

CSAP 4 – Gland, Switzerland

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and other Aichi-Nagoya Outcomes - Introduction and Overview

David Duthie, CBD Secretariat
Gland, February 12th 2011.



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



Life in harmony,
into the future

47 decisions of COP-10, including:

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

17 decisions of MOP, including:

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

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

COP-10 Decisions

- X/1. Nagoya Protocol on Access Benefit Sharing
- X/2. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- X/3. Strategy for Resource Mobilization
- X/4. Global Biodiversity Outlook
- X/5. Implementation of the Convention
- X/6. Biodiversity and poverty eradication and development
- X/7. Goals and targets and associated indicators
- X/8. UN Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020
- X/9. The multi-year programme of work
- X/10. National reporting
- X/11. IPBES
- X/12. Ways and means to improve the effectiveness of SBSTTA
- X/13. New and emerging issues
- X/14. Retirement of decisions
- X/15. Clearing-house mechanism
- X/16. Technology transfer and cooperation
- X/17. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020
- X/18. CEPA and IYB
- X/19. Gender mainstreaming
- X/20. Cooperation with other conventions and initiatives
- X/21. Business engagement
- X/22. Plan of Action on Cities and Local Authorities
- X/23. South-South Cooperation
- X/24. Review of guidance to the financial mechanism
- X/25. Additional guidance to the financial mechanism
- X/26. Assessment of the amount of funds needed for GEF-6
- X/27. 4th review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism
- X/28. Inland waters biodiversity
- X/29. Marine and coastal biodiversity
- X/30. Mountain biological diversity
- X/31. Protected areas
- X/32. Sustainable use of biodiversity
- X/33. Biodiversity and climate change
- X/34. Agricultural biodiversity
- X/35. Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands
- X/36. Forest biodiversity
- X/37. Biofuels and biodiversity
- X/38. Invasive alien species
- X/39. Global Taxonomy Initiative
- X/40. Mechanisms for the effective participation of indigenous and local communities
- X/41. Elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge
- X/42. The Tkarihwaí:ri code of ethical conduct
- X/43. Multi-year programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions
- X/44. Incentive measures
- X/45. Administration and budget 2011-2012
- X/46. Date and venue of COP-11
- X/47. Tribute to the Government and people of Japan



COP-10 Requests

AHTEGs:

- Indicators
- Invasive Alien Species

Other Expert Groups/Consultations:

- Biodiversity, poverty and development
- Biodiversity, water cycle and ecosystem services
- Marine Protected Areas
- Marine biodiversity and climate change
- Sustainable fisheries
- Sustainable agriculture/forestry
- GSPC toolkit
- For SBSTTA focal points
- Article 8(j)

➤ Large need for capacity building

➤ Need (and opportunity) for coherent, coordinated approach

Regional and sub-regional Capacity-building Workshops:

- NBSAPs (including CHM etc)
- Lessons from GBO
- Country resource mobilization strategies
- Economics (TEEB)
- Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
- Marine and coastal biodiversity
- Cities and local authorities

