



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2012: Overview of Targets 5, 11, 15

**Capacity-building workshop for South-East Asia on ecosystem
conservation and restoration to support achievement of the
Aichi Biodiversity Targets
28 April – 2 May 2014**

David Cooper
CBD Secretariat

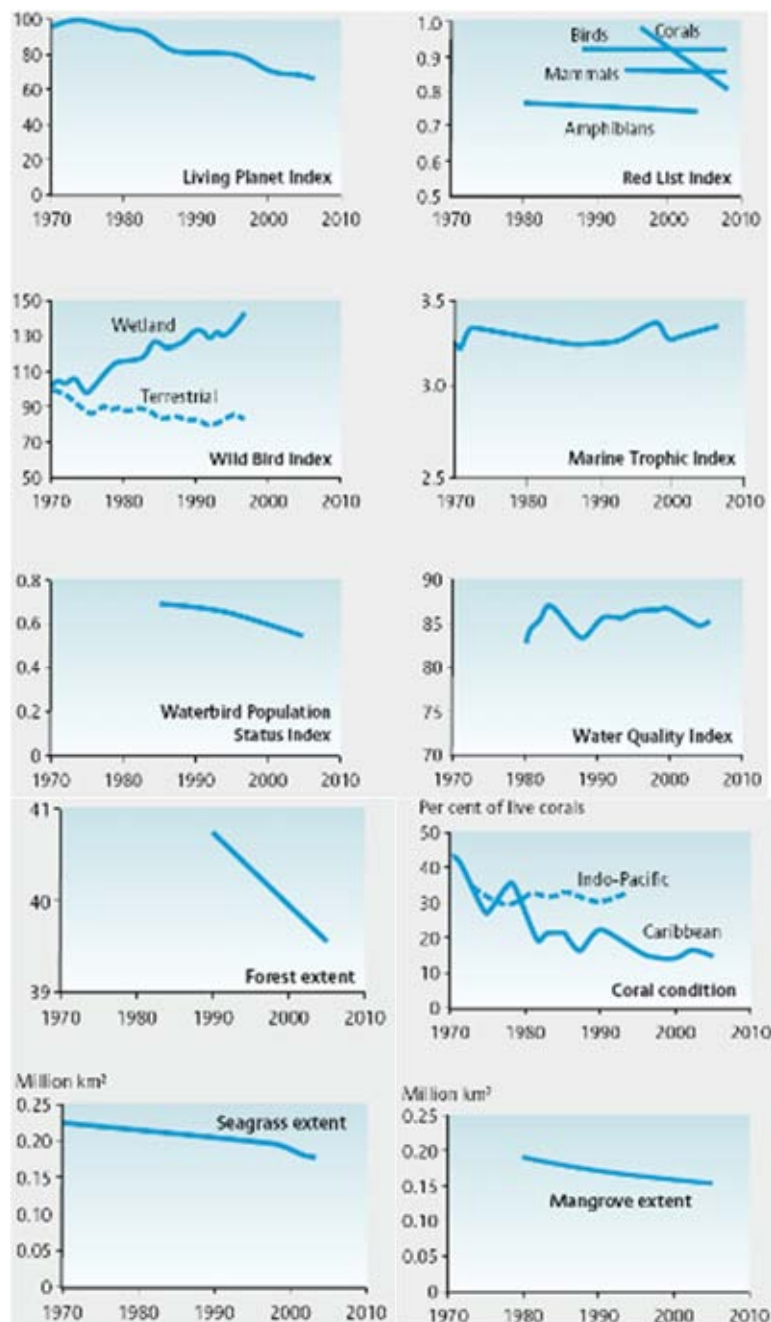


Global Biodiversity Outlook 3

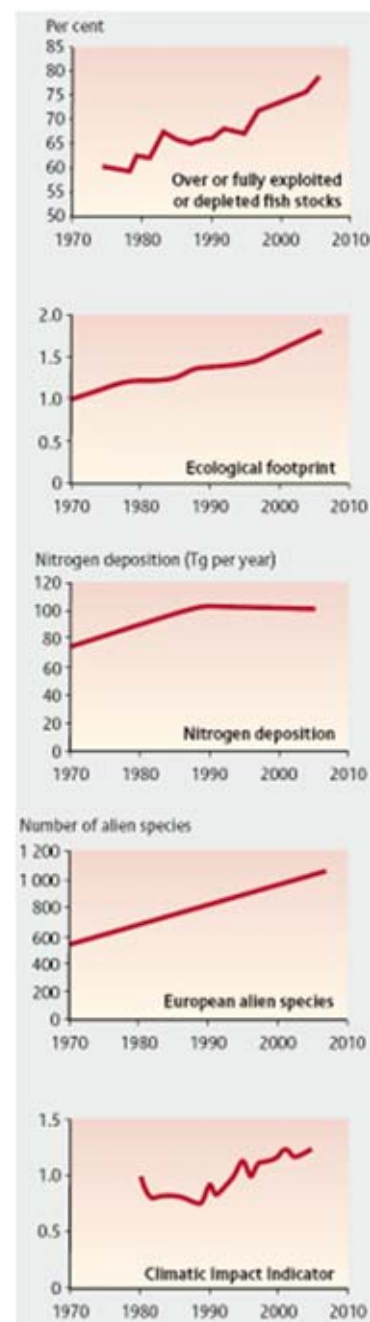


GBO-3 (2010)
demonstrated that the
international community
had failed to achieve the
2010 biodiversity target

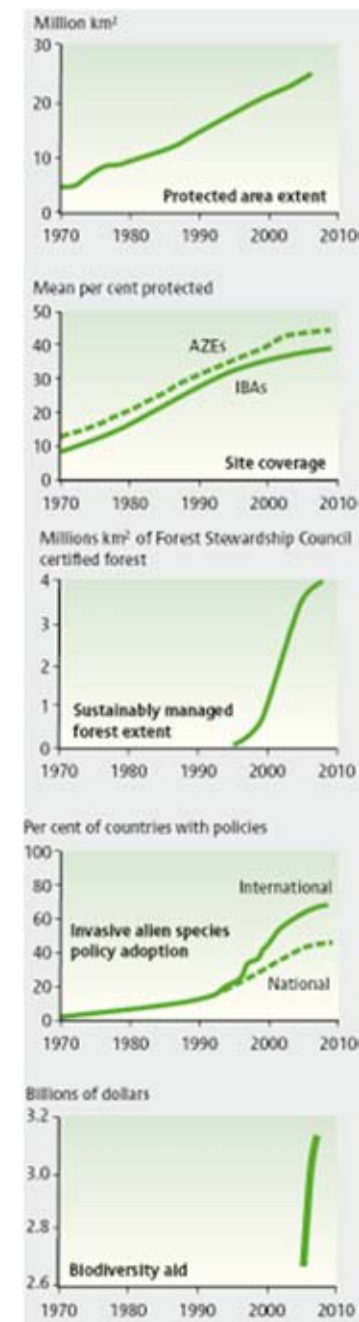
STATE



PRESSURE



RESPONSE



Source:
GBO-3,
after
Butchart
etal 2010

Tipping Points

Amazon dieback

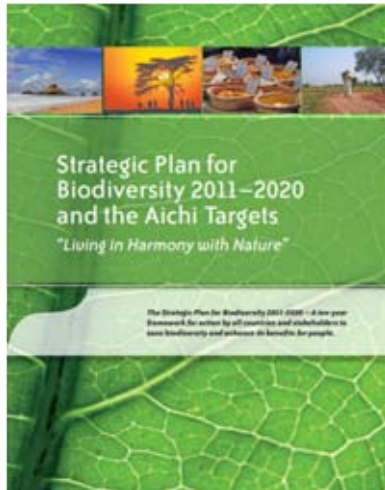


Eutrophication



Coral reef collapse





Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Global Framework for Action

Vision “By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”

