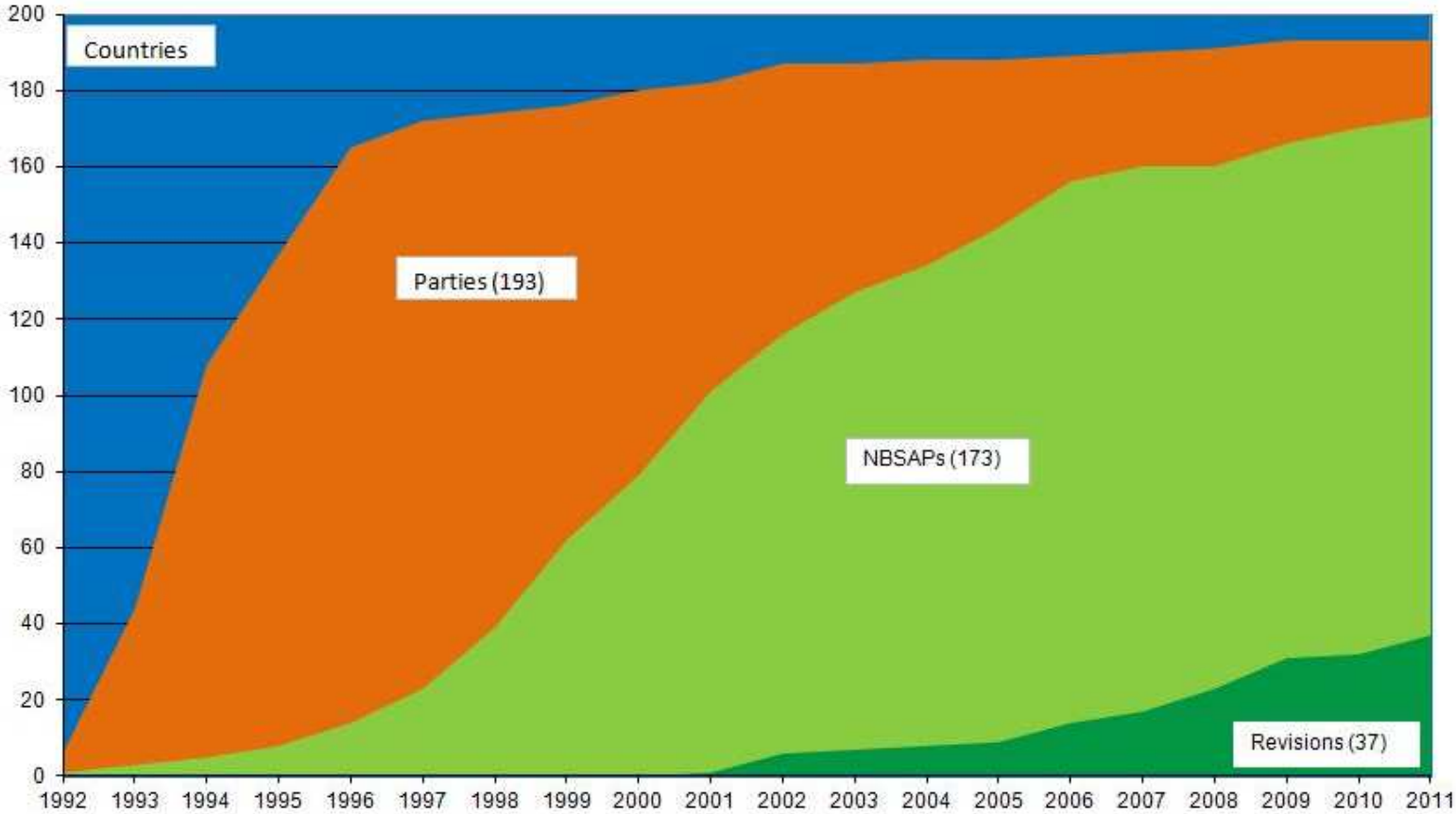
- address threats to biodiversity and causes of biodiversity loss;
- take into account values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, making a case for all relevant sectors and actors to take action;
- include legal and policy frameworks including incentive measures that need to be developed to support its implementation;
- have a long-term vision, guiding principles, strategic goals and national targets (including milestones if necessary, SMART targets, not necessarily all the 20 targets) as well as priority actions to achieve these targets;
- identify priority actions to address key threats and biodiversity issues in the country, and actions taken by subnational governments and other local authorities should be identified in support of implementation of NBSAPs; and
- include a monitoring and reporting system, with indicators, to track implementation of the NBSAP and allow adjustments to be made when necessary.



