
INTERIM ASSESSMENT OF REVISED NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS (NBSAPS)



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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ABS	Access and benefit sharing
AHTEG	Ad Hoc Open Technical Expert Group
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
COP	Conference of the Parties
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GEF	The Global Environment Facility
IDLO	International Development Law Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
NBS	National Biodiversity Strategy
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans
PRSPs	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNU-IAS	United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies
WGRI	Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention

Executive Summary

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the key instrument for translating the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into national action. The role of NBSAPs was reinforced in 2010 by the adoption of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the Tenth Meeting of Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP 10). Target 17 states that Parties shall develop and start implementing an updated NBSAP by 2015. The updated NBSAPs are meant to be the key tools for translating the other Aichi targets into national action, including through national targets, integration of biodiversity across sectors, legal and institutional preparedness and allocation of adequate financial resources.

This interim assessment of post-2010 NBSAPs undertakes a preliminary review of how countries have considered the Strategic Plan of the CBD and the readiness to achieve the Aichi Targets at national level. Although the assessment is based on a limited number of NBSAPs developed after 2010 (25 by May 2014), indications are that most NBSAPs use the Aichi Targets as an overall

framework to set national targets and/or national priorities for action. However, as was the case for pre-2010 NBSAPs, issues of a cross-cutting nature beyond the direct drivers of biodiversity loss have received limited attention. This also applies to legal preparedness and resource mobilization for biodiversity.

The assessment provides specific examples of national actions suggested in the revised NBSAPs, and a set of generic recommendations for countries that are still to finalize their NBSAPs. The key outcomes of the review to be considered by countries finalizing their post-2010 NBSAPs include the following:

1. Review the implementation status of existing NBSAPs and map out key challenges and gaps with the provision of clear means of addressing these. Opportunities such as using the NBSAP Peer Review Framework developed under the NBSAP Forum could be considered.
2. Secure high-level political ownership to the NBSAP process, in order to effectively address issues of reducing the impacts of drivers of biodiversity loss and to ensure mainstreaming of actions (even though this might imply additional work to negotiate endorsement by bodies such as a Cabinet of Ministers).
3. Identify a clear set of indicators for the targets being established and link these with the Aichi Targets to the extent possible. This will help monitor and review the implementation of actions. The indicators should consider the recommendations made by the AHTEG on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.
4. Integrate country-specific strategies for resource mobilization, including mapping of current expenditures and needs for additional resources, into the NBSAP processes to increase the likelihood that NBSAP targets are realistic.
5. Conduct a thorough peer-review process of the final draft of the NBSAP using a set of guidelines that are pre-determined such as the NBSAP Peer Review Framework developed under the NBSAP Forum.
6. Assess the legal preparedness to meet the targets set in the NBSAPs as part of the NBSAP process, to increase the likelihood that NBSAP targets are realistic.
7. Engage with non-governmental and community-based organizations in order to access their data and information and to benefit from their assistance with implementing the NBSAPs on the ground.

Résumé

Les Stratégies et plans d'action nationaux pour la biodiversité (SPANB) représentent le mécanisme clé pour la traduction de la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CDB) en action nationale. Le rôle des SPANB était renforcé en 2010 avec l'adoption des 20 Objectifs d'Aichi pour la biodiversité à la dixième réunion de la Conférence des parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique (CdP 10). L'objectif d'Aichi 17 exige que, d'ici 2015, les parties développent et commencent à mettre en œuvre une SPANB révisée. Les SPANB révisées visent à devenir des outils clés pour la traduction des autres Objectifs d'Aichi en action nationale, y compris par moyen de la fixation des objectifs nationaux, l'intégration de la biodiversité dans les secteurs différents, la préparation juridique et institutionnelle, et l'allocation des ressources financières suffisantes.

Cette évaluation intermédiaire des SPANB post-2010 présente une revue préliminaire de la manière dont les parties ont considéré le Plan stratégique de la CDB, et de leur préparation à atteindre les Objectifs d'Aichi au niveau national. Bien que l'évaluation se base sur un nombre limité de SPANB élaborées après 2010 (25 en Mai 2014), les résultats indiquent que la plupart des SPANB utilisent les Objectifs d'Aichi

comme cadre général afin d'établir les objectifs nationaux et/ou les priorités nationales d'action. Cependant, comme dans les SPANB pré-2010, les questions transversales, au-delà des moteurs directs de la perte de biodiversité, n'ont reçu qu'une attention limitée. Il en va de même pour les questions de la préparation juridique et de la mobilisation des ressources pour la biodiversité.

Cette évaluation fournit des exemples spécifiques des actions nationales proposées dans les SPANB revissées, et une suite de recommandations génériques pour les pays qui n'ont pas encore finalisé leur SPANB. Ces recommandations incluent notamment:

1. Revoir le statut de mise en œuvre des SPANB et cartographier les défis et les lacunes clés, avec des moyens clairs pour y répondre. Des opportunités, telles que l'utilisation de Cadre d'examen par les pairs des SPANB, développé dans le cadre du Forum SPANB, pourrait être considérées.
2. Assurer une appropriation politique du processus SPANB à haut niveau, afin d'aborder efficacement les questions de la réduction des impacts des moteurs de la perte de la biodiversité, et afin de s'assurer de l'intégration des actions (même si cela peut nécessiter du travail supplémentaire afin de négocier l'approbation par des organes comme le Conseil des ministres).
3. Identifier une série d'indicateurs clairs qui répondent aux objectifs, et reliez ces indicateurs avec les Objectifs d'Aichi pour la biodiversité dans la mesure du possible. Cela aidera à suivre et à revoir la mise en œuvre des actions. Ces indicateurs devraient considérer les recommandations du Groupe ad hoc d'experts techniques sur les indicateurs pour le Plan stratégique pour la biodiversité 2011-2020.
4. Intégrer des stratégies propre à chaque pays pour la mobilisation des ressources, y compris une cartographie des dépenses actuels et des besoins en ressources supplémentaires, dans les processus de la SPANB afin d'augmenter la probabilité que les objectifs de la SPANB sont réalistes.
5. Réaliser un processus d'examen par des pairs du projet de SPANB, en utilisant une série de lignes directrices prédéterminées, telles que le Cadre d'examen par les pairs des SPANB, développé dans le cadre du Forum SPANB.
6. Evaluer l'état de préparation juridique pour atteindre les objectifs fixés dans la SPANB dans le cadre du processus SPANB afin d'augmenter la probabilité que les objectifs de la SPANB sont réalistes.
7. Engager avec les organisations non gouvernementales et communautaires, afin d'accéder à leurs données et à leurs informations, et afin de profiter de leur soutien sur place dans la mise en œuvre de la SPANB.

Resumen Ejecutivo

Las Estrategias y Planes de Acción Nacionales para la Biodiversidad (EPANB) son el instrumento clave para traducir la Convención sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) en planes de acción nacional. El papel de las EPANB se vio reforzado en el 2010 en la Décima Reunión de la Conferencia de las Partes (CDB COP 10) con la adopción de las 20 Metas de Aichi para la Diversidad Biológica. Las EPANB actualizadas están destinadas a ser las herramientas fundamentales para poder traducir las metas de Aichi en acciones nacionales; ya sea a través de objetivos nacionales, la integración de la biodiversidad en diferentes sectores, la preparación jurídica e institucional, y la asignación adecuada de recursos financieros. La meta 17 de Aichi establece que las Partes deberán desarrollar y empezar a aplicar una EPANB actualizada para el año 2015.

Esta evaluación provisional de las EPANB emprende un examen preliminar de cómo los países han considerado el Plan Estratégico de la CDB y la disposición de alcanzar la Metas Aichi a nivel nacional. A pesar de que la evaluación está basada en un número limitado de EPANB desarrolladas después del año 2010 (solamente 25 EPANB fueron presentadas hasta Mayo del 2014), hay indicios que la mayoría de las EPANB utilizan

las Metas Aichi como el marco general para establecer objetivos nacionales y/o prioridades de acción nacionales. Sin embargo, como también fue el caso con las EPANB antes del 2010, las cuestiones de carácter intersectorial más allá de las causas directas de la pérdida de biodiversidad, han recibido limitada atención. Esto también se aplica a la preparación jurídica y la movilización de recursos para la biodiversidad.