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

-5 Strategic Goals - 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

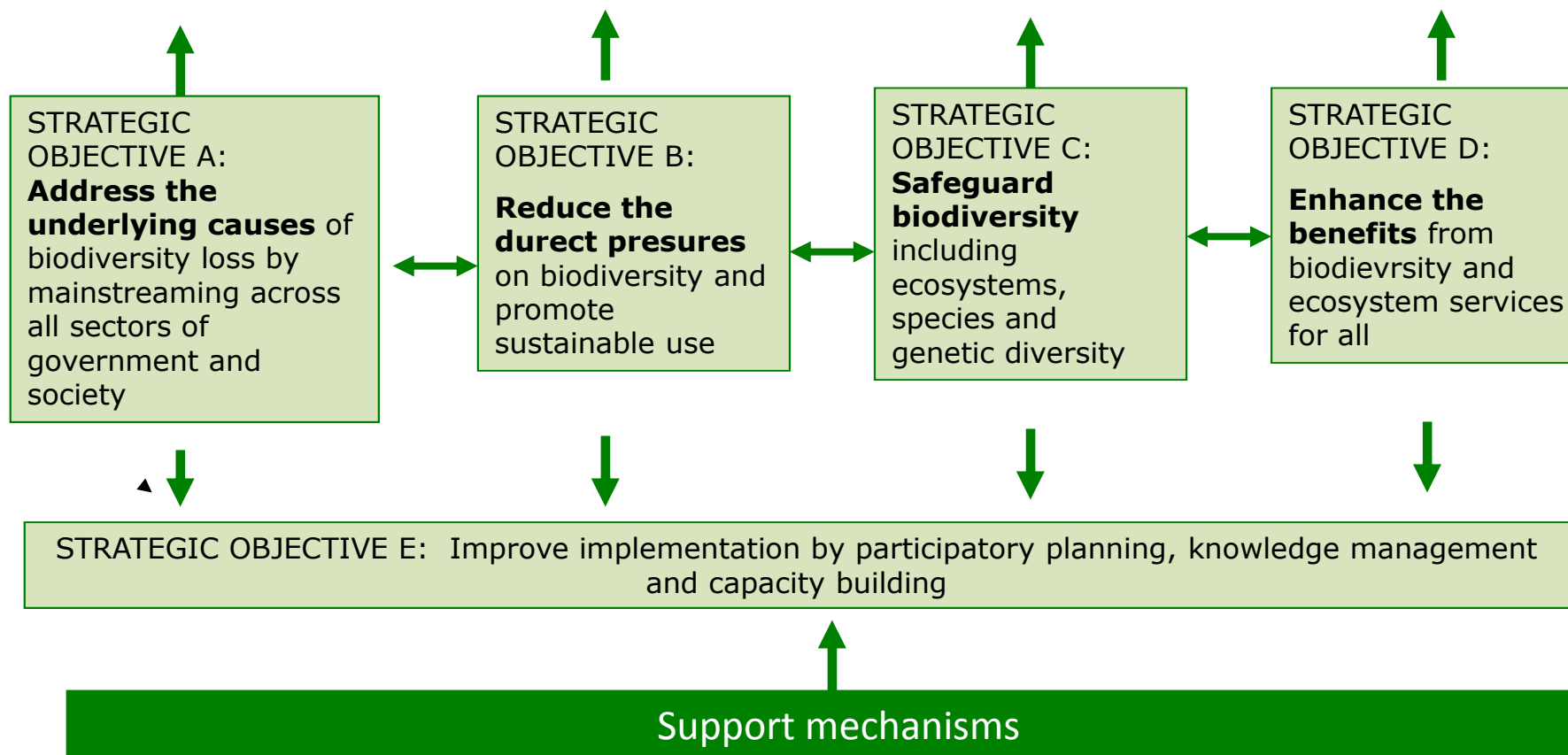
-Means of implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation, as well as other support mechanisms

Vision

By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people

Mission

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ,





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Aichi 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.



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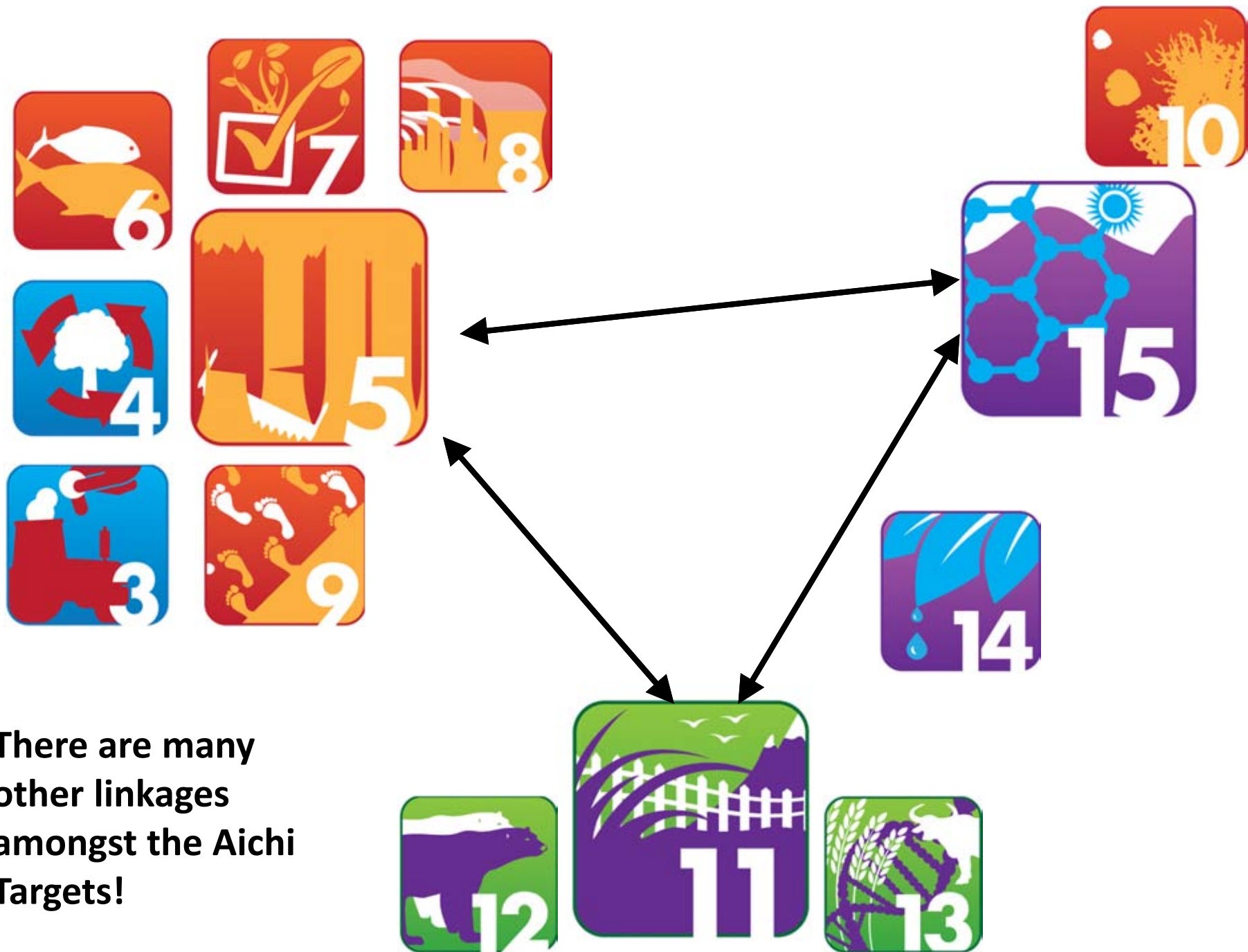
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Aichi Target 11

By 2020, **at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water**, 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**





There are many
other linkages
amongst the Aichi
Targets!