# Country Plans to Update NBSAPs

- Bangladesh: To update NBSAP within one year
- Bhutan: To develop an addendum to 2009 BAP to harmonize with Aichi Targets by 2012
- Cambodia: Revising NBSAP is a priority in the Biodiversity Programme Framework
- India: 2008 NBAP to be updated in light of the SP
- Japan: Aiming to have an updated NBSAP approved by Cabinet by Sept 2012
- Lao PDR: The plan for updating NBSAP submitted to MAF for approval
- Republic of Korea: National working group set up in June 2011 to formulate 3<sup>rd</sup> NBSAP and finalize it in 2014
- Malaysia: to review NBSAP and to revise it in light of SP
- Maldives: NBSAP review is a priority
- Mongolia: Revising NBSAP being prepared
- Myanmar: NBSAP finalized in July 2011 and alignment with SP will be addressed
- Nepal: To update NBSAP in 2011 involving various stakeholders
- Pakistan: Revising NBSAP approved
- Philippines: To start revision in 2011
- Singapore: To revise NBSAP by 2014
- Sri Lanka: Public consultations to be held on setting targets
- Thailand: the 4<sup>th</sup> NBSAP to be developed in line with SP
- Timor L'este: First NBSAP under preparation
- Vietnam: Updating NBSAP is a high priority

# National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans



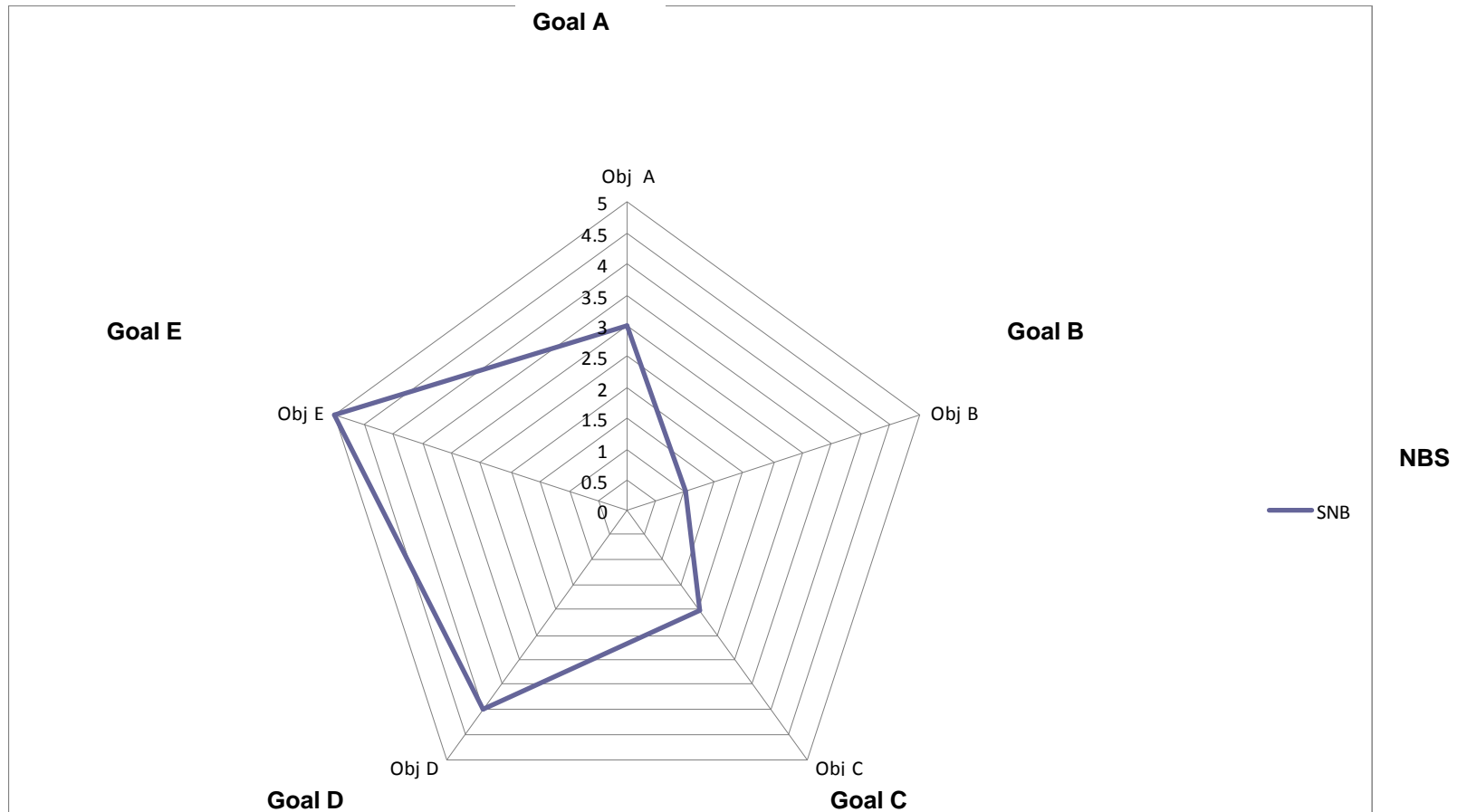


# Latest NBSAPs that include 2020 targets

- Australia
- Brazil (launches consultations on 2020 targets)
- China
- England
- Japan
- EU
- Some other NBSAPs (but not exactly in line with SP)