Other Regional and sub regional Workshops

- Marine EBSAs
- REDD+ safeguards



A UN Decade for Biodiversity

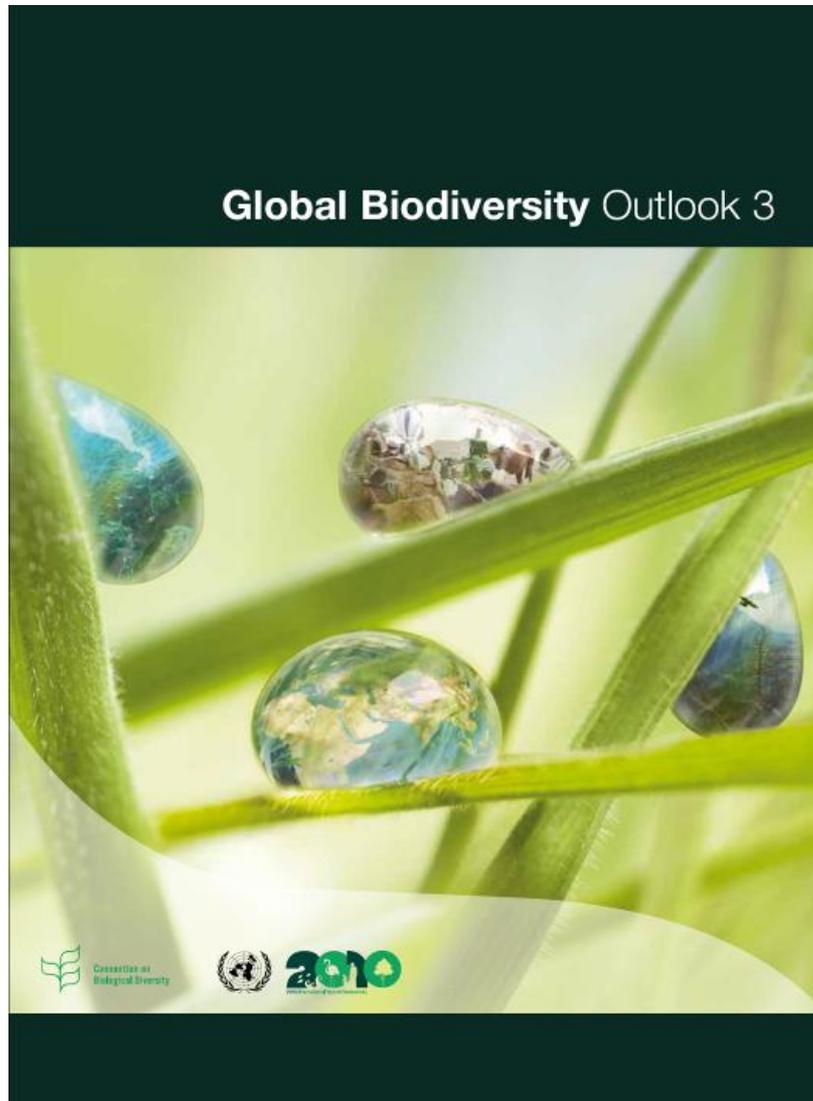


Decides, following the invitation of COP-10, to declare **2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020**,

Requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, in consultation with Member States, to lead the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the UN system, with the support of the CBD secretariat and the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant UN funds, programmes and agencies, and

Invites Member States in a position to do so to contribute, on a voluntary basis, to the funding of the activities of the Decade.

GBO-3: Action needed this decade



Greater range of **options** than previously recognized

Inaction is more expensive in the long run than investing in action now

The **action** taken over the next decade or two will determine whether the relatively stable environmental conditions on which human civilization has depended for the past 10,000 years will continue beyond this century.

If we fail to use this opportunity, many ecosystems on the planet will move into new, unprecedented states in which the capacity to provide for the needs of present and future generations is highly uncertain (“**tipping points**”).

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Framework for **all** Conventions and stakeholders.

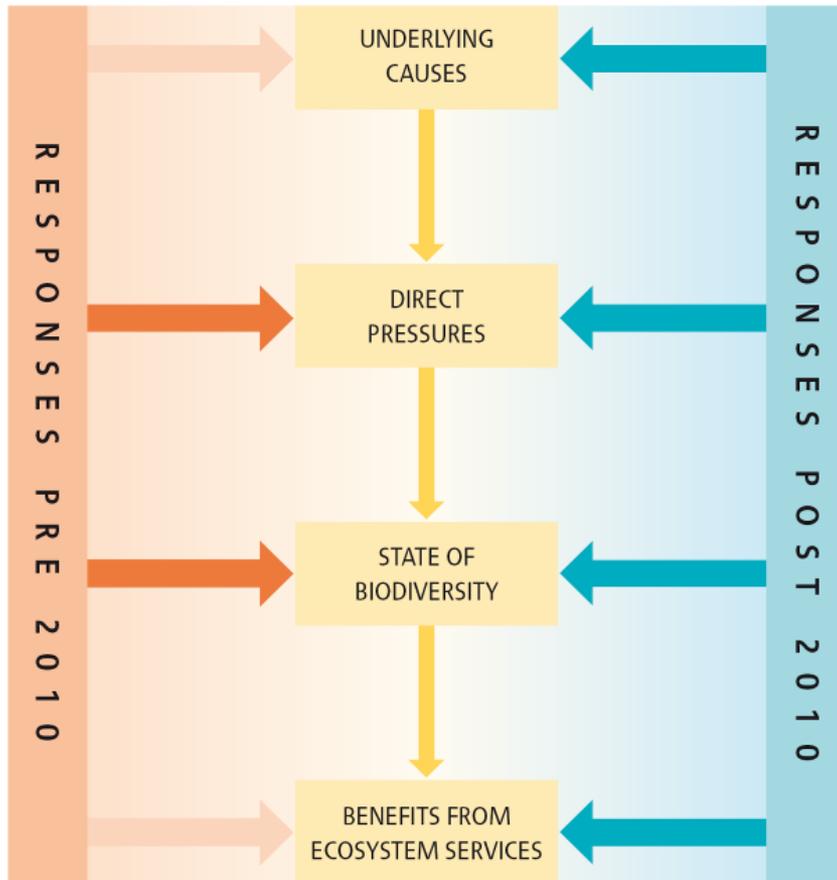
Vision: *Living in harmony with nature.* “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

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

20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Implementation mechanisms

Strategic Goals



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

Aichi Nagoya Targets

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CBD Mechanisms to support implementation