Drivers of change

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment recognizes 5 main (global) drivers of biodiversity loss:

Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation

Over-exploitation of wild species

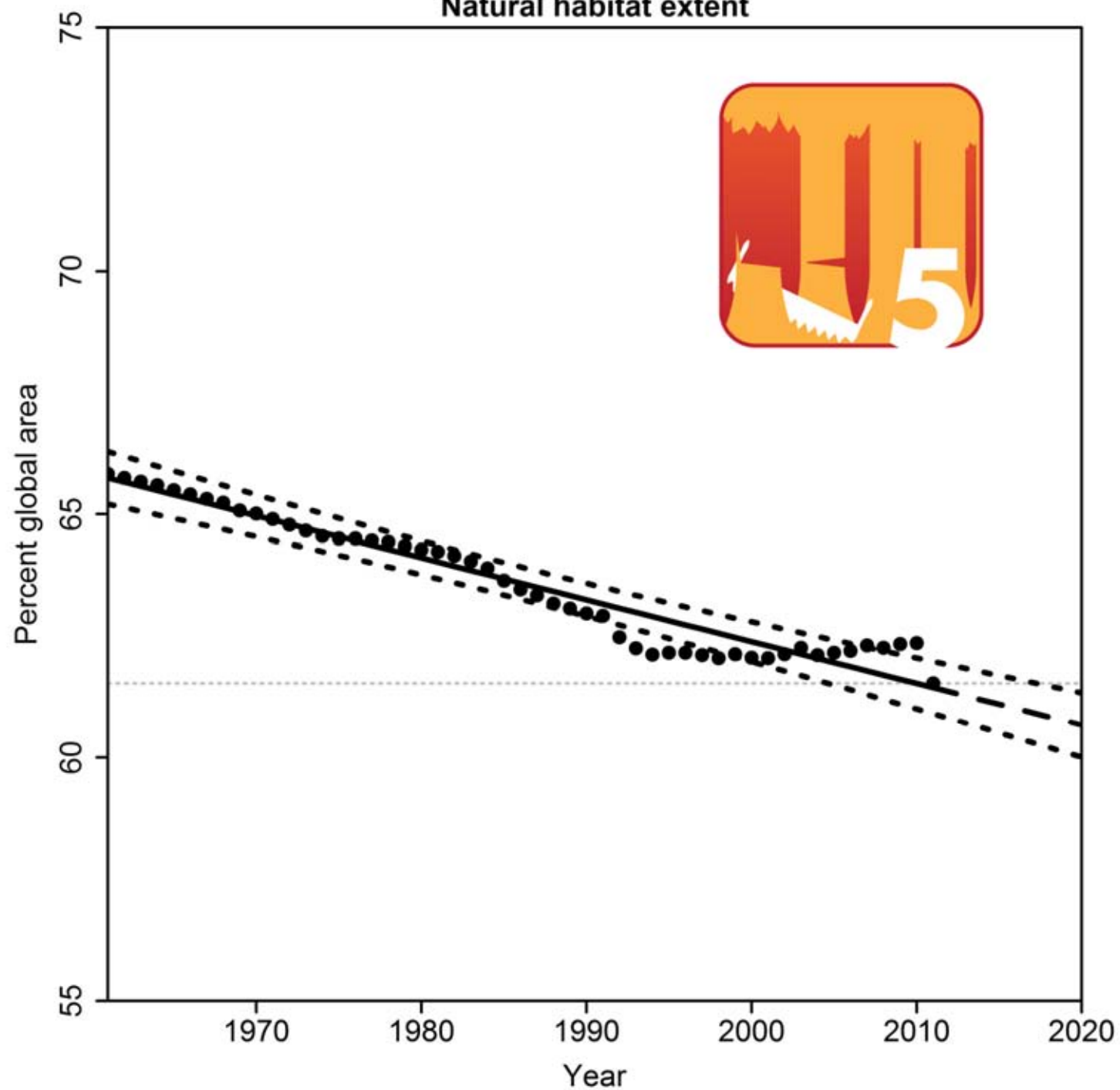
Pollution

Climate change

Invasive alien species



Natural habitat extent





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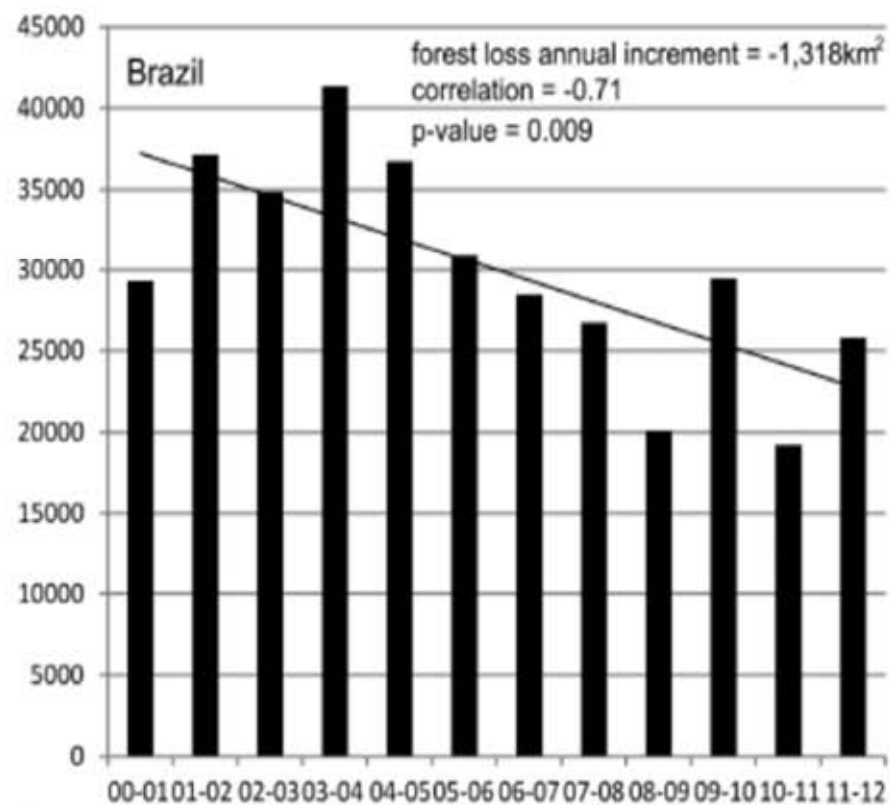
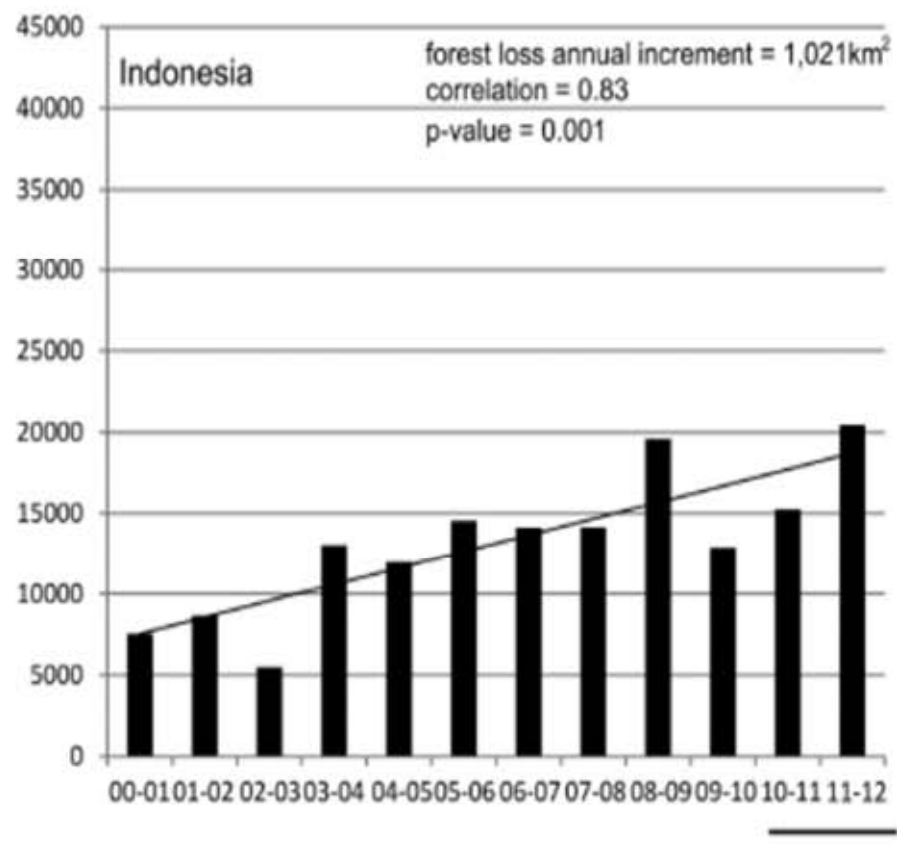
[Implementation](#)