La presente evaluación por un lado proporciona ejemplos específicos de acciones nacionales que son sugeridas en las EPANB revisadas; y por otro lado proporciona una serie de recomendaciones generales para los países que están aún por finalizar sus EPANB, estas incluyen:

1. Revisar el estado de aplicación de las EPANB existentes, delinear los principales desafíos y brechas existentes, y definir claramente los medios para abordar estos desafíos o brechas. Oportunidades como el uso del marco de revisión por pares de EPANB el cual fue desarrollado bajo el Foro de EPANB podría ser útil en este paso
2. Asegurar compromiso político de alto nivel para el proceso de la EPANB con el fin de abordar eficazmente temas como ser el de la reducción de impactos generados por los conductores de la pérdida de biodiversidad, y asegurar la incorporación de las acciones apropiadas (a pesar de que esto implique trabajo adicional, como ser por ejemplo el de negociar el endoso de otros organismos tales como el gabinete de ministros)
3. Identificar un conjunto claro de indicadores para los objetivos que se establecieron y en lo posible vincularlos con las Metas de Aichi. Esto ayudará a monitorear y revisar la ejecución de las acciones. Los indicadores deben tener en cuenta las recomendaciones formuladas por el GEET sobre los indicadores para el Plan Estratégico para la Diversidad Biológica 2011-2020
4. Integrar estrategias de movilización de recursos específicas al contexto nacional en los procesos de la EPANB, incluyendo un mapeo de los gastos actuales y de las necesidades de recursos adicionales, lo cual incrementa la probabilidad de que los objetivos de la EPANB sean realistas
5. Llevar a cabo un proceso de revisión a fondo de la redacción final de la EPANB utilizando un conjunto de directrices predeterminadas como ser el marco de revisión por pares de EPANB desarrollado bajo el Foro de EPANB
6. Evaluar la competencia jurídica para cumplir con los objetivos establecidos en la EPANB como parte del proceso de la EPANB, de esta manera incrementa la probabilidad de que los objetivos de la EPANB sean realistas
7. Colaborar con organizaciones no-gubernamentales y comunales con el fin de tener acceso a mayor información y contar con su asistencia a tiempo de implementar la EPANB

Резюме

Национальные стратегии и планы действий по сохранению биоразнообразия (НСПДСБ) являются ключевыми инструментами для превращения Конвенции о биологическом разнообразии в национальные действия. Роль НСПДСБ была усилена в 2010 году, при принятии двадцати Айтинских целевых задач на десятом совещании Конференции сторон Конвенции о биологическом разнообразии (КБР КС-10). В целевой задаче 17 указывается, что Сторонам следует разработать и начать осуществлять обновленную НСПДСБ к 2015 году. Обновленные НСПДСБ должны быть ключевыми механизмами для превращения других Айтинских целевых задач в национальные действия, в том числе путем установления национальных целевых задач, интеграции в различные секторы, правовой и институциональной подготовленности, и выделения достаточных финансовых ресурсов.

Эта промежуточная оценка НСПДСБ, разработанных после 2010 года, представляет предварительный анализ того, как страны учитывали Стратегический план КБР и подготовленности достичь Айтинские целевые задачи на национальном уровне. Хотя оценка основана на небольшом числе НСПДСБ, разработанных после 2010 года (25 к маю 2014 года), сообщается, что большинство

НСПДСБ используется Айтинских целевых задач в качестве общих рамок, чтобы установить национальные целевые задачи и/или национальные приоритеты деятельности. Однако, как в НСПДСБ, разработанных до 2010 года, кроме прямых движущих сил утраты биоразнообразия, многоотраслевые вопросы уделяются ограниченное внимание.

То же можно сказать и о правовой подготовленности и о мобилизации ресурсов для биоразнообразия. В этой оценке предоставляются конкретные примеры национальных действий, предложенных в пересмотренных НСПДСБ, и ряд рекомендаций для тех стран, которых еще не завершили НСПДСБ. Эти рекомендации включают:

1. Рассматривать состояние осуществления существующих НСПДСБ и составлять ключевые проблемы и пробелы, с предоставлением ярких способов устранения этих. Можно считать возможности, например Рамки коллегиального обзора НСПДСБ, разработали в рамках Форума НСПДСБ.
2. Обеспечивать ответственность за процесс НСПДСБ на высоком политическом уровне, чтобы эффективно решить проблемы сокращения воздействий движущих сил потери биоразнообразия и чтобы обеспечить сохранения деятельности (хотя, это может быть потребует дополнительную работу чтобы заключать поддержку органов например Кабинета министров),
3. Определить яркий набор индикаторов в отношении задач, которых ставятся в рамках НСПДСБ, и связать их с Айтинскими Целевыми Задачами в области Биоразнообразия по мере возможности. Это будет способствовать мониторинг и рассмотрение осуществления деятельности. Эти индикаторы должны считать рекомендации Специального группы технических экспертов по индикаторам имеющим отношении к Стратегическим плану по биоразнообразию на 2011-2020 годы.
4. Интегрировать индивидуальные страновые стратегии для мобилизации ресурсов, включая картирование современных затрат и потребностей дополнительных ресурсов, в процессах НСПДСБ чтобы увеличить вероятность того, что задачи НСПДСБ являются реалистичными.
5. Проводить основательный процесс коллегиального обзора заключительного проекта НСПДСБ, с помощью набора заранее определенных руководящих принципов, например Рамки коллегиального обзора НСПДСБ, разработали в рамках Форума НСПДСБ.
6. Оценить правовая подготовленность к достижению целевых задач в НСПДСБ в рамках процесса НСПДСБ, чтобы увеличить вероятность того, что задачи НСПДСБ являются реалистичными.
7. Вовлекать заинтересованные стороны гражданского общества для доступа к данным и информации, и для получения выгоды от их помощи в осуществлении НСПДСБ на местах.

- ويقدم التقييم أمثلة محددة للأعمال الوطنية المقترحة في استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي المعدلة ومجموعة من التوصيات العامة للبلدان التي مازال يتعين عليها إنجاز استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي. ويشمل ذلك ما يلي:
1. توفير وسائل واضحة للتعامل معها. ويمكن دراسة بعض الفرص مثل إطار مراجعة الأقران لاستراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي وفقاً لمنتهى استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي.
 2. تأمين ملكية سياسية عالية المستوى لعملية استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي للتعامل بشكل فعال مع موضوعات تقليل تأثيرات محركات فقد التنوع البيولوجي لضمان تعميم الأعمال (على الرغم من أن هذا قد يتضمن عملاً إضافياً للتفاوض بشأن اعتماد بعض الأجهزة مثل مجلس الوزراء.
 3. تحديد مجموعة واضحة من المؤشرات للأهداف التي يتم تأسيسها وربطها بأهداف آيتشي بأقصى قدر ممكن. وسوف يساعد ذلك على مراقبة ومراجعة تطبيق الأعمال. تلك المؤشرات يجب أن تأخذ في الاعتبار توصيات مجموعة الخبراء التقنيين المؤقتة (AHTEG) بشأن مؤشرات الخطّ الاستراتيجية للتنوع البيولوجي لعام 2011-2020.
 4. تكامل الاستراتيجيات المحددة لكل تعبئة للموارد، بما في ذلك تخطيط المصروفات الحالية واحتياجات الموارد الإضافية في عمليات استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي لزيادة احتمال تحقيق أهداف استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي.
 5. إجراء عملية مراجعة أقران شاملة للمسودة النهائية لاستراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي باستخدام مجموعة من الإرشادات المحددة مسبقاً مثل إطار مراجعة الأقران لاستراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي التي تم تطويرها وفقاً لمنتهى خطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي.
 6. تقييم الاستعداد القانوني لتلبية الأهداف المحددة في استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي كجزء من عملية استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي لزيادة احتمال تحقيق أهداف استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي.
 7. الاشتراك مع المؤسسات غير الحكومية والمجتمعية للاطلاع على بياناتها ومعلوماتها للاستفادة من مساعدتها في تطبيق استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي على الأرض.

ملخص تنفيذي

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1- مراجعة حالة تطبيق استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي (NBSAPs) الحالية وتحديد التحديات والثغرات الهامة مع استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي (NBSAPs) هي الأداة الرئيسية لترجمة اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي (CBD) في عمل وطني. وقد تم تعزيز دور استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي في عام 2010 من خلال تبني 20 هدفاً من أهداف أيتشي للتنوع البيولوجي في الاجتماع العاشر لأطراف المؤتمر بشأن اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي (CBD COP 10). وينص الهدف السابع عشر على أنه يجب على الأطراف تطوير وبدء تطبيق استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي بعد تحديثها بحلول عام 2015. وتهدف استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي المحدثة إلى أن تكون الأدوات الرئيسية لترجمة العمل الوطني بما في ذلك ما يتم من خلال الأهداف الوطنية وتكامل التنوع البيولوجي في القطاعات المختلفة والاستعداد القانوني والمؤسسي وتخصيص موارد مالية كافية.

إلى أن معظم استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي تستخدم أهداف أيتشي كإطار كلي لإعداد الأهداف الوطنية و/ أو الأولويات الوطنية للعمل. ومع ذلك فكما كان الحال بالنسبة لاستراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي 2010 فإن المسائل ذات الطبيعة الشاملة فيما وراء المحركات المباشرة لفقد التنوع البيولوجي قد حظيت بانتباه محدود. ويسري هذا أيضاً على الاستعداد القانوني وتعبئة الموارد للتنوع البيولوجي.

