



# Regional Context

## Achieving AICHI Targets through the Cartagena Protocol



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# Aichi Targets – clustering to form strategies

## Biodiversity mainstreaming **الدمج**



Understand values



Sustainable fisheries



Mainstream biodiversity



Manage within limits



Address incentives



Reduce pollution



Sustainable production



Reduce invasive spp.



Halve rate of loss



Minimize reef loss

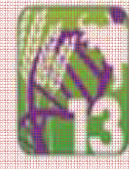
## Protection **الحماية**



Protected areas



Prevent extinctions

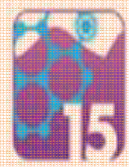


Conserve gene pool

## Restoration **اعادة التاهيل**



Restore ecosystems



Enhance resilience

## الحصول على المارد ABS الجينية وتقاسم منافعها

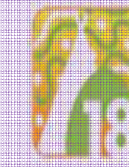


Implement Nagoya Prot.

## تمكين **Enabling**



Revise NBSAPs



Respect and conserve TK



Improve knowledge



Mobilize resources





# Global Biodiversity Outlook 4



**Specific concern for targets, 8 (pollution), 10 (corals), 12 (preventing extinctions), 5 (habitat degradation)**

## Target 10: Vulnerable ecosystems (coral reefs)

Element	Current Status	Comments	Confidence
Multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning		Pressures such as land-based pollution, uncontrolled tourism still increasing, although new marine protected areas may ease overfishing in some reef regions	High
Multiple anthropogenic pressures on other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning	Not evaluated	Insufficient information was available to evaluate the target for other vulnerable ecosystems including seagrass habitats, mangroves and mountains	





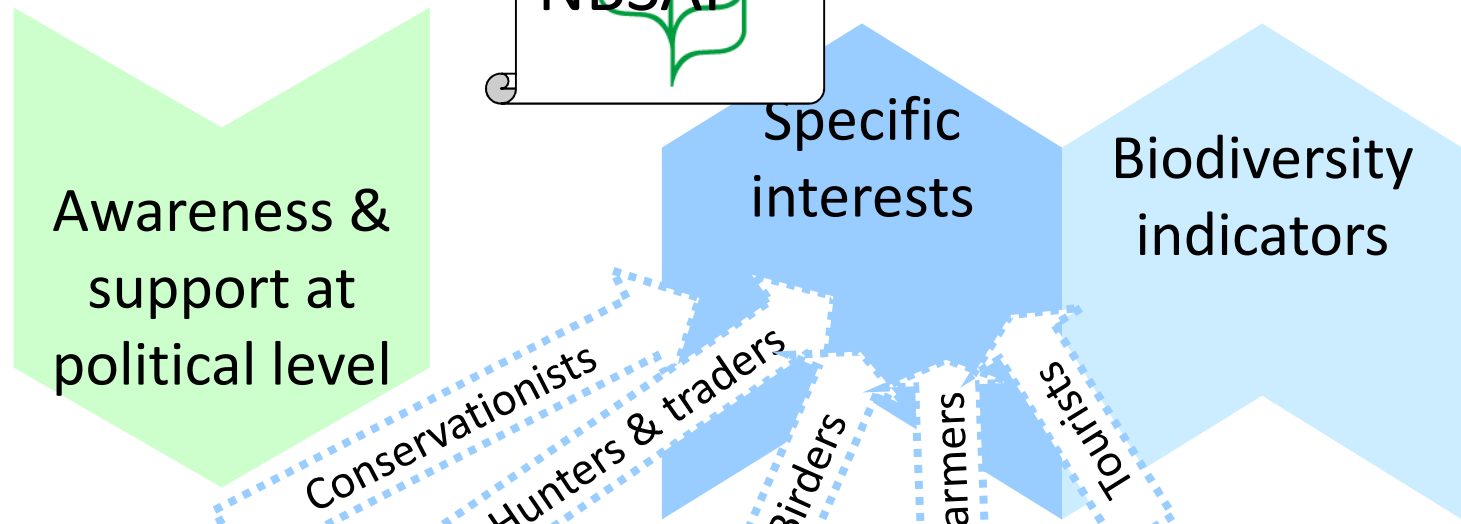
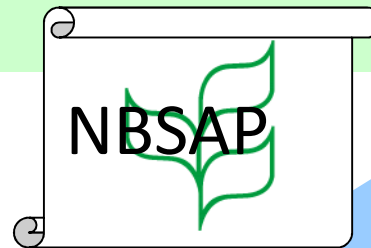
# NBSAP Process Cycle