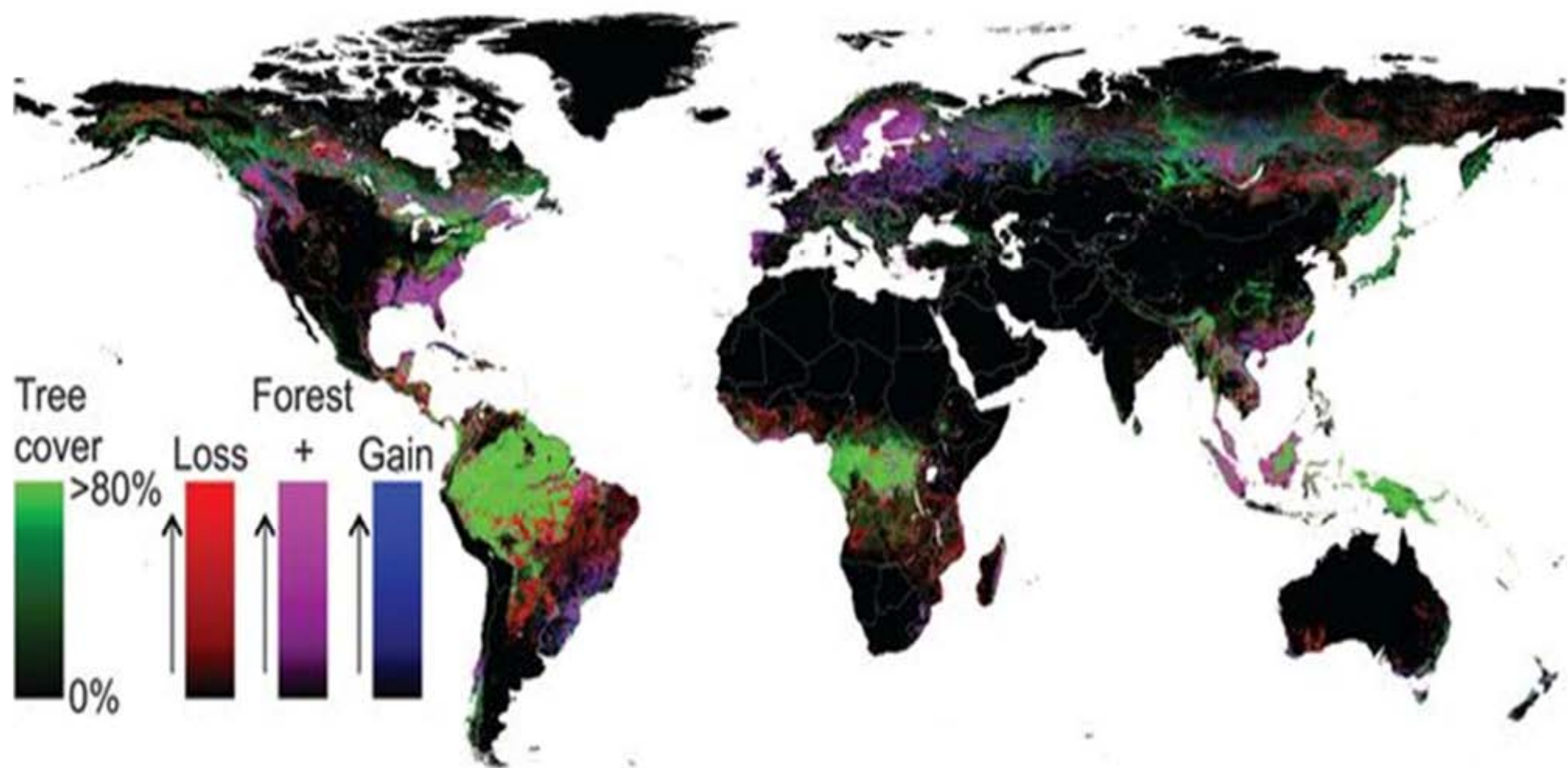
[UN Decade on Biodiversity](#)

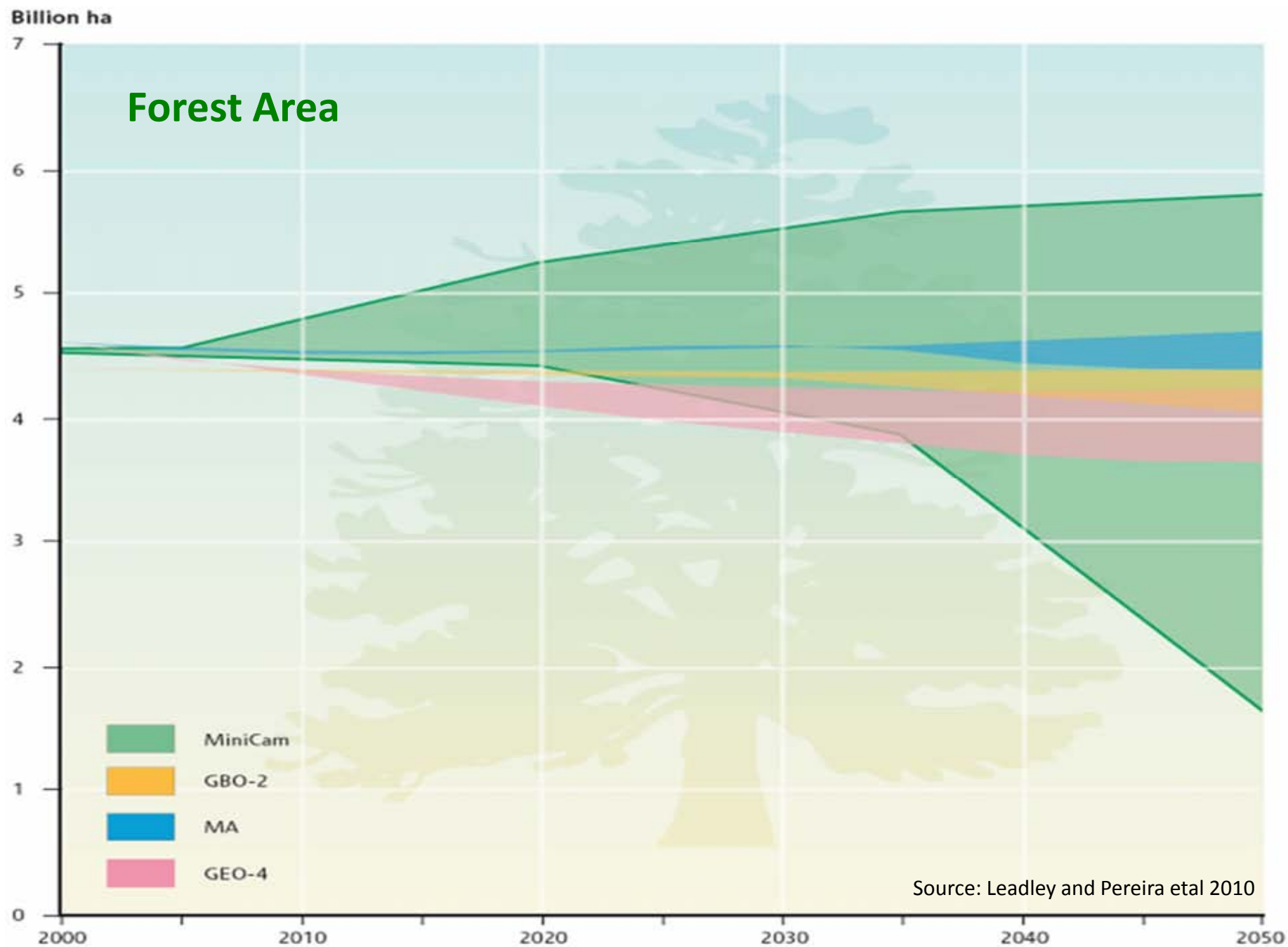
Aichi Target 15

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*.