هذا التقييم المؤقت لما بعد استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي 2010 يتم من خلاله مراجعة أولية للطريقة التي قامت بها البلدان بدراسة الخطة الاستراتيجية لاتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي والاستعداد لتحقيق أهداف أيتشي للتنوع البيولوجي على المستوى الوطني. وعلى الرغم من أن التقييم يستند إلى عدد محدود من استراتيجيات وخطط العمل الوطنية للتنوع البيولوجي التي تم تطويرها بعد 2010 (25 بحلول عام 2014)، فإن المؤشرات تشير

执行摘要

《国家生物多样性战略与行动计划》(NBSAP)是将《生物多样性公约》(CBD)转化为国家行动的主要工具。自采纳《生物多样性公约》第十次缔约方会议中的20项爱知生物多样性目标(Aichi Biodiversity Target)后，NBSAP的职能在2010年得到了提升。第17项目标表明，到2015年，各缔约方均应制定并开始执行更新版NBSAP。更新版NBSAP应为将其它爱知目标转化为国家行动的主要工具，其中包括制定国家目标、进行跨部门生物多样性整合、做好法律与制度上的准备，以及充足的财政资源配置等。

2010年后NBSAP该项中期评估承担着初审的责任，其审查对象为：国家如何看待CBD战略规划，以及为实现爱知目标而做的国家水平的准备程度。尽管该评估的基础是2010年后（到2014年5月25日）制定的有限数量的NBSAP，有迹象表明大部分NBSAP以爱知目标为整体框架设定国

家目标和/或国家行动优先级。然而，2010年前的NBSAP情况也一样，对于生物多样性丧失直接驱动因素背后的交叉性问题的关注极为有限。这同样也适应于针对生物多样性的法律就绪性以及资源流动性。

这项评估提供了修订版NBSAP中提议的国家行动以及针对仍需完成其NBSAP的国家的一系列通用建议的具体实例。其中包括：

1. 审核现有 NBSAP 的执行状态，并说明面临的主要难题和缺口，并明确提出解决这些难题和填补这些缺口的办法。可考虑诸如在 NBSAP Forum (NBSAP 论坛) 下面开发的 NBSAP Peer Review Framework (NBSAP 同行评审框架) 等机会。
2. 获得 NBSAP 流程的高层政治所有权，以便有效解决减轻生物多样性损失的驱动因子的影响，并确保行动的主流化（即便这可能意味着需要进一步开展工作来争取诸如内阁等机构的支持）。
3. 对正在确立的目标确定一套明确的指标，并尽可能地将这些指标与 Aichi Targets（爱知目标）关联起来。这将有助于监视和审查行动的执行。这些指标应考虑 AHTEG 做出的关于“Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”（2011-2020 生物多样性战略计划指标）的建议。
4. 将适用于具体国家的资源动员战略（包括当前支出和额外资源需求的映射）整合到 NBSAP 流程，以提高 NBSAP 目标成为现实目标的可能性。
5. 使用一套预先确定的指导原则（例如在 NBSAP Forum (NBSAP 论坛) 下面开发的 NBSAP Peer Review Framework (NBSAP 同行评审框架)），对 NBSAP 的最终草案进行彻底的同行评审。
6. 作为 NBSAP 流程的一部分，评估为实现 NBSAP 中设定的目标而进行的法律准备的情况，从而提高 NBSAP 目标成为现实目标的可能性。
7. 与非政府组织和社区组织合作，以便获取他们的数据和信息，并在他们的协助下，脚踏实地地执行 NBSAP。

1. Background

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the key instrument for translating the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into national action. Article 6a of the CBD requires Parties to develop an NBSAP or an equivalent instrument. Article 6b requires Parties to integrate the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral activities, thereby underlining that this integration should be a key element of NBSAPs, and that NBSAPs developed in isolation from other sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes will not be able to address the root causes of biodiversity loss. To date 179 out of 194 Parties have developed NBSAPs or equivalent instruments (92%).

An assessment of NBSAPs was prepared by the United Nations University-Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) in 2010 as a contribution to discussions at the CBD COP 10 on the implementation of the Convention and the development of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020.

Among other things, the assessment sought to establish if NBSAPs were successful in integrating biodiversity concerns into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, including sustainable development strategies, poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs), and national processes to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It also sought to identify any obstacles preventing Parties from making progress in achieving the objectives of the CBD using NBSAP as an overarching framework of action at national and local levels.



A summary of key findings of this assessment includes:

- The large number of NBSAPs is in itself an achievement. NBSAPs have generated important results in many countries, including a better understanding of biodiversity, its value and how to address threats. In many cases, legal gaps in implementation have been filled, the coverage of protected areas has been considerably extended and better protection of endangered species has been introduced.
- In spite of these achievements, NBSAPs have not seriously affected the main drivers of biodiversity loss. There is generally a poor correlation between NBSAPs and poverty alleviation and MDG strategies, as well as between NBSAPs and sectoral policies.
- Many processes were often more technical than political and did not manage to sufficiently influence policy beyond the remit of the national agency directly responsible for biodiversity. Coordination structures existed in most cases, but often with limited political and cross-sectoral ownership, as well as limited ownership at the sub-national level. Many NBSAPs were overly ambitious and prescriptive, while at the same time lacking a strategy for financing implementation. They often appeared to have been addressed at external funding agencies rather than national decision-makers.
- The three objectives of the CBD received varying levels of attention in NBSAPs. ‘Conservation’ received the most attention followed by ‘sustainable use’. ‘Equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources’ received the least amount of attention.
- Few NBSAPs had:
 - time-bound and measurable targets;
 - priorities amongst actions;
 - mechanisms for monitoring and review;
 - strategies for communication and for financing;
 - sub-national strategies and action plans.

- Few NBSAPs explicitly incorporated measures to implement other biodiversity-related conventions than the CBD.
- Second generation NBSAPs were better prepared and focused more on mainstreaming and self-reliance.

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020, adopted at COP10 in 2010, reinforced the role of NBSAPs for national biodiversity planning. According to the accompanying decision X/2 Para. 3 (c), Parties shall “Review, and as appropriate update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with the Strategic Plan and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9, including by integrating their national targets into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, adopted as a policy instrument, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh or twelfth meeting”. Para 3 (b) calls on Parties to “Develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and the resources provided through the strategy for resource mobilization, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting”. The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets for 2015 or 2020 (the Aichi Biodiversity Targets), and is now the overarching framework on global biodiversity not only for the CBD but also for the other global biodiversity-related conventions and the UN system as a whole. Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 establishes that Parties shall develop and start implementing an updated NBSAP by 2015.

At the date of this review, i.e. 15 May 2014, 25 Parties have developed NBSAPs, of which 7 are new and first-version NBSAPs and 18 are revised NBSAPs. According to the CBD website, 16 Parties have taken into account the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) in their post-2010 NBSAPs while 9 Parties have not considered the Strategic Plan in the revision. Of the 25 NBSAPs, the NBSAPs of Australia, Italy and DPR Korea were prepared before CBD COP 10 but were submitted later. 154 countries are yet to submit their post-2010 NBSAPs, while 15 Parties have not yet submitted any NBSAP.

With less than a year left to meet target 17, it seems now to be an appropriate time to assess if, and to what extent, the limitations of the earlier NBSAPs have been rectified in the revised versions, as well as the extent to which they translate the Aichi Targets into national action as envisaged by COP 10.

Law can play an essential role in biodiversity planning, an aspect which was only modestly addressed in the UNU-IAS NBSAP assessment. In 2012, the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) and the Secretariat of the CBD launched the Global Initiative on Legal Preparedness for Achieving the Aichi Targets, and in light of this it would be relevant to assess the extent to which countries provide for the use of legal instruments in their NBSAPs and thereby legal preparedness.



The present interim assessment is a preliminary and more general part of an overall assessment of the revised NBSAPs submitted by Parties after CBD COP 10. Given the limited number of post-2010 NBSAPs submitted to the CBD Secretariat and limited time available for the assessment, it is important to mention that this interim assessment is not a full and comprehensive reflection of the types of NBSAPs developed in response to the CBD Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, or an evaluation of the quality of the NBSAPs. The issues covered by the assessment are:

- the NBSAP preparation processes (on the basis of the information provided in the NBSAPs as of 31 May 2014);
- the legal preparedness of countries to implement NBSAPs, based on the information provided in the NBSAPs reviewed;
- the extent to which NBSAPs encompass the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- coverage of indicators and measures for monitoring and review;
- how countries have responded to CBD COP Decision XI/4 on resource mobilization.

On the basis of the assessment, recommendations are developed to Parties that are still undergoing the NBSAP revision process.

The forthcoming second phase of the assessment will be more specific on issues such as the mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors, the incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem service values and the coverage of the other global biodiversity related conventions. The second phase will aim to provide full and comprehensive information and analyses when a larger number of the Parties have submitted their NBSAPs during the coming months.