Capacity Building

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

Knowledge Network: Clearing House Mechanism and technology transfer

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

Financial Resources

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

Initiatives to enhance cooperation

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

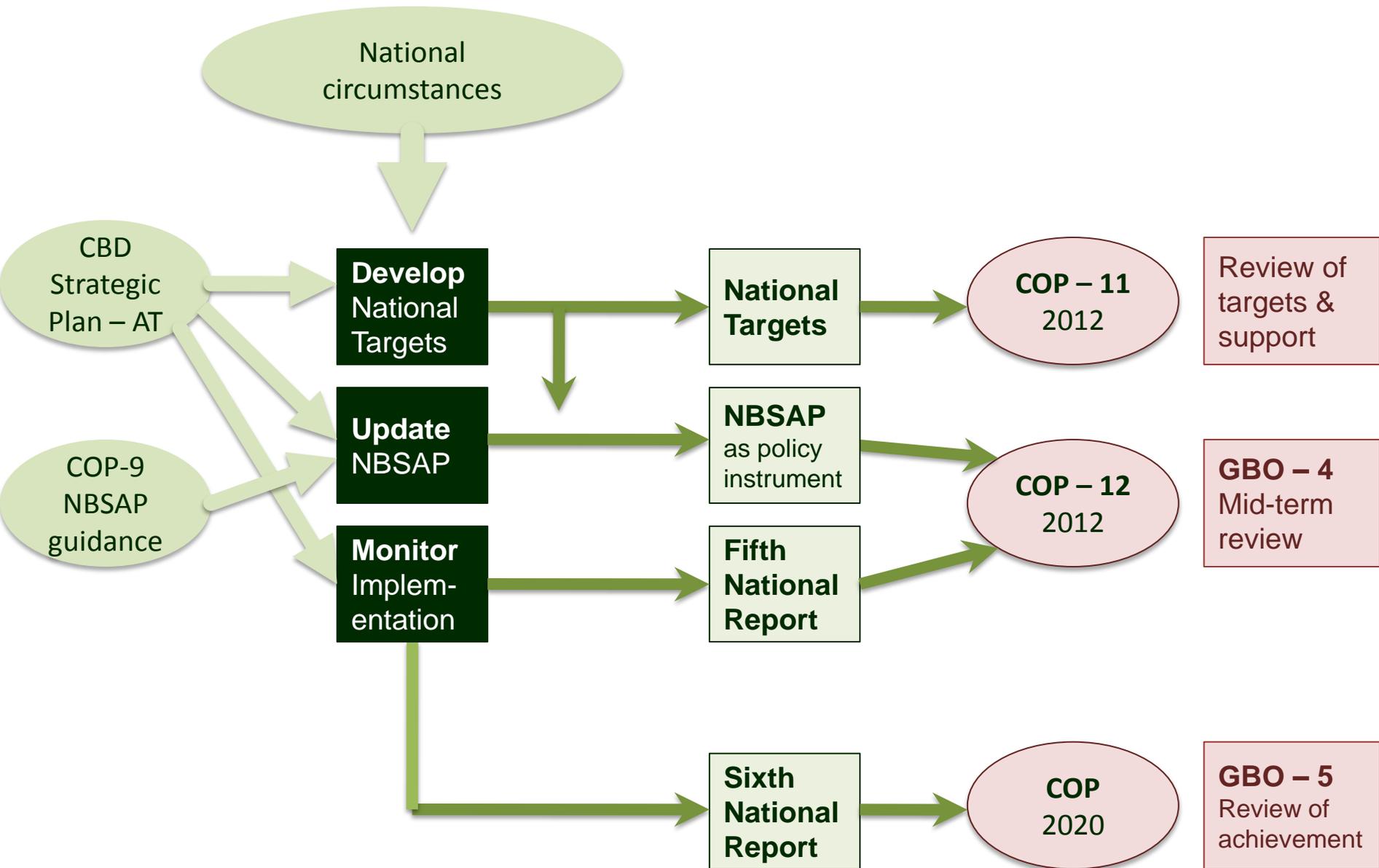
Supporting Mechanisms for monitoring and assessment

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

Decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan

Urges Parties with the support of other organizations to:

- Enable **participation** at all levels;
- Develop **national targets** taking into account both the global targets and the status & trends of biological diversity in the country, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report to COP-11;
- **Review, update and revise NBSAPs**, in line with the Strategic Plan and decision IX/9, and integrating national targets, adopt as a policy instrument, and report to COP-11 or -12;
- Use the revised and updated NBSAPs as effective instruments for the **integration** of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies;
- **Monitor** and review the implementation of their NBSAPS making use of the set of indicators developed for the Strategic Plan and report to COP through the 5th and 6th national reports;



Facilitating implementation of the SP

- Series of Workshops, starting March 2011
- Training Modules and e-learning tools
- Scientific and technical cooperation through an enhanced CHM
- Awareness raising among Parliamentarians and other constituencies

Enhancing scientific and technical cooperation

Most countries are facing:

- Lack sufficient human resources capacity for the implementation of the Convention
- Responsible staff often have only limited access to the information they need and the means to analyze it
- At the same time, there is, in fact, a wealth of information, expertise, and experience among the Parties to the Convention and partner organizations

We need to:

- Enhance the Clearing-House Mechanism at global, regional and national levels, to:
- Build an effective network of information, expertise involving people and institutions, through a
- Partnership with all relevant organizations, eg:
 - Biodiversity-related Conventions and other MEAs, UNEP, UNDP and the World Bank.
 - Consortium of Scientific Partners in support of the Convention