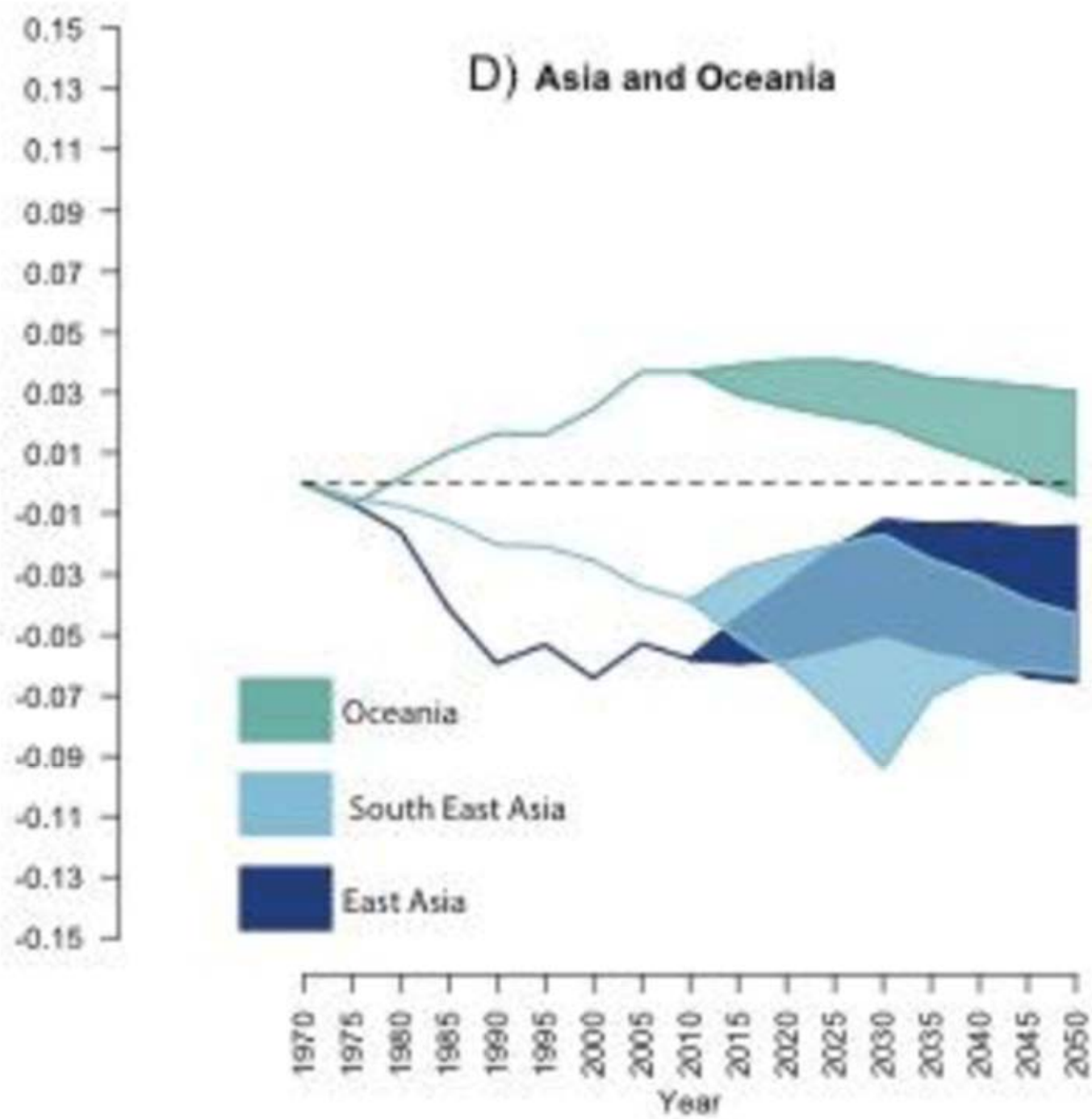








D) Asia and Oceania





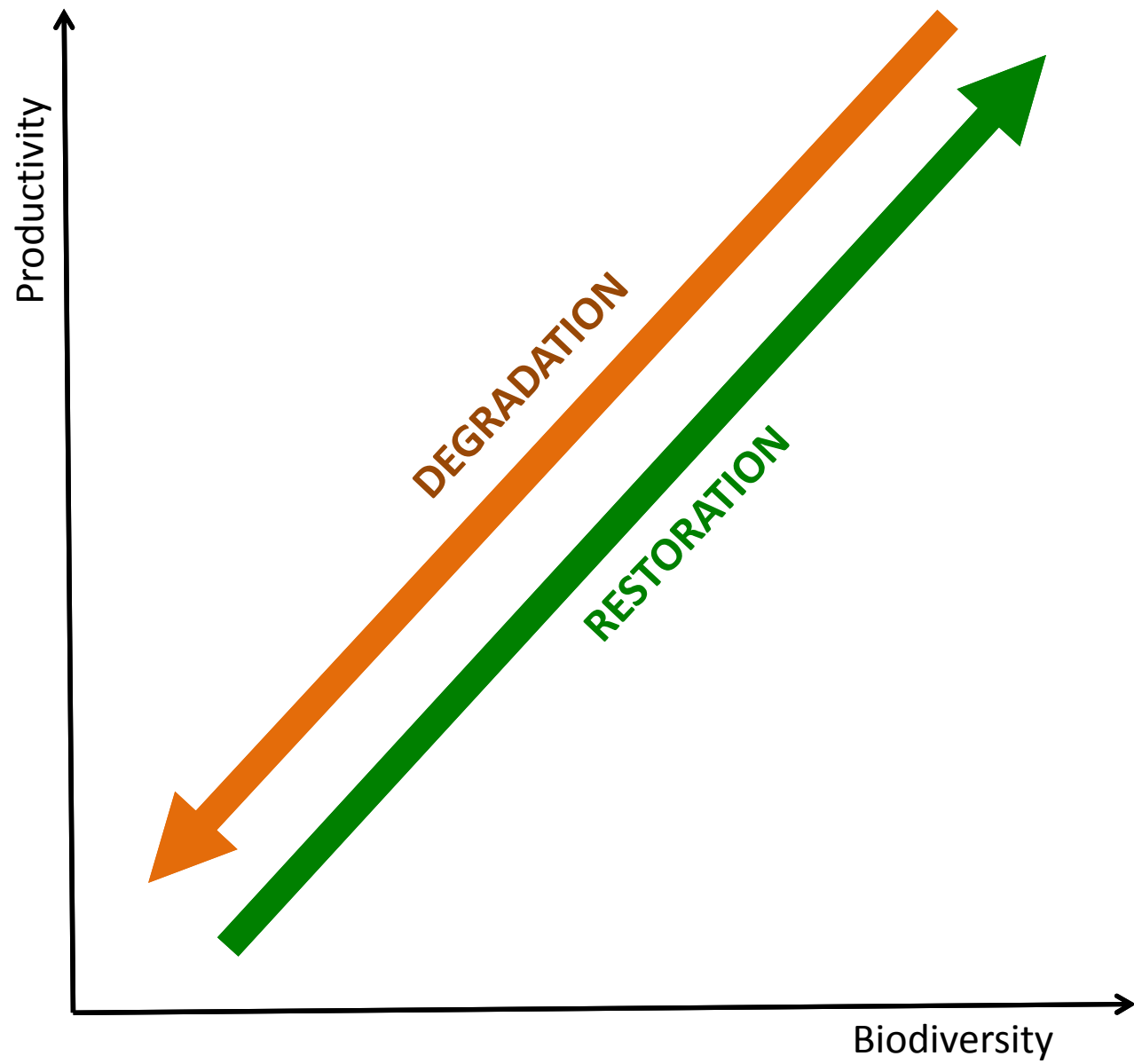
Defining degradation

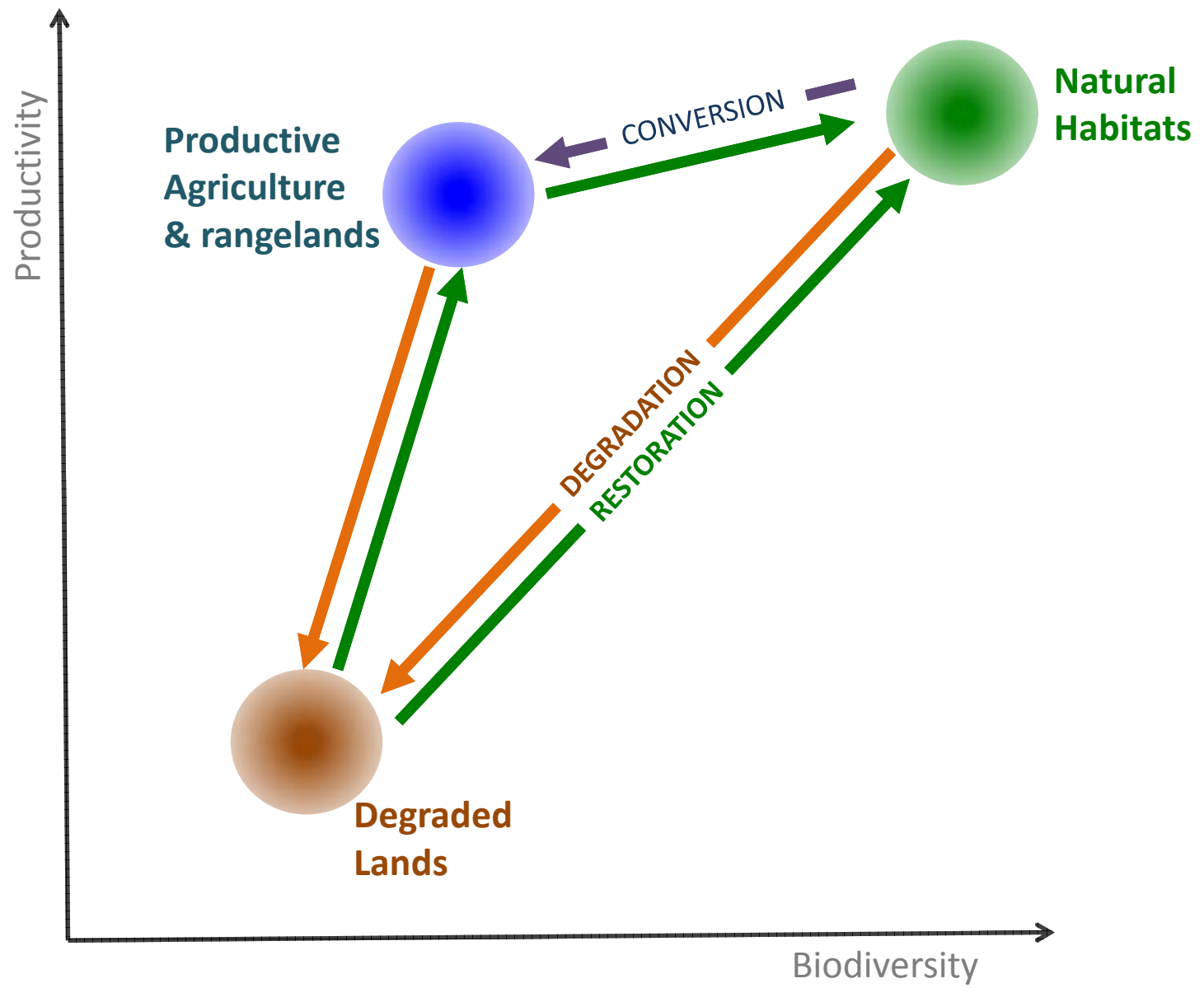
Is most often context specific but entails:

- Loss of biodiversity
- Temporary or permanent reduction in productive capacity of land (soil nutrients, vegetative cover, productive capacity) and other loss or impairment of ecosystem function and services
- Decreased resilience

