



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Setting national targets in the framework of Aichi Targets 5 and 15 and integrating them into revised and updated NBSAPs

**Capacity-building workshop for the Caribbean on ecosystem
conservation and restoration to support achievement of the
Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

Belize City, 28 April to 2 May 2014

Sakhile Koketso
CBD Secretariat



Part 1: Overview of NBSAP development globally



COP Decisions

Aichi Target 17

Global Overview

Regional Overview

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

COP Decision IX/8:

- **Strategic instrument** for achieving concrete outcomes, and not a study.
- Must address **all three objectives** of the Convention
- **Full range** of stakeholders to be involved.
- **High-level government support** be secured.
- Must include measures to **mainstream biodiversity**
- **Long-term**, cyclical and **adaptive** process



ONE NATURE • ONE WORLD • OUR FUTURE
COP 9 MOP 4 Bonn Germany 2008



COP Decisions

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La vida en armonía, hacia el futuro
いのちの共生を、未来へ
COP 10 / MOP 5

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

COP Decision IX/8:

- Develop national and regional targets and report to COP 11 (2012)
- Review, and as appropriate update and revise, NBSAPs and adopt as a policy instrument, and report thereon to the COP 11 or 12 (2012 or 2014)
- Use 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 NBSAPs and report to the COP through their 5th and 6th national reports



COP Decisions

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Aichi 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.





COP Decisions

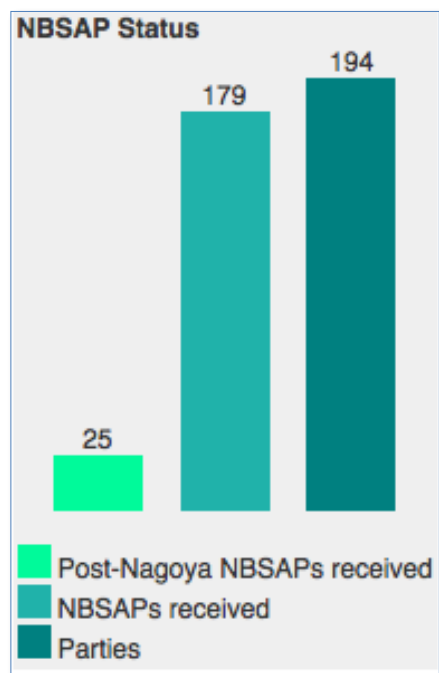
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Global overview of NBSAP development

- Since COP-10, the Secretariat has received 25 NBSAPs (18 revised and 7 first)
- 16 NBSAPs received since 2010 take the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) into account
- 154 Parties have yet to submit a post-2010 NBSAP
- 15 Parties have not yet submitted an NBSAP
- Caribbean countries that have submitted an NBSAP since 2010: Dominica and Suriname





COP Decisions

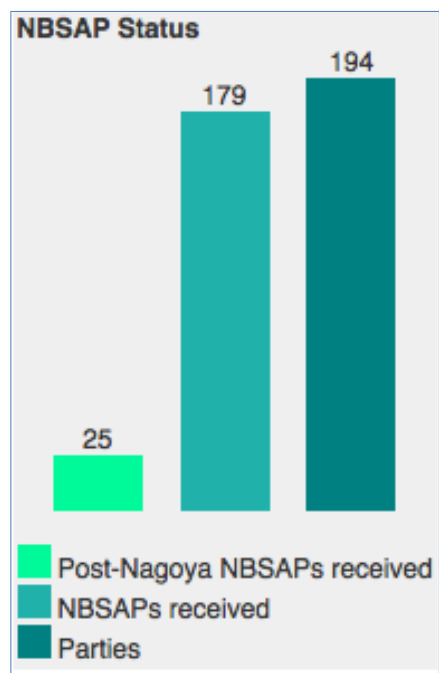
Aichi Target 17

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Global overview of NBSAP development