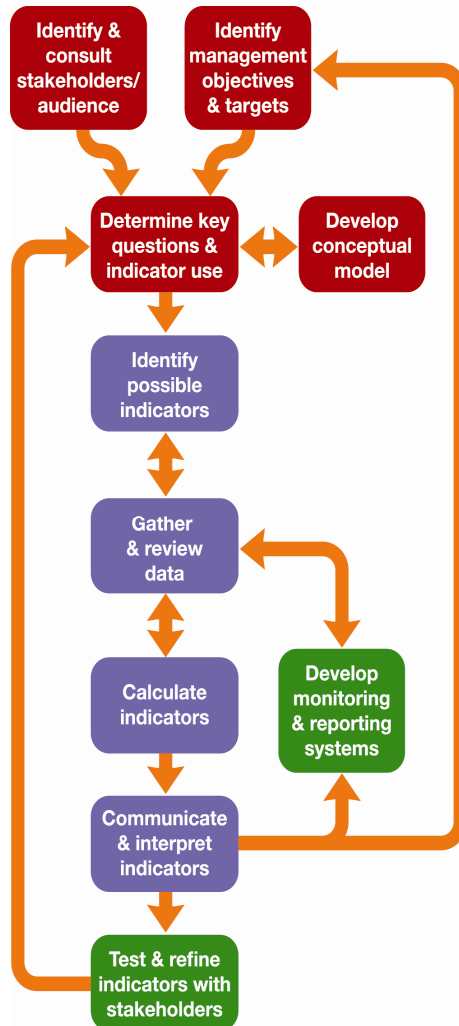
# Catalyzing information through integrating biodiversity-related Conventions in NBSAPs

CBD's main mechanism for national implementation  
CBD Decision X/2: Countries to set national targets, and translate into National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs)





# NBSAP



## NBSAPs Framework for cooperation



**National NBSAP and indicators workshops: -**  
**Applying the Biodiversity Indicator Development Framework in West Asia**  
**Lessons from UAE, Oman, Bahrain, and Iraq Workshops**