2. Methodology

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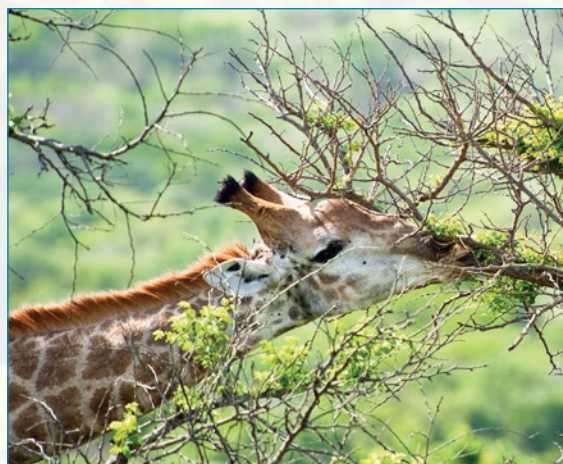
The methodology we have used is to undertake a desk study of 25 NBSAPs submitted after COP 10 in 2010. In this study we have reviewed the NBSAPs against the issues outlined above. Thus, in this phase we have not conducted specific case studies or interviews with NBSAP stakeholders. Neither have we examined information provided by countries as part of their Fifth National Report that may include additional information on the particular issues we have reviewed.

3. Support for development of post-2010 NBSAPs

A total of 21 capacity building workshops were held in Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia, North Africa, the Middle East, the Pacific, the Mediterranean, South Asia, East Asia, Southeast Asia, Meso-America, East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, and Southern Africa. These were organized by the Secretariat of the CBD between 2011 and 2013 to help and support countries in developing/revising their NBSAPs, considering the elements of the CBD Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets. Nine Capacity Building Modules were also developed between 2011 and 2012 on issues such as mainstreaming biodiversity, developing national targets using the CBD framework, societal engagement, sub-national planning and gender considerations.

In addition, the NBSAP Forum was established in 2012 by UNDP, UNEP and the CBD Secretariat to provide a platform for connecting practitioners and those working on developing and updating NBSAPs. The Forum is designed to contain communities of experts organized by themes, regions and countries, in addition to having links to a range of resources to help Parties with the NBSAP processes. The NBSAP Forum has developed a peer-review framework for use at country level to provide some direct support. As guidance, the Forum has also developed a detailed road map “Take the NBSAP Journey”, describing the different steps of the NBSAP process from getting organized to implementation¹.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF), through its enabling activities window, is providing support to eligible Parties which focuses on revising/updating their NBSAPs considering the CBD Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets. This support is routed through UNDP and UNEP as the key implementing agencies.



¹ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/fin/rmws-2014-02/other/rmws-2014-02-nbsap-journey-en.pdf>

4. NBSAP preparation processes

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As noted by the UNU-IAS study, the inability of NBSAPs to influence mainstream development outcomes can be largely attributed to weaknesses in the process of their development. The study concluded that the negative factors that contributed to the preparation and implementation of the NBSAPs have included: limited involvement of stakeholders, a lack of measurable targets, and action plans that are merely lists of projects. Given this, it is important to assess the process of development of NBSAPs post 2010.

Involving stakeholders and ensuring a thorough consultative process results in an NBSAP that is “owned” more widely and thereby easier to implement. The nature of participation, identification of specific stakeholder groups to implement various actions identified in the NBSAP and using specific targets and indicators to measure rate of success are all seen as prerequisites to the effective implementation of the NBSAP.

The UNU-IAS study also highlights appropriate political ownership and coordination mechanisms as critical to achieving success. The time and energy spent on an inclusive, robust process also results in better identification of appropriate actions along with options for financing the actions. Thus, implementation experiences of first generation NBSAPs indicate that the most successful ones are those which laid out an inclusive process of addressing interests and concerns of various sectors and stakeholders^{2,3}.

² Apte T 2006 A people's plan for biodiversity conservation: Creative strategies that work (and some that don't), IIED Gatekeeper Series, 130.

³ Balakrishna Pisupati 2007, *ibid.*

The assessment undertaken during the current study on the preparation of post-2010 NBSAPs indicates that almost all the NBSAPs were prepared in a consultative process. While NBSAPs such as those of Belgium, Cameroon and Tuvalu have detailed the process of consultations, several others have indicated the process to be consultative albeit with limited elaboration.

On the issue of level of ownership, the NBSAP of Timor Leste has been endorsed by the Prime Minister of the country while the NBSAP of Serbia is adopted by the Government. The NBSAPs of Australia, Belarus and Belgium were adopted or endorsed by inter-ministerial councils. Spain's NBSAP is a Royal Decree while those of Colombia and Malta are policies. Seven NBSAPs received endorsement by the cabinet. The majority of the post-2010 NBSAPs also specifically identify responsible Ministries for achieving the national targets set. This is a welcome sign of better ownership of the NBSAPs and their implementation at national level.



The timelines chosen by the respective countries in developing the NBSAPs vary, depending on the country priorities and administrative and related processes established. For example, the timeframes set for the NBSAPs range from covering the period 2010-2030 (Australia), 2011-2018 (Serbia), 2011-2016 (Ireland), 2012-2016 (Tuvalu, Republic of Suriname), 2014-2020 (Dominica). Though the Strategy from the Republic of Belarus is for the period 2011-2020, all the actions identified are only up to 2015. Australia's Strategy, though for the period 2010-2030, specifies all priority actions until 2015. Myanmar's action plan is presented for the period 2011-2030. It is relevant to note here that many first generation NBSAPs were also time-bound, but few of them were revised when they expired.

Based on the review of available NBSAPs, the following observations could be made on the process of developing the new generation of NBSAPs that consider the elements of the new CBD Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets:

- Several of the NBSAPs considered the need for broad stakeholder participation in the revision and subsequent implementation process.
- Except for 3 of the 25 NBSAPs, all the NBSAPs seem to have focused more on consultations with government sectors and agencies in the revision process than with other stakeholder groups.
- 11 of the post-2010 NBSAPs have explicitly undertaken an assessment of effectiveness of implementation of the previous NBSAPs, including assessing the results achieved.
- Several post-2010 NBSAPs have incorporated specific targets and indicators that link to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

5. Legal preparedness of countries to implement NBSAPs

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The legal basis⁴ is an important prerequisite for achieving the objectives, goals and targets set out in the NBSAPs. Thus, ideally the NBSAP processes should assess the legal preparedness for the outlined actions and launch new legal measures to fill the gaps. This has been done only to a limited extent in the revised/updated NBSAPs and in general they provide relatively little reflection on legal matters.

To a varying degree all NBSAPs provide background information on national legislation related to biodiversity; however it appears that most postpone the assessment of the sufficiency of national legislation to a subsequent process, or as Switzerland puts it explicitly in its NBSAP: “The extent to which legislative amendments are required will be clarified in the context of the action plan.”

10 NBSAPs include such general assessments of legal preparedness as specific objectives or targets including Australia: “By 2015, all jurisdictions will review relevant legislation, policies and programs to maximize alignment with Australia’s Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.” One country (Cameroon) includes a provision for consistency in its different legislation into this assessment.

Another 9 countries seem to have already assessed their legislation, and use the NBSAPs to launch new legal initiatives on one or more specific issues. The most common of those relates to access and benefit-sharing (ABS), of which the implementation in itself is largely of a legal nature. Other issues include Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), biosafety, land-use planning, ecological connections, protected areas, invasive alien species, fishery, indigenous rights and climate change adaptation. (See box on legal actions outlined in NBSAPs). It is noteworthy that, except for EIA and SEA, legislation to integrate biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral activities are only covered modestly.

In addition, a number of NBSAPs call for a strengthening of compliance and enforcement of existing legislation, while few of the NBSAPs do not provide any reflection on legal matters.

⁴ “Legal preparedness refers to the Global Initiative on Legal Preparedness for Achieving the Aichi Targets launched by IDLO and the CBD Secretariat and referred to above. “The Initiative’s approach focuses on assisting countries to build enabling legal frameworks – to “legally prepare” - to implement their biodiversity strategies and action plans, and meet their targets.” (http://ro.unctad.org/biotrade/congress/BackgroundDocs2/Sl_Aichi/IDLO_Legal%20Preparedness%20ofor%20Aichi_Factsheet.pdf).

To summarize the above observations, two general approaches to legal preparedness have been applied in the reviewed NBSAPs that address legal matters: a) to assess legal preparedness as part of the NBSAP process and based thereon to introduce new legal initiatives in the NBSAPs; and b) not to assess legal preparedness in the NBSAP process, but to include such an assessment as one of the NBSAP follow-up activities. While approach a)

could result in a longer and more cumbersome NBSAP process than b), as this first approach includes a process of law-preparation, it would have higher probability of the political attention and ownership to the NBSAP process that is generally deemed essential for the NBSAPs to eventually have effect. There may, however, also be good reasons for approach b), especially for federal states with devolved powers and thereby a complex legal system for biodiversity.