- Many of the NBSAPs received detail plans to mainstream biodiversity into national development, sectors, poverty reduction and development cooperation;
- Very few have mainstreamed gender;
- Few have integrated resource mobilisation plans;
- Few use spatial data or planning;
- Few use or plan biodiversity valuation studies;
- Many include indicators;
- Only about half include synergies with biodiversity UNFCCC and UNCCD (Target 15)





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Regional overview of NBSAP development

Dominica:

- covers the period 2014 – 2020;
- All Aichi Targets are considered relevant but only 5 have been prioritized;
- Twelve strategies for implementing the NBSAP including “improved protection of natural environment,” “improved public awareness” and “develop and implement a valuation system”;
- An action plan outlining 5 key areas of action is also included in the NBSAP including drafting legislation, improving enforcement, establishing a BD knowledge network etc.





COP Decisions

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REPUBLIC OF SURINAME



National Biodiversity Action Plan
(NBAP)
2012-2016

February 2013

Ministry of Labour, Technological Development and
Environment

Regional overview of NBSAP development

Suriname:

- Developed a national biodiversity strategy and a national biodiversity action plan phase 1 in 2007
- Phase II NBAP developed in 2010;
- Covers the period 2012 – 2016;
- Contains 8 objectives including conservation, sustainable use, capacity building and sustainable financing etc;
- Distinguishes between short, medium and long term actions.



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1. Country presentations

2. Tour de table

Part 2: Setting national targets in the framework of Aichi Targets 5 and 15



About the Convention

Conference of the Parties

Strategic Plan

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Implementation

UN Decade on Biodiversity

National targets in line with Aichi Target 5

- Most countries have targets related to habitat loss but few cover all the elements of Target 5;
- Many countries have established targets that refer to reducing the rate of habitat loss;
- Few of the targets from the remaining countries specify the magnitude of the reduction being sought;
- Few targets explicitly address the issues of habitat fragmentation and degradation;
- Few targets explicitly refer to habitat loss in aquatic environments;
- Some countries have set targets, or similar instruments, which refer to reducing the rate of habitat loss for specific types of habitats;
- The national targets would bring the world community closer to achieving Target 5 but it is not clear how close.





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Examples:

- Significantly reduce the rate of loss of natural habitats, as well as their degradation and fragmentation, by 2020 (Japan);
- By 2020, the loss of all natural habitats has been halted, and the degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats have been significantly reduced (Finland);
- By 2020, the rate of loss of natural and semi-natural habitats of conservation value is at least halved, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. The percentage cover of “forests and semi-natural areas” has not decreased below the CORINE land cover data of 2006 (Malta)





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National targets in line with Aichi Target 15

- Most NBSAPs contain national targets relevant to Target 15.
- Most generally in line with Target 15.
- The majority of national targets refer to undertaking restoration activities
- Approximately one third of the NBSAPs examined contain targets specifically referring to restoring 15% of degraded lands.
- Few explicitly refer to carbon stocks or climate change sequestration or mitigation.
- Some refer to the restoration of specific habitats in their targets.
- These commitments will help move the world community closer to the attainment of Aichi Target 15, though we are not sure how close we will get.





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Examples

- By 2020, degraded ecosystems/habitats should be rehabilitated to re-establish and/or recover lost species and maintained at a level of conservation that ensures long-term sustainability (Cameroon)
- Strengthen the contributions of biodiversity to resilience of ecosystem ... thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation by 2020 (Japan)
- **By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stock has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to combating desertification (Dominica)**





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National targets in line with Aichi Target 5 and Aichi Target 15

1. Country presentations

2. Open discussion





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Group Exercise

The visit to Placencia and Laughing Bird Caye highlighted some issues that are common to many Caribbean countries:

- Coral bleaching due to extreme weather events and increasing sea temperatures;
- Destruction of mangroves for waterfront development etc;



Thank you for your attention!

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

413 Saint Jacques Street, Suite 800

Montreal, QC, H2Y 1N9, Canada

Tel: +1 514 288 2220

Fax: + 1 514 288 6588

Email: secretariat@cbd.int

www.cbd.int