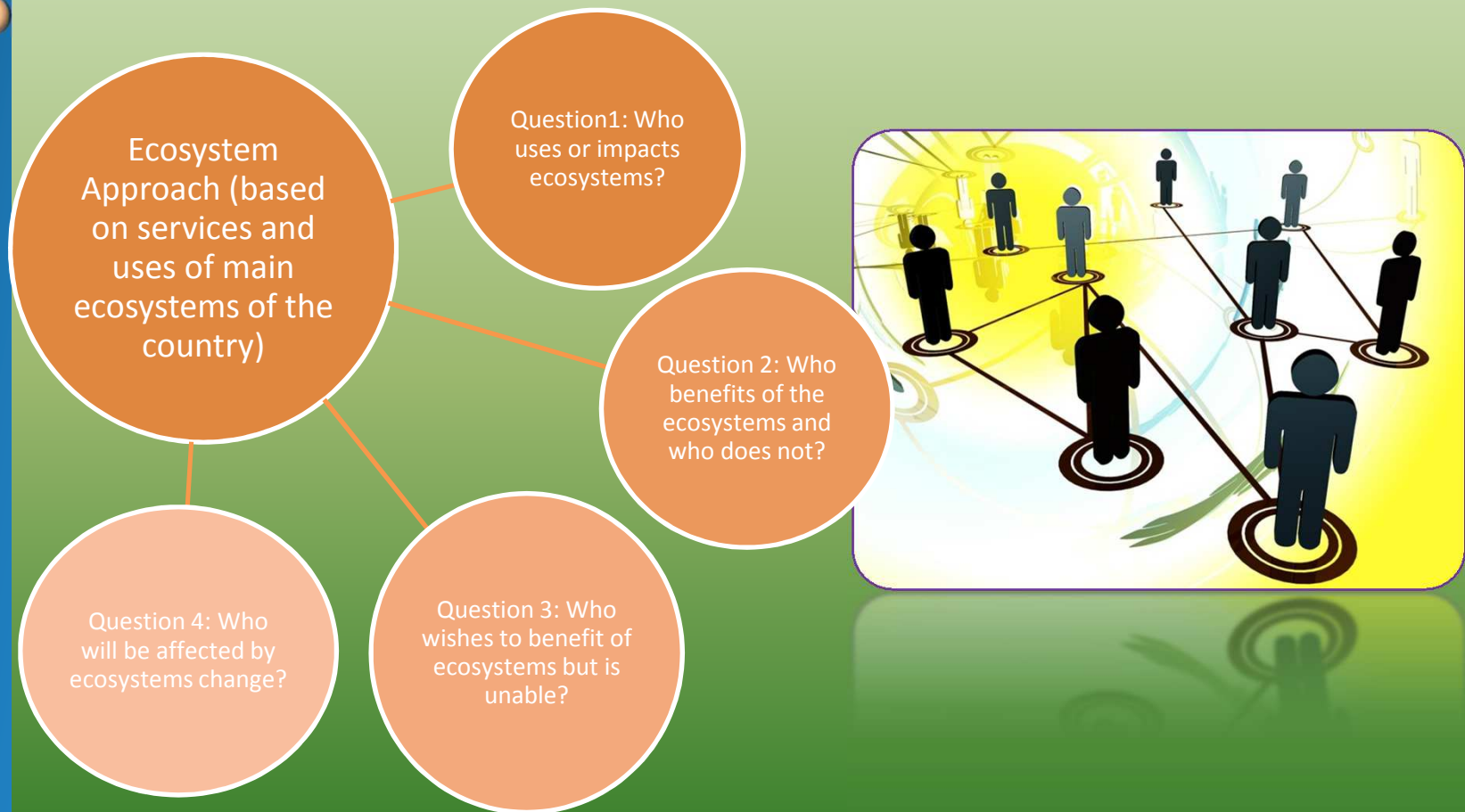
*stakeholder engagement, stocktaking information, assessments*