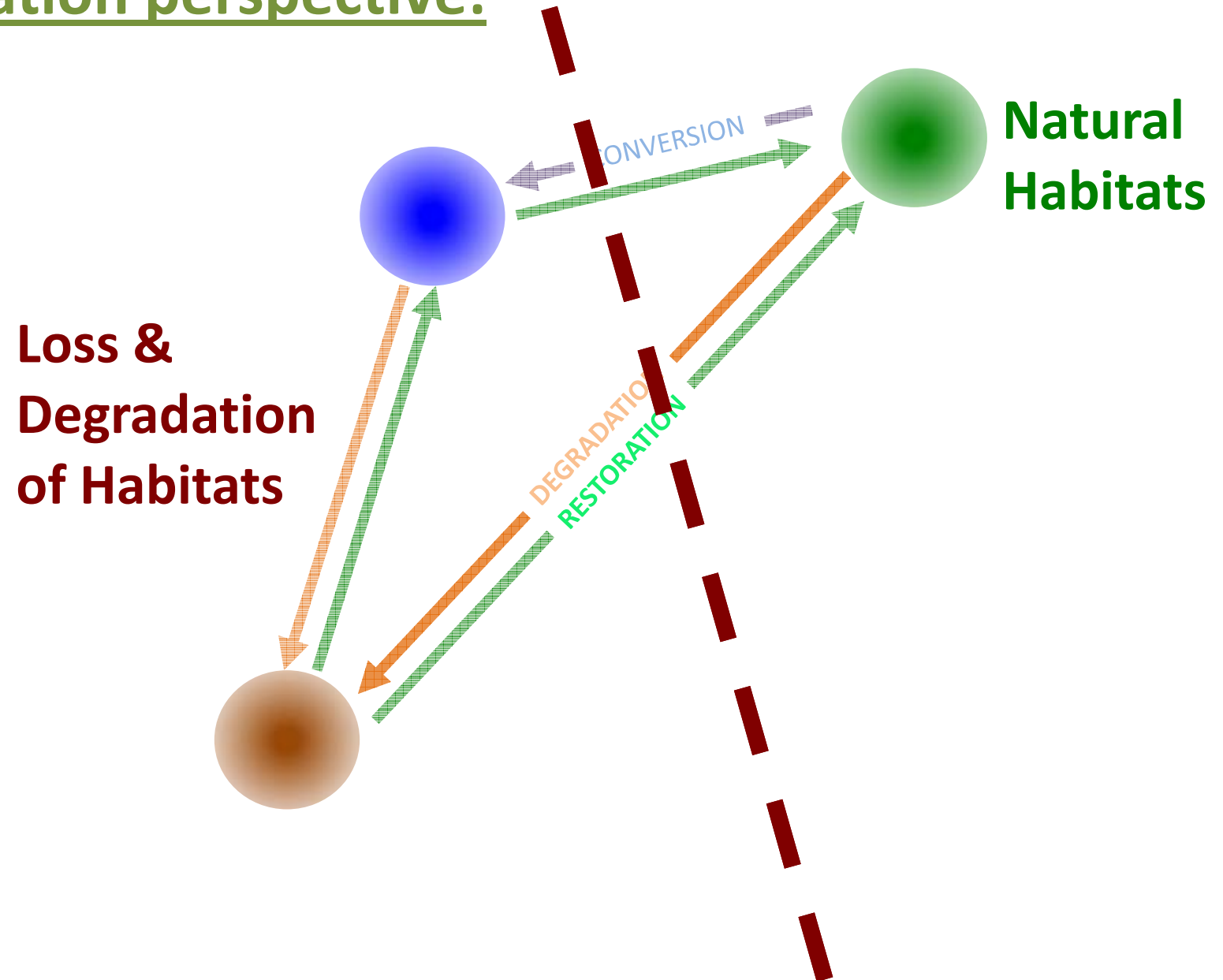


Is both a **state**, and a **process**



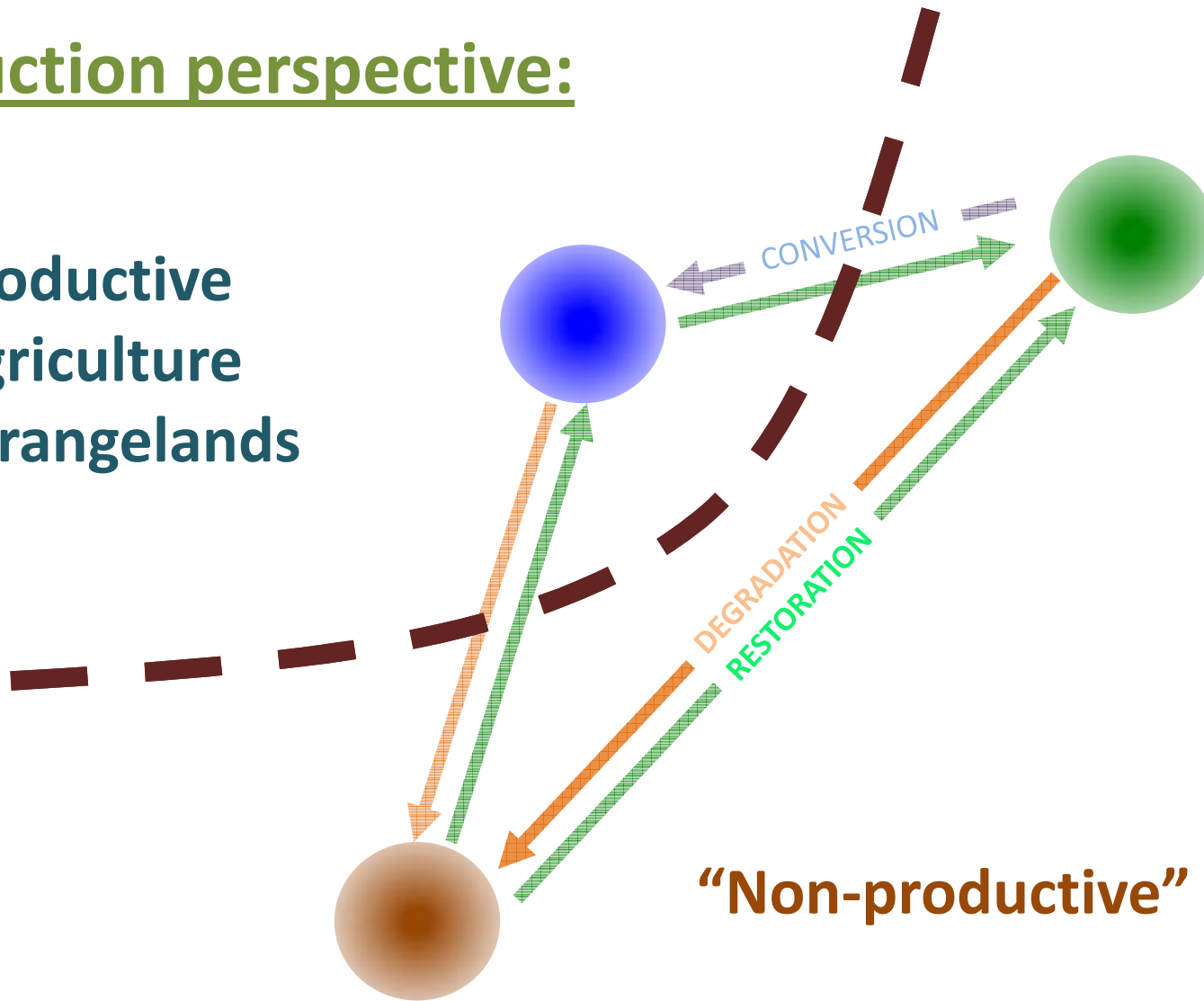


Conservation perspective:



Production perspective:

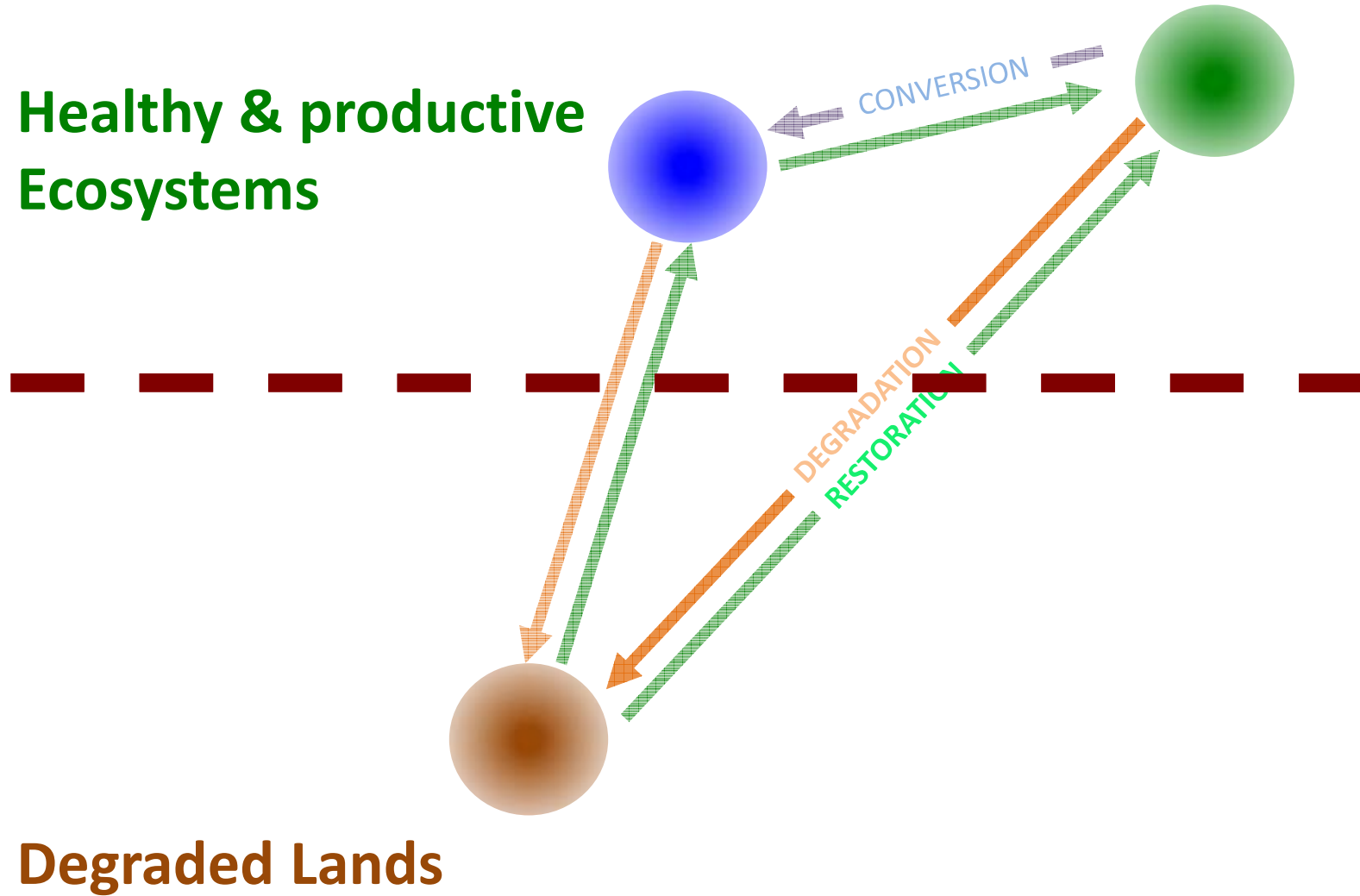
Productive
Agriculture
& rangelands



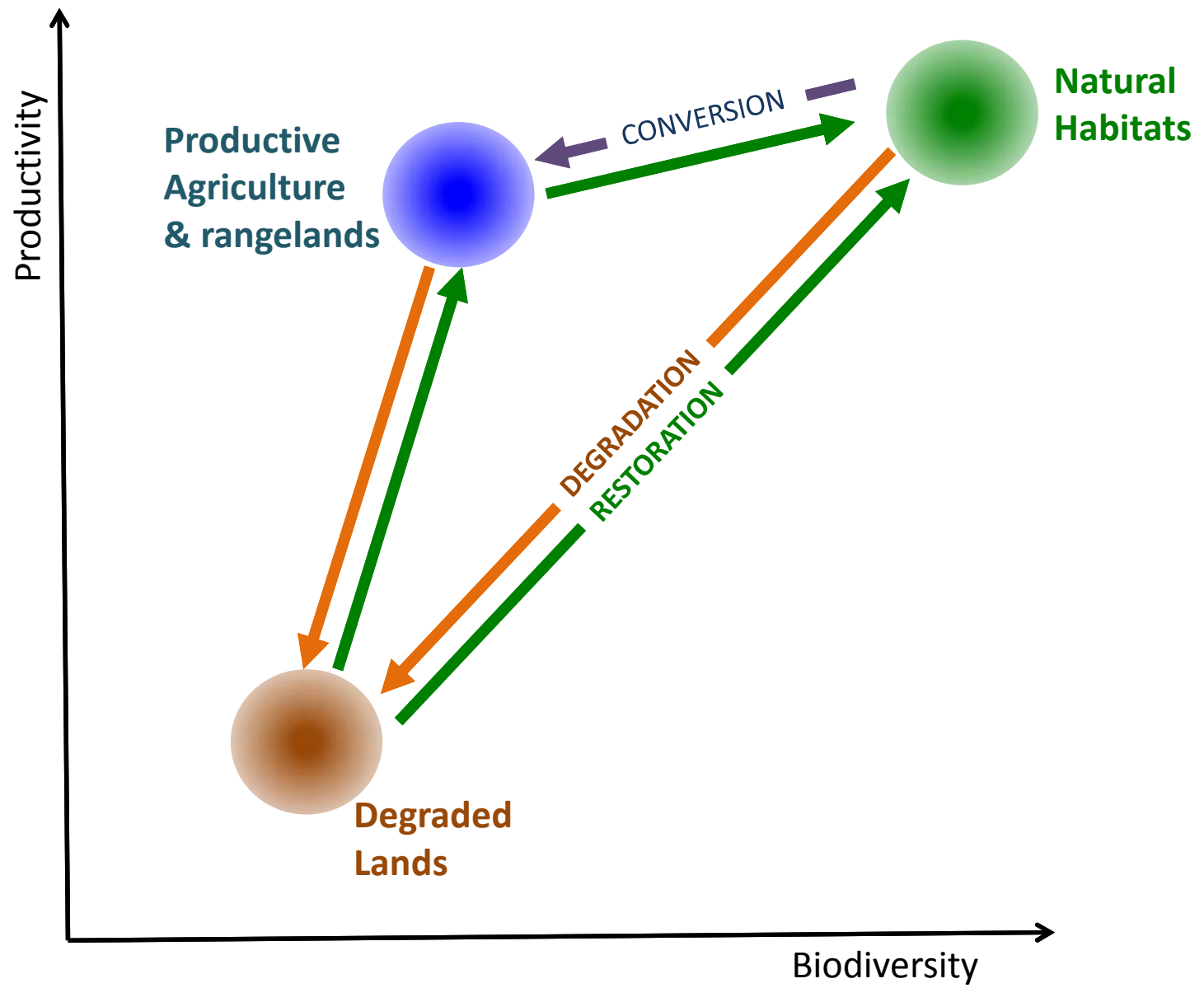
“Non-productive” Lands

Common perspective:

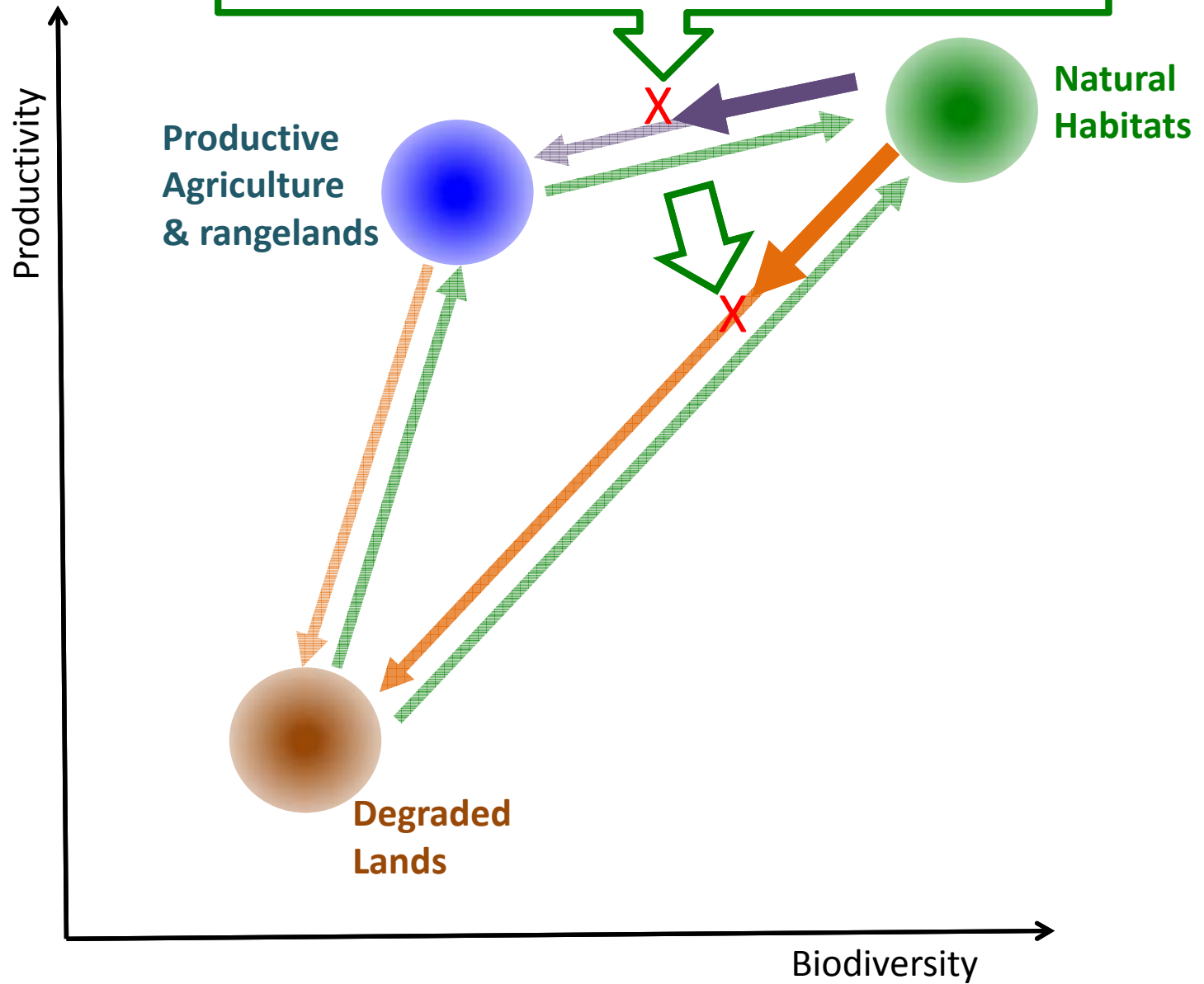
**Healthy & productive
Ecosystems**