Box 1: Legal actions outlined in NBSAPs

Myanmar's NBSAP addresses a number of gaps in legal preparedness and ways to fill them. This includes regulatory frameworks for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and biosafety, and strengthening the existing legal framework for protected area management and species protection. To facilitate this work, the NBSAP calls for the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Task Force for the National Environmental Legal Framework also consisting of experts from NGOs and academic institutions.

Ireland's NBSAP highlights legislative support to underpin actions to tackle biodiversity loss. Actions are set out to provide a legal basis for National Parks; launch a Bill to consolidate the Wildlife Act; introduce legislation to reduce risks to wildlife caused by poisonous substances; and revise forest legislation to support the conservation, protection and sustainable management of forest biological diversity.

Serbia includes a general objective to "strengthen the legal framework for biodiversity conservation and ensure enforcement and compliance of biodiversity related legislation" with activities attached to evaluate the legal framework in relation to the EU legal framework, develop a plan for creating new legal mechanisms including for biodiversity considerations into EIA and SEA and improve implementation and enforcement.

Source:

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar (2011) National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Myanmar, 121 pp.

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2011) Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016: Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan 60, pp.

Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (2011) Biodiversity Strategy of the Republic of Serbia for the period 2011 – 2018 Belgrade, 138 pp.

6. Linkages to the CBD Strategic Plan and Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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In Decision X/2, the Conference of Parties urged Parties and other Governments to develop national and regional targets, using the CBD's Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as a flexible framework as guided by national priorities, capacities, the status and trends of biological diversity in the country and financial resources. Such targets were largely absent in pre-2010 NBSAPs, and the UNU-IAS assessment highlights that in the absence of such targets indicators and monitoring mechanisms, the commitment to implementation has also been limited.

Review of the post-2010 NBSAPs indicates there is no common definition or use of the word 'target' in the documents. As mentioned in the WGRI 5 background document⁵, one can find usage of terms such as 'objective', 'action' and 'work area' in the context of setting national targets. This might pose some difficulty when undertaking an overall assessment of how countries have responded to COP Decision X/2. With 532 targets submitted through various NBSAPs since 2010⁶, 16 of the post-2010 NBSAPs have taken into account the CBD Strategic Plan. Several NBSAPs have included specific references as to how the CBD Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets have guided the revision/update of the NBSAP, besides setting national priorities on actions using the Aichi Targets as overall framework, as in the NBSAPs of England, Belgium, Cameroon, France, Japan, Switzerland. The Strategy developed by Dominica clearly indicates that, based on national prioritization carried out, it focuses on only 5 of the 20 Aichi Targets though the country endorses all the 20 Aichi Targets. However, five of the post-2010 NBSAPs did not have any mention of CBD's Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets (Dominica, Belarus, El Salvador, DPR Korea and Serbia).

In various pieces of guidance on NBSAPs, including the CBD Secretariat's NBSAP Capacity Building Modules, it has been highlighted that national targets should be strategic, specific, measurable, ambitious, realistic and time-bound (SMART)⁷. The extent to which the targets are actually "SMART" will be looked at it in the second phase of this assessment.



⁵ UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/2.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Training Package (Version 2.1), Module 1. An Introduction to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/bi-train-intro-nbsap-revised-en.pdf>.

Table 1: Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Relevant National Targets

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Relevant National Targets
Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society	Though, in general, most of the NBSAPs submitted to SCBD since 2010 have focused on achieving Strategic Goal A, several of the NBSAPs have found weak reference to Targets 2 and 4.
Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	The national targets set in post-2010 NBSAPs in relation to Aichi Target 1 have been strong, though related action plans and financing strategies to achieve this are missing.
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.	Countries have, in general, addressed this Target by developing a series of national targets on mainstreaming biodiversity and integrating these through identification of actions by Government Departments and sectors. Several NBSAPs, such as those of England, Malta and Ireland, have included focus on this Aichi Target by suggesting specific actions related to incorporating biodiversity values into national accounting systems. The NBSAPs of Japan, Suriname, Timor Leste, Spain, and Switzerland have addressed issues of recognizing biodiversity values in national and local development.
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, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.	Most of the post-2010 NBSAPs focus on creating positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use, while only 3 of the NBSAPs (Malta, Dominica and Australia) specifically address the issue of elimination of negative incentives and subsidies. The national targets set in relation to this Target are specific, in general, and focus on actions related to sectors and relevant Ministries and agencies.
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.	This Aichi Target on sustainable consumption and production has found limited resonance at national level when countries set their national targets. One reason may be that the target has implications far beyond biodiversity. Several of the post-2010 NBSAPs, however, focus on ensuring actions to reduce negative pressure on biodiversity and ecosystems using the argument to stay within the 'safe ecological limits', but there is limited reference to how countries would set these 'safe ecological limits'.
Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use	This Strategic Goal has been very well addressed in the post-2010 NBSAPs without exception.
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.	All of the post-2010 NBSAPs have related national Targets focusing on the sustainable management of ecosystems, including forests. While country-specific targets focus on priorities of individual countries, the ecosystems covered include forests, agro-ecosystems, marine and coastal ecosystem, arid and semi-arid lands and islands. Most of the national targets are also supported by a range of action plans.

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Relevant National Targets
<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, 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.</p>	<p>This Target is well covered in most of the post-2010 NBSAPs. Specific sectoral plans and strategies, legal and policy measures to deal with reducing negative pressures on fisheries and fish stocks are also suggested as a part of the national action plans. While sectoral action on fisheries is strong, there is limited emphasis on using the ecosystem approach as suggested in the Aichi Target.</p>
<p>Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>All of the post-2010 NBSAPs have addressed the need to focus on managing agriculture, forests and aquaculture. The NBSAPs also contain a series of actions and suggested issues in mainstreaming while dealing with this Target. The national targets set in relation to this Target are comprehensive and are mostly based on a review of the current situation in managing these ecosystems at national level.</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>Of the available post-2010 NBSAPs, few have considered having dedicated national target reflecting this Aichi Target (e.g. Dominica, Malta, Ireland, Japan).</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Except for one post-2010 NBSAP (El Salvador), all NBSAPs have identified specific national targets and related action plans in managing invasive alien species. While several of the NBSAPs consider undertaking an assessment of ecological impacts of invasive alien species other national strategies and action plans focus on developing policy and legal frameworks in addition to creating awareness on these species across sectors and stakeholder groups.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Most of the post-2010 NBSAPs consider specific targets related to this Aichi Target. While countries like Spain have elaborated a set of targets and sub-targets related to this Aichi Target, several of the other national targets do not specifically focus on issues of ocean acidification.</p>
<p>Strategic goal C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</p>	<p>This Strategic Objective of the CBD is well covered in almost all of the post-2010 NBSAPs.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>Implementation of national actions in relation to protected areas, both terrestrial and marine, has been a strong point in all the NBSAPs – both pre- and post-2010. Though the post-2010 NBSAPs do not specifically address percentages of protected areas to be conserved by 2020, the focus on designation and management has been significantly covered through the national targets set.</p>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Relevant National Targets
<p>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.</p>	<p>This Target is adequately reflected in the post-2010 NBSAPs where almost all of the countries have set specific targets to deal with preventing species extinction.</p>
<p>Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p>	<p>This Target is also well covered in most of the post-2010 NBSAPs. However, action plans linked to this target, at national level, are varied with limited focus on managing faunal diversity.</p>
<p>Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>	<p>Review of the post-2010 NBSAPs indicates that this Strategic Goal is only partially addressed in many of the NBSAPs. While only 13 of the 25 NBSAPs contain any reference to and/or national target on ABS (Target 16), Targets 14 and 15 are addressed in several NBSAPs, if not in all. With only 25 post-2010 NBSAPs submitted to the CBD Secretariat it is unclear if one can assume that Target 17 can be achieved, although the enabling activity support being provided to Parties indicates that progress in achieving Target 17 is on track.</p>
<p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<p>The reflection of the elements of this Target in the post-2010 NBSAPs is very varied with countries like England having a focus on health, and Spain and Tuvalu focusing on developing specific links to services like water. Several of the NBSAPs, however, contain references to the consideration of the needs of women, indigenous communities and the poor.</p>
<p>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, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	<p>15 of the 25 post-2010 NBSAPs contain targets related to climate change but not necessarily in the form and language mentioned in the Aichi Target. Of the issues related to mainstreaming Rio MEAs, references to climate change mitigation and adaptation are most common with no single NBSAP making direct reference to issues of combating desertification.</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>Only 13 of the 25 post-2010 NBSAPs seem to have considered issues related to ABS. The NBSAP of Suriname has detailed actions on ABS related issues while others have indicated interest to ratify and implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization (Nagoya Protocol on ABS) with limited elaboration of actions.</p>
<p>Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p>	<p>Most of the post-2010 NBSAPs are developed and adopted, at the national level, to provide policy guidance on the country's actions on biodiversity. While the timelines set by countries on NBSAPs vary from one to another, it can be mentioned that actions are already underway in all the countries that have completed their post-2010 NBSAPs.</p>

Aichi Biodiversity Target	Relevant National Targets
<p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</p>	<p>Reflection of this Target within the post-2010 NBSAPs is rather weak. However, Belgium, DPR Korea, Dominican Republic, Australia, Tuvalu, Japan, Malta, Finland and Suriname have elaborated on ABS issues and their NBSAPs contain specific national targets related to traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>23 of the 25 post-2010 NBSAPs have considered this Target in the revisions/updating process.</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, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</p>	<p>Mobilizing financial resources for effectively implementing the NBSAPs and contributing to achieving the objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity is considered only by ten of the 25 post-2010 NBSAPs. While some of the NBSAPs contain details of funding needs for specific actions or projects related to the targets/objectives identified in the NBSAPs, several have no reference to either specific funding needs or a strategy to raise financial resources. (See part 7.2).</p>

7. Review of some specific elements

7.1 DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF INDICATORS TO MEASURE PROGRESS, REVIEW AND MONITORING

15

CBD COP 11 adopted an indicator framework for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets with an indicative list of indicators in its annex (decision XI/3).