*policies*

*National targets towards filling gaps in info (assessments, maps, data)*

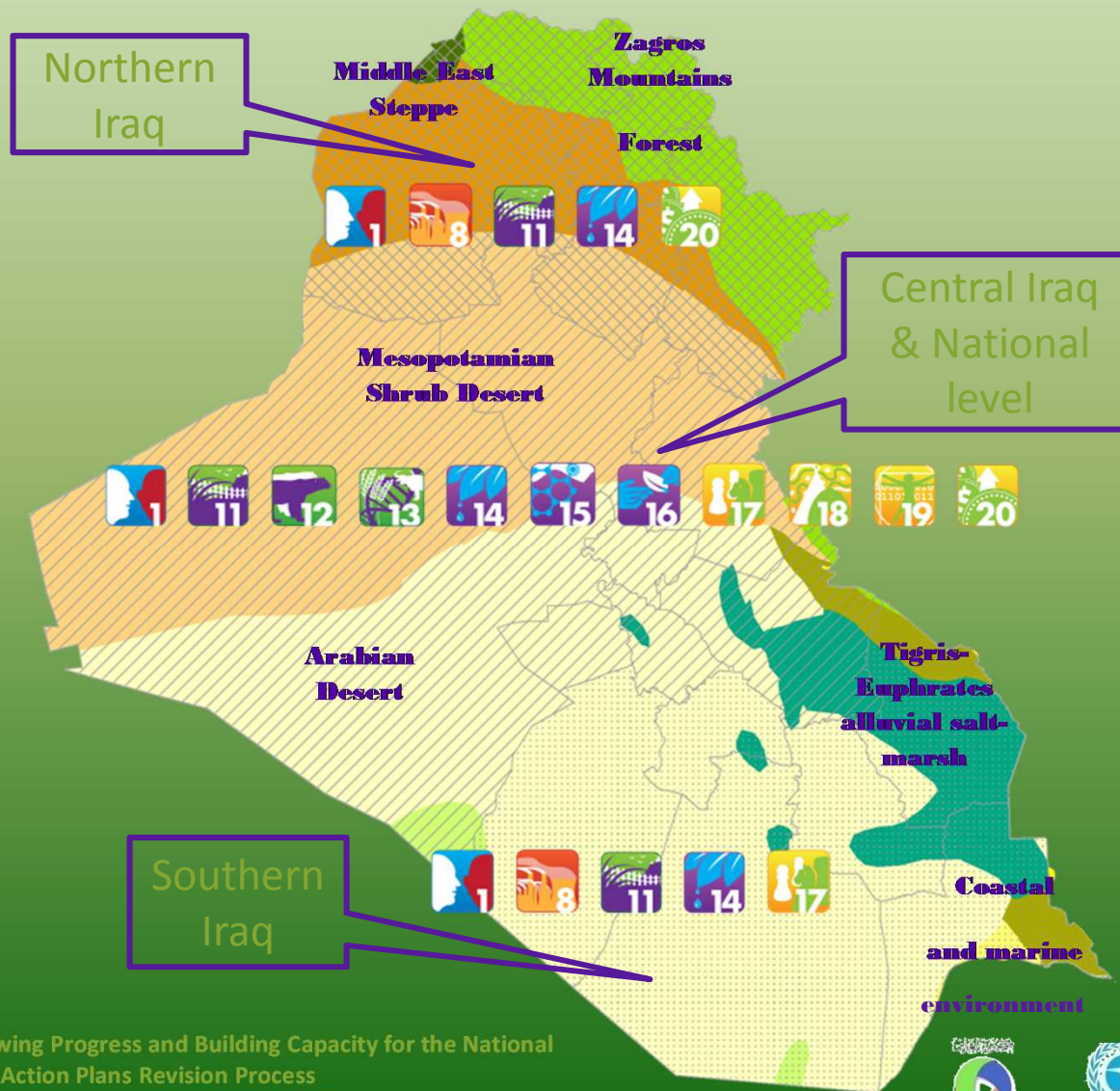


# Stocktaking and Stakeholder identification: method nr.1





# The priority Aichi Targets identified for each geographic area







## Oman's National Plan for Mangrove Conservation and Management

Action	Output	Aichi Target met
Conserving mangroves	Incorporated in National planning	2
Mangrove ecosystems management	Fisheries managed sustainably	6
Mangroves sustainable management	Areas under forestry managed sustainably	7
Conserving mangroves	Increase ecosystem resilience	15
Mangroves are managed by local communities	Engagement of local communities in preserving ecosystems	18

## Bahrain adopts the ecosystems approach



Action	Output	Aichi Target met
Adopting the ecosystem approach to conserve the pearling sites	Incorporated into national planning	2
Conserving the pearling sites	Increase ecosystem resilience	15
Protecting the Pearling sites through sustainable use	Degradation and rate of loss of habitats reduced	5
Sustainable use of Oysters ecosystems	Fisheries managed sustainably	6
Effective management and legislations	Pollution reduced	8
Conserving the pearling sites	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	10
Expand Protected areas	Protected Areas expanded	11
Ecosystem restoration and functioning	Essential ecosystem services restored and produced	14
Ecosystem assessemnt	Knowledge sharing	19





# Biosafety Related Aichi Targets

1-4, 7,9,13,14,15, 17, 19,20





# Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry

**Target 7:** relevant decisions on sustainable use of biodiversity, business and biodiversity initiative, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland water biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, and dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity.