# Example 1: Completed NBSAP Diagnostic



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# Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030

Key content:

- Setting the context

Vision and Principles underpinning the Strategy;

Main threats to Australia's biodiversity;

- Priorities for action (Engaging all Australians, Building ecosystem resilience, Getting measurable results)

- Implementation and action



# Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 (cont'd)

## 10 targets set for 2015:

1. By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in the number of Australians and public and private organizations who participate in biodiversity conservation activities. (Aichi Target 1)
2. By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in employment and participation of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.
3. By 2015, achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.
4. By 2015, achieve a national increase of 600,000 km<sup>2</sup> of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.
5. By 2015, 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.
6. By 2015, four collaborative continental-scale linkages are established and managed to improve ecological connectivity.
7. By 2015 reduce by at least 10% the impacts of invasive species on threatened species and ecological communities in terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.
8. By 2015, nationally agreed science and knowledge priorities for biodiversity conservation are guiding research activities.
9. By 2015, all jurisdictions will review relevant legislation, policies and programs to maximize alignment with Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.
10. By 2015, establish a national long-term biodiversity monitoring and reporting system.





# Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services

## Work leading to Biodiversity 2020

- UK National Ecosystem Assessment (June 2011)
  1. A comprehensive account of ecosystem services and biodiversity for well-being;
  2. Ecosystem services undervalued in decision making;
  3. Many of ecosystem services are in decline, with 40% of priority habitats and 30% of priority species declining.
- The Natural Choice-the first Natural Environment White Paper for 20 years (June 2011)
  1. Outlines the UK's vision for the natural environment, shifting from the emphasis from piecemeal conservation action towards a more integrated landscape-scale approach;
  2. Sets out how to better value the natural environment in decision-making.
- The EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020

Used by member states as a framework, along with the global Nagoya agreement, to inform national plans.



# England Strategy (cont'd)

## **2020 Mission:**

To halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.

## **Outcomes/targets :**

1A. Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favorable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favorable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favorable or recovering condition.

1C. By 2020 at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, conserved through effective, integrated and joined up approaches....

2A. By the end of 2016, in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in well-managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence ....



# England Strategy (cont'd)

- **Priorities for action**

Outcomes to be delivered through:

1. A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea;
2. Putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy;
3. Reducing environmental pressures (priority actions for sectors such as agriculture, forestry, planning and development, water management, marine management and fisheries);
4. Improving our knowledge.

- **Delivering the strategy and measuring success**

1. Institutional arrangement (DEFRA, Natural England)
2. Delivery plan to be developed
3. Support for local delivery (Local Nature Partnerships)
4. Indicators to be developed for assessing delivery



# Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020

## 2050 vision

*By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides — its natural capital — are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.*

## 2020 headline target

*Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.*



# EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020 (cont'd)

6 Targets (a few of them listed below)

- *Target 1: To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments: (i) 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status; and (ii) 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status.*
- *Target 2: By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems.*
- *Target 4: Fisheries: Achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY)<sup>22</sup> by 2015. Achieve a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock, through fisheries management with no significant adverse impacts on other stocks, species and ecosystems, in support of achieving Good Environmental Status by 2020, as required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.*



## EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (cont'd)

### **Mobilizing resources to support biodiversity and ecosystem services:**

- Ensure a better uptake and distribution of existing funds for biodiversity;
- Rationalize available resources and maximize co-benefits of various funding sources;
- Diversify and scale up various sources of funding.



# Dialogue on 2020 targets planned in Brazil

- Building on consultations for 2010 targets;
- NBSAP must be established by a strong legal action such as a law or a decree that includes mechanisms for monitoring and compliance;
- All sectors to be involved and consulted on targets and a legal framework (national policy on biodiversity);
- 5 meetings to be organized involving 300 representatives;
- Targets will be made available on the internet for wider consultations;
- A meeting will be held in February 2012 bringing together all sectors to finalize documents with broadest possible consensus;
- Final targets and relevant policies will be launched at Rio+20 in June 2012;
- A call will be issued for the whole society to act for biodiversity.





**Thank you for your attention!**

**Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

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