The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 made the following recommendations on the update of the NBSAPs and adaptation of Aichi Biodiversity Targets at the national level:

“Countries, especially those with limited resources (and not yet using systematically produced indicators in their official reports) are encouraged initially to establish a few simple indicators for priority issues identified within their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, to demonstrate the benefits of indicators and build support for their use for others”⁸. It also encourages countries

to establish or identify a facilitator to promote and coordinate the collection and production of national biodiversity information and make it publicly available (Recommendation 4)⁹. The Expert Group also came up with a suggested list of indicators that can be used to measure progress at various levels on implementation of actions to achieve CBD Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets¹⁰.

Review of post-2010 NBSAPs submitted so far indicate that very few NBSAPs have systematically considered the outcomes of the AHTEG on indicators and developed relevant national indicators that relate to the national targets set.

8 UNEP/CBD/AHTEG-SP-Ind/1/3.

9 Ibid.

10 Ibid.

Box 2: Using Indicators to Measure Progress - Ireland

'Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016: Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan' is one document that identifies a set of indicators and outcomes against each Target. Divided into 7 strategic objectives that are supported by 20 targets, the Plan identifies actions that are categorized as local actions where relevant. Some of the indicators and outcomes suggested in the Plan include:

- Number and scope of guidance documents relating to biodiversity issued to planning authorities;
- Number of biodiversity action plans created in Government Departments or sectors and extent of implementation;
- Number of legislative instruments introduced;
- Vegetation classification system developed;
- Number of courses which includes biodiversity;
- Number of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races and of commercial tree species conserved;
- Area of restored flood plains;
- Number of prosecutions for illegal fishing;
- Amount of funding made available for the Natura 2000 network;
- Number of Natural Heritage Areas (NHAs) designated;
- Number of protected species in ex situ conservation;
- National strategy on ABS adopted;
- Number and effectiveness of measures adopted to reduce or enhance the impact of trade on biodiversity

Note: The list of indicators presented in this box is indicative and not exhaustive, based on the National Biodiversity Plan

Source: Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2011) Actions for Biodiversity 2011-2016: Ireland's National Biodiversity Plan, 60 pp.

Decision X/7 Para 5 (c) requested the AHTEG to develop guidance and propose options for the establishment of mechanisms to support Parties in their efforts to develop national indicators and associated biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems. The AHTEG considered this issue during its meeting in 2011 related to report on progress and achievements in 2012¹¹.

The AHTEG made a specific recommendation (recommendation 2):

“Parties to the CBD should use the Strategic Goals and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the proposed indicator framework as a flexible framework to help develop indicators to monitor and review the implementation of their updated NBSAPs, according to national needs and priorities, and taking into account the potential use of indicators at sub-national, regional and global scales”

Considering the above, an assessment was made of how the post-2010 NBSAPs have responded to this recommendation from AHTEG based on the COP 10 request. While a few countries like France, Japan, Malta have put in place mechanisms to continuously review the post-2010 NBSAPs, 11 countries have used some indicators to measure progress of implementation.



¹¹ UNEP/CBD/AHTEG/SP-IND/1/3

Box 3: Implementation of NBSAPs – Monitoring and Review Options

National Biodiversity Strategy 2011-2020 – France.

The National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) of France has included a specific and structured approach for monitoring and evaluation of the NBS. It puts in place an annual scorecard of monitoring indicators for the implementation of the strategy. The scorecard will be reviewed by the NBS Monitoring Committee which acts as the overarching decision-making and review body for actions related to ‘all the three Aichi Agreements’ - namely the CBD Strategic Plan, the ABS Protocol and the Strategy for resource mobilization. It also monitors the implementation of the EU Strategy in France. It is envisaged that an annual progress report will be presented to the Parliament on progress made to implement the NBS and also to review the commitments made by stakeholders. The Annual Reports are submitted to the Grenelle Environment Forum National Sustainable Development Committee (CNDDGE).

Further, the NBS also establishes a National Biodiversity Observatory (ONB). The Economic, Social and Environmental Council (CESE), the third constitutional assembly of the French Republic is regularly consulted on the implementation of the NSB.

Source: Republic of France (2011) *National Biodiversity Strategy 2011-2020*, 58 pp.

Implementation of Malta’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

The NBSAP of Malta considers a set of strategic goals that are translated into action-based, outcome-oriented measures that are grouped into 18 thematic areas. These measures are color-coded according to indicative timeline during which they are expected to be implemented or achieved. The implementation periods are indicated as 2012-2014; 2015-2017; 2018 – 2020 and 2012-2020. It also calls for review of the NBSAP in 2014, 2017 and 2020. Progress of implementation of the NBSAP will be based on using the CBD and EU indicators.

Source: Ministry for Tourism, Culture and the Environment (2012) *Malta’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2012-2020*, 33 pp.

7.2 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

Through Decision IX/11, the CBD adopted the strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the objectives of the Convention for the period 2008-2015. Parties also agreed to have a specific target on resource mobilization under the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Target 20). Subsequently, CBD COP 11 Decision XI/4 adopted the following preliminary targets for using average annual biodiversity funding for the years 2006-2010 as a preliminary baseline¹²:

- Doubling total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries;
- At least 75% of Parties having included biodiversity in their national priorities or development plans and have therefore made appropriate domestic financial provisions;
- At least 75% having reported domestic expenditures as well as funding needs gaps and priorities;

- At least 75% to have prepared national financial plans for biodiversity and 30% of those having assessed and/or evaluated the values of biodiversity.

To help countries realize the target related to resource mobilization, a series of actions have been put in place through Decision XI/11 of COP 12, including undertaking an assessment of how countries have implemented actions related to resource mobilization and the provision of a revised mandate to the High Level Panel for assessment of resources for the CBD strategic plan 2011-2020, the BIOFIN Initiative of UNDP and the WAVES Programme of the World Bank¹³.

Of the 25 post-2010 NBSAPs reviewed, 20 reveal the following: four of the NBSAPs have detailed specific strategies related to Aichi Target 20, while two provide some details on actions being planned to raise additional financial resources; four of the NBSAPs identify the possible sources of funding while two of the NBSAP suggest a set of actions and related budget requirements in the NBSAPs.

¹² <http://www.cbd.int/decisions/cop/?m=cop-11>

¹³ Detailed analyses of actions so far, including country submissions can be found in UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/4.

The NBSAP of Japan specifically focuses on supporting implementation of actions related to the Nagoya Protocol on ABS and achieving Target 17, while the other NBSAPs have weak links to issues related to financial resources.

Obviously, the above-mentioned preliminary target to double biodiversity related financial flows to developing countries is mostly relevant to developed country Parties. Only one of the NBSAPs of developed countries (Belgium) addresses this target.

Some of the NBSAPs, like the EU Biodiversity Strategy, mention that the commitments could be met directly through dedicated additional funding for biodiversity and indirectly through ensuring synergies with other relevant funding sources such as climate finance, including REDD+, and funds generated through the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. However, no further detail has been presented in the Strategy.

It is pertinent to mention that some of the NBSAPs have provided project-oriented financial requirement to achieve the national targets that do not match the scale of activity planned

and availability of resources on hand. Detailed analyses are needed to reconcile the information presented in the global monitoring report on the implementation of the strategy for resource mobilization and information contained in the post-2010 NBSAPs. This will be addressed further in the second phase of this assessment.

A more detailed review of resource mobilization considerations in post-2010 NBSAPs has been conducted by the CBD Secretariat in 2013¹⁴.

For example, the number of countries who have reported on integrating considerations on biological diversity and associated ecosystem services into development plans, strategies and budgets is reported to be 165¹⁵, while there are only a dozen countries that indicated that biodiversity was integrated into national budgetary processes¹⁶. Full and complete data is required from countries on issues such as payment for ecosystem services, ABS agreements, enhanced markets for green products and such actions. Currently such information is either sketchy or absent, making proper assessment of resource availability and needs incomplete and incomprehensive.

Box 4: Putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy – Priority Action for Financing

'Biodiversity 2020: A Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services' details a set of priority actions at the national level to develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards the achievement of biodiversity outcomes. The actions include: publication of an action plan to expand schemes in which the provider of the nature's service is paid by the beneficiaries after undertaking a full assessment of the challenges and barriers; introduction of a new research fund targeted at schemes; publication of a best practice guide for designing the schemes; and setting up of a business-led Ecosystem Markets Taskforce to review the opportunities for UK businesses from expanding green goods, services, products, investment vehicles and markets which value and protect nature's services with a need to report back to the Government.

Source: *Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2011) Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, 45 pp.*

Ensuring provision of adequate resources for Biodiversity – The Belgian Objective

'Biodiversity 2020: Update of Belgium's National Biodiversity Strategy' details a specific objective (Objective 15) that focuses on resource mobilization and financing biodiversity. It has four sub-objectives that focus on substantial mobilization of financial resources, optimal use of existing financing instruments, by 2015 contributing towards doubling of the total biodiversity related financial resource flows to developing countries and at least maintaining the same until 2020 and to help developing countries enhance their capacities to raise finances for biodiversity.

Source: *Belgian National Focal Point to the Convention on Biological Diversity (ed.) (2013) Biodiversity 2020 – Update of Belgium's National Biodiversity Strategy, Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels, 148 pp*

¹⁴ Resource Mobilization Information Digest No 501 June 2013: Early Experience of Considering Finance in the Revised/Updated National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (<http://www.cbd.int/financial/doc/id501-financial-planning-early-results-en.pdf>). The review includes 21 countries including two (Bangladesh and China) which have still not submitted their NBSAPs

¹⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/financial/bioinclusion> (accessed on 19 May 2014).

¹⁶ UNEP/CBD/WGRI/5/4.

8. Recommendations

Based on the preliminary review of certain elements in 25 post-2010 NBSAPs, the following generic recommendations for countries that are still to finalize their NBSAPs have been developed. Many of the recommendations are also reflected in the CBD NBSAP Capacity Building Modules¹⁷.

- Review the implementation status of existing NBSAPs and map out key challenges and gaps with the provision of clear means of addressing these. Opportunities such as using the NBSAP Peer Review Framework developed under the NBSAP Forum could be considered.
- Secure high-level political ownership to the NBSAP process, in order to effectively address issues of reducing the impacts of drivers of biodiversity loss and to ensure mainstreaming of actions (even though this might imply additional work to negotiate endorsement by bodies such as Cabinet of Ministers).
- Identify a clear set of indicators for the targets being established and link these with the Aichi Targets to the extent possible. This will help monitor and review the implementation of actions. The indicators should consider the recommendations made by the AHTEG on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020.
- Integrate country-specific strategies for resource mobilization, including mapping of current expenditures and needs for additional resources, into the NBSAP processes to increase the likelihood that NBSAP targets are realistic.
- Conduct a thorough peer-review process of the final draft of the NBSAP using a set of guidelines that are pre-determined such as the NBSAP Peer Review Framework developed under the NBSAP Forum.
- Assess the legal preparedness to meet the targets set in the NBSAPs as part of the NBSAP process to increase the likelihood that NBSAP targets are realistic.
- Engage with non-governmental and community-based organizations in order to access their data and information and to benefit from their assistance with implementing the NBSAPs on the ground.



Annex 1: Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets¹⁸

20

“LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE”

1. The purpose of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is to promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach, comprising a shared vision, a mission, and strategic goals and targets (“the Aichi Biodiversity Targets”) that will inspire broad-based action by all Parties and stakeholders. The Strategic Plan will also provide a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets and for enhancing coherence in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including the programmes of work and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as well as the Nagoya Protocol on ABS. It will also serve as the basis for the development of communication tools capable of attracting the attention of and engaging stakeholders, thereby facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into broader national and global agendas. A separate Strategic Plan has been adopted for the Biosafety Protocol that will complement the present one for the Convention¹⁹.
2. The text of the Convention, and in particular its three objectives, provide the fundamental basis for the Strategic Plan.

I. THE RATIONALE FOR THE PLAN

3. Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being. It provides for food security, human health, the provision of clean air and water; it contributes to local livelihoods, and economic development, and is essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, including poverty reduction.
4. The CBD has three objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. In the Convention’s first Strategic Plan, adopted in 2002, the Parties committed themselves “to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.” The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3), drawing upon national reports, indicators and research studies, assesses progress towards the 2010 target, and provides scenarios for the future of biodiversity.

¹⁸ This Annex is reproduced in the same form and format as UNEP/CBD/COP/DEC/X/2 available at <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/?id=12268>

¹⁹ Decision BS-V/16, annex.

5. The 2010 biodiversity target has inspired action at many levels. However, such actions have not been on a scale sufficient to address the pressures on biodiversity. Moreover there has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies, programmes and actions, and therefore the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been significantly reduced. While there is now some understanding of the linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, the value of biodiversity is still not reflected in broader policies and incentive structures.
6. Most Parties identify a lack of financial, human and technical resources as limiting their implementation of the Convention. Technology transfer under the Convention has been very limited. Insufficient scientific information for policy and decision-making is a further obstacle for the implementation of the Convention. However, scientific uncertainty should not be used as an excuse for inaction.
7. The 2010 biodiversity target has not been achieved, at least not at the global level. The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems continues to decline, as the pressures on biodiversity remain constant or increase in intensity mainly, as a result of human actions.
8. Scientific consensus projects a continuing loss of habitats and high rates of extinctions throughout this century if current trends persist, with the risk of drastic consequences to human societies as several thresholds or “tipping points” are crossed. Unless urgent action is taken to reverse current trends, a wide range of services derived from ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, could rapidly be lost. While the harshest impacts will fall on the poor, thereby undermining efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, no-one will be immune from the impacts of the loss of biodiversity.
9. On the other hand, scenario analysis reveals a wide range of options for addressing the crisis. Determined action to value and protect biodiversity will benefit people in many ways, including through better health, greater food security and less poverty. It will also help to slow climate change by enabling ecosystems to store and absorb more carbon; and it will help people adapt to climate change by adding resilience to ecosystems and making them less vulnerable. Better protection of biodiversity is therefore a prudent and cost-effective investment in risk reduction for the global community.
10. Achieving this positive outcome requires actions at multiple entry points, which are reflected in the goals of this Strategic Plan. These include:
 - (a) Initiating action to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including production and consumption patterns, by ensuring that biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed throughout government and society, through communication, education and awareness, appropriate incentive measures, and institutional change;
 - (b) Taking action now to decrease the direct pressures on biodiversity. Engagement of the agricultural, forest, fisheries, tourism, energy and other sectors will be essential to success. Where trade-offs between biodiversity protection and other social objectives exist, they can often be minimized by using approaches such as spatial planning and efficiency measures. Where multiple pressures are threatening vital ecosystems and their services, urgent action is needed to decrease those pressures most amenable to short-term relief, such as over-exploitation or pollution, so as to prevent more intractable pressures, in particular climate change, from pushing the system “over the edge” to a degraded state;

- (c) Continuing direct action to safeguard and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and ecosystem services. While longer-term actions to reduce the underlying causes of biodiversity are taking effect, immediate action can help conserve biodiversity, including in critical ecosystems, by means of protected areas, habitat restoration, species-recovery programmes and other targeted conservation interventions;
- (d) Efforts to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services and to ensure access to these services, especially for the poor who most directly depend on them. Maintenance and restoration of ecosystems generally provide cost-effective ways to address climate

change. Therefore, although climate change is an additional major threat to biodiversity, addressing this threat opens up a number of opportunities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;

- (e) Enhanced support mechanisms for: capacity-building; the generation, use and sharing of knowledge; and access to the necessary financial and other resources. National planning processes need to become more effective in mainstreaming biodiversity and in highlighting its relevance for social and economic agendas. Convention bodies need to become more effective in reviewing implementation and providing support and guidance to Parties.

II. VISION

- 11. The vision of this Strategic Plan is a world of “Living in harmony with nature” where “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored

and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

III. THE MISSION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

- 12. The mission of the Strategic Plan is to “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. To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.”



IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

13. The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets for 2015 or 2020 (the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets”), organized under five strategic goals. The goals and targets comprise both: (i) aspirations for achievement at the global level; and (ii) a flexible framework for the establishment of national or regional targets. Parties are invited to set their own targets within this flexible framework, taking into

account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global targets. Not all countries necessarily need to develop a national target for each and every global target. For some countries, the global threshold set through certain targets may already have been achieved. Others targets may not be relevant in the country context.

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

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

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.

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, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.

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.

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.

Strategic goal C: 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, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

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

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

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, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

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.

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 national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

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, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

V. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION

14. Means for implementation: The Strategic Plan will be implemented primarily through activities at the national or subnational level, with supporting action at the regional and global levels. The means of implementation for this Strategic Plan will include provision of financial resources in accordance with respective obligations under the Convention, taking into account Article 20 of the Convention. The Strategic Plan provides a flexible framework for the establishment of national and regional targets. National biodiversity strategies and action plans are key instruments for translating the Strategic Plan to national circumstances, including through the national targets, and for integrating biodiversity across all sectors of government and society. The participation of all relevant stakeholders should be promoted and facilitated at all levels of implementation. Initiatives and activities of indigenous and local communities, contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan at the local level, should be supported and encouraged. The means for implementation may vary from country to country, according to national needs and circumstances. Nonetheless, countries should learn from each other when determining appropriate means for implementation. It is in this spirit that examples of the possible means for implementation are provided in the note by the Executive Secretary on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: provisional technical rationale, possible indicators and suggested milestones for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets²⁰.

It is envisaged that implementation will be further supported by the Nagoya Protocol on ABS and other components of the international regime on access and benefit-sharing which will facilitate the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources²¹.

15. The programmes of work: The thematic programmes of work of the Convention include: biodiversity of inland waters, marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands, mountain biodiversity and island biodiversity. Together with the various cross-cutting issues²² they provide detailed guidance on implementation of the Strategic Plan, and could also contribute to development and poverty reduction. They are key tools to be considered in the updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

16. Broadening political support for this Strategic Plan and the objectives of the Convention is necessary, for example, by working to ensure that Heads of State and Government and the parliamentarians of all Parties understand the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Parties to the Convention should be encouraged to establish national biodiversity targets that support the achievement of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and outline the measures and activities that will achieve this, such as the development of comprehensive national accounting, as appropriate, that integrates the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into government decision-making with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders.

²⁰ The note, updated consistent with the targets as adopted and decision X/2, is available as UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27/Add.1.

²¹ Note that the international regime on ABS is constituted of the CBD, the Nagoya Protocol on ABS, as well as complementary instruments, including the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising Out of Their Utilization (decision X/1, preamble).

²² A full list of programmes and initiatives is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/programmes/>.

17. Partnerships at all levels are required for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan, to leverage actions at the scale necessary, to garner the ownership necessary to ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy and to find synergies with national implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. Partnerships with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with other conventions and multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations, women, indigenous and local communities, and non-governmental organizations, will be essential to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. At the international level, this requires partnerships between the Convention and other conventions, international organizations and processes, civil society and the private sector. In particular, efforts will be needed to:
- (a) Ensure that the Convention, through its new Strategic Plan, contributes to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty, and the other Millennium Development Goals;
 - (b) Ensure cooperation to achieve implementation of the Plan in different sectors;
 - (c) Promote biodiversity-friendly practice by business; and
 - (d) Promote synergy and coherence in the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements²³.

²³ The TEMETEA modules for the coherent implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and related instruments may be a useful tool to support this.

²⁴ A note on provisional technical rationale, possible indicators and suggested milestones for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is provided as UNEP/CBD/COP/10/27/Add.1.

18. **Reporting by Parties:** Parties will inform the Conference of the Parties of the national targets or commitments and policy instruments they adopt to implement the Strategic Plan, as well as any milestones towards these targets, and report on progress towards these targets and milestones, including through their fifth and sixth national reports. Suggested milestones, as well as suggested indicators, are to be developed in accordance with the processes laid out in paragraphs 3 (b), (e) and 17 (g) of decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan as well as decision X/7 on goals, targets and associated indicators. Parliamentarians, by responding to the needs and expectations of citizens on a regular basis, should play a role in reviewing the implementation of the Convention at the national and subnational levels, as appropriate, to help Governments produce a more comprehensive review.

19. **Review by the Conference of the Parties:** The Conference of the Parties, with the support of other Convention bodies, in particular the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, will keep under review implementation of this Strategic Plan, and support effective implementation by Parties ensuring that new guidance is informed by the experience of Parties in implementing the Convention, in line with the principle of adaptive management through active learning. The Conference of the Parties will review the progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as set out in the Strategic Plan and make recommendations to overcome any obstacles encountered in meeting those targets, including revision of the provisional technical rationale, possible indicators and suggested milestones for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets²⁴ and measures contained therein, and, as appropriate, to strengthen the mechanisms to support implementation, monitoring and review. To facilitate this work, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) should develop a common set of biodiversity metrics to be used to assess the status of biodiversity and its values.

VI. SUPPORT MECHANISMS

20. Capacity-building for effective national

action: Many Parties, especially the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, small island developing States and the most environmentally vulnerable countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, may require support for the development of national targets and their integration into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, revised and updated in line with this Strategic Plan and guidance from the Conference of the Parties (decision IX/8). Global and regional capacity-building programmes could provide technical support and facilitate peer-to-peer exchange, complementing national activities supported by the financial mechanism in line with the four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014 (decision IX/31). Capacity-building on gender mainstreaming in accordance with the Convention's gender plan of action, and for indigenous and local communities concerning the implementation of the Strategic Plan at national and subnational levels should be supported.



21. The Strategic Plan will be implemented through the programmes of work of the CBD, implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other national, regional and international activities.

22. Clearing-house mechanism and

technology transfer: Collectively those involved in implementing the Convention have a wealth of experience and have developed many useful good practice cases, tools and guidance. There is additional useful information beyond this community. A biodiversity knowledge network will be developed, including a database and network of practitioners, to bring together this knowledge and experience and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention²⁵.

National clearing-house mechanism nodes comprising networks of experts with effective websites should be developed and sustained so that in each Party, all have access to the information, expertise and experience required to implement the Convention. National clearing-house mechanism nodes should also be linked to the central clearing-house mechanism managed by the Convention Secretariat, and information exchange between these should be facilitated.

23. **Financial resources:** The strategy for resource mobilization including the proposed concrete initiatives, targets and indicators to be developed, and processes for developing innovative mechanisms, provides a roadmap for achieving the effective implementation of Article 20, paragraphs 2 and 4, of the Convention, in order to provide adequate, predictable and timely new and additional financial resources, in support of the implementation of this Strategic Plan²⁶.

²⁵ The prospective Biodiversity Technology Initiative is relevant (decision X/6).

²⁶ See also decision X/3.

24. Partnerships and initiatives to enhance cooperation: Cooperation will be enhanced with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as conventions and other multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations and non-governmental organizations²⁷ and indigenous and local communities, to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. Cooperation will also be enhanced with relevant regional bodies to promote regional biodiversity strategies and the integration of biodiversity into broader initiatives. Initiatives of the Convention such as South-South cooperation²⁸, promoting engagement of subnational governments, cities and local authorities²⁹, and business and biodiversity³⁰ and promoting the engagement of parliamentarians, including through inter-parliamentary dialogues will contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

25. Support mechanisms for research, monitoring and assessment: The following are key elements to ensure effective implementation of the Strategic Plan:

- (a) Global monitoring of biodiversity: work is needed to monitor the status and trends of biodiversity, maintain and share data, and develop and use indicators and agreed measures of biodiversity and ecosystem change³¹;
- (b) Regular assessment of the state of biodiversity and ecosystem services, future scenarios and effectiveness of responses: this could be provided through an enhanced role for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as well as the proposed intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services;
- (c) Ongoing research on biodiversity and ecosystem function and services and their relationship to human well-being³²;
- (d) The contributions of knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to all the above;
- (e) Capacity-building and timely, adequate, predictable and sustainable financial and technical resources.

²⁷ Including, among others, UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, FAO and IUCN.

²⁸ See also decisions IX/25 and X/23, on a multi-year plan of action for South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development for the period 2011-2020.

²⁹ Decision X/22 on the Plan of Action on Subnational Governments, Cities and other Local Authorities on biodiversity. See also the Aichi/Nagoya Declaration on Local Authorities and Biodiversity (<http://www.cop10.jp/citysummit/english/images/top/declaration.pdf>).

³⁰ Decisions VIII/17, IX/26 and X/21.

³¹ The GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network, with further development and adequate resourcing, could facilitate this, together with Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership.

³² This is facilitated by, inter alia, DIVERSITAS, the Programme on Ecosystem Change and Society and other global change research programmes of the International Council for Science (ICSU).

Annex 2: NBSAPs reviewed in this Assessment

Japan	Italy	Spain	Myanmar	Colombia
Malta	EU	Timor Leste	Serbia	Switzerland
El Salvador	Belgium	England	Suriname	Belarus
Dominica	Finland	France	Cameroon	Dominican Republic
Australia	Tuvalu	Ireland	DPR Korea	



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