- Arab Regional actions proposed:

*Arab Parties may identify or develop and promote,*

- *for instance by 2012, sustainability criteria and/or good practices for agriculture, aquaculture and forestry,*
- *and double, for instance by 2015, the area of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry managed according to sustainability criteria.*





# Invasive alien species prevented and controlled

**Target 9:**

**relevant decisions on invasive alien species.**

Examples of activities are such as to: increase effectiveness of border controls and quarantine measures; address pet trade; control spread of invasive species; study and monitor emerging wildlife infectious diseases; better coordination with national and regional plant and animal health bodies; WTO-SPS Standards and Trade Development Facility.

**Arab Regional actions proposed:**

Parties may, for instance by 2014, identify potential pathways for invasive alien species using a risk assessment framework, develop lists of the most harmful invasive species, and develop action plans and review relevant legislation.

Parties should take actions, for instance by 2016, to address the most important introduction pathways and the most serious invasions.





# Genetic diversity maintained

## Target 13:

- **relevant decisions on agricultural biodiversity, Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, International Initiative on Food and Nutrition.**

Examples of activities are such as those to: maintain crop and livestock varieties on farm; establish protected areas for wild relatives; continue to establish and develop gene banks.

## Arab Regional actions proposed:

- **Parties may include, for instance by 2014, *in situ* conservation of crop and livestock genetic diversity in national biodiversity strategies and action plans.**







# Iraq NBSAP- national targets related to biosafety

- **Target 7** By the end of 2015, the main pressures on forest ecosystems are identified and studied.
- **Target 8** By the end of 2020, legislation to address the main pressures on forest ecosystems and native forest species is issued, promoting sustainable management, restoration and conservation.
- **Target 18** By the end of 2016, legislation is enacted to control the introduction and diffusion of non-native species into the natural environment.
- **Target 19** By the end of 2020, the list of invasive species of Iraq and their impacts and invasion pathways has been published.





# الهدف 13 بحلول عام 2012، يتم حفظ وحماية الموارد الوراثية الهامة في الدولة: UAE NBSAP

- تحديد أهم الموارد الوراثية وإعداد قوائم للموارد الموجودة خارج وداخل مواقعها الطبيعية مع التركيز على الموارد الوراثية ذات القيمة الاقتصادية والمهددة في الدولة.

- وضع خطة عمل لإدارة الموارد الوراثية بالدولة مع التركيز على التعاون الفعال بين الجهات الاتحادية والسلطات المحلية ومؤسسات البحث العلمي والجهات المعنية في جمع وحفظ الموارد الوراثية وإدارة المعلومات بشأن جمع الموارد الوراثية.

- تطوير تشريعات للحصول واستخدام الموارد الوراثية المحلية وتقاسم منافع استخدامها، أخذ في الاعتبار حقول المواطنين في مواردهم الوراثية.

- تحديد المناطق التي تمثل خطر في إدارة الموارد الوراثية للأنواع المحلية المهددة أو في انخفاض، والتوصية بكيفية تقليل الخطر أو التهديد.

- تطوير إجراءات لجمع الموارد الوراثية من خارج الدولة، وإبرام اتفاقيات إذا اقتضت الحاجة.

- مواصلة التعاون في مجال تطوير برامج الأبحاث وتبادل المعلومات فيما يتعلق بالموارد الوراثية فيما بين المؤسسات بالدولة وخارج الدولة والمنظمات الدولية.





# استراتيجية الأمن البيولوجي لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة:

بُنيت الاستراتيجية على ثلاثة أهداف استراتيجية رئيسية وهي:

- الحد من خطر العوامل البيولوجية
- وبناء قدرات للكشف عن وجود خطر بيولوجي
- وبناء قدرات التعامل مع الحوادث والتهديدات البيولوجية،

كما تتناول الاستراتيجية تحليل مختلف التأثيرات المحتملة على صحة الانسان وصحة الحيوان والنبات وعلى التنوع البيولوجي، وهي بذلك تساهم في تنفيذ متطلبات اتفاقية التنوع البيولوجي من خلال إحكام الرقابة على الأنواع الغريبة والغازية والكائنات المحورة وراثياً.







# Exercise

- Use Key Questions in the Aichi Target Quick Guides respond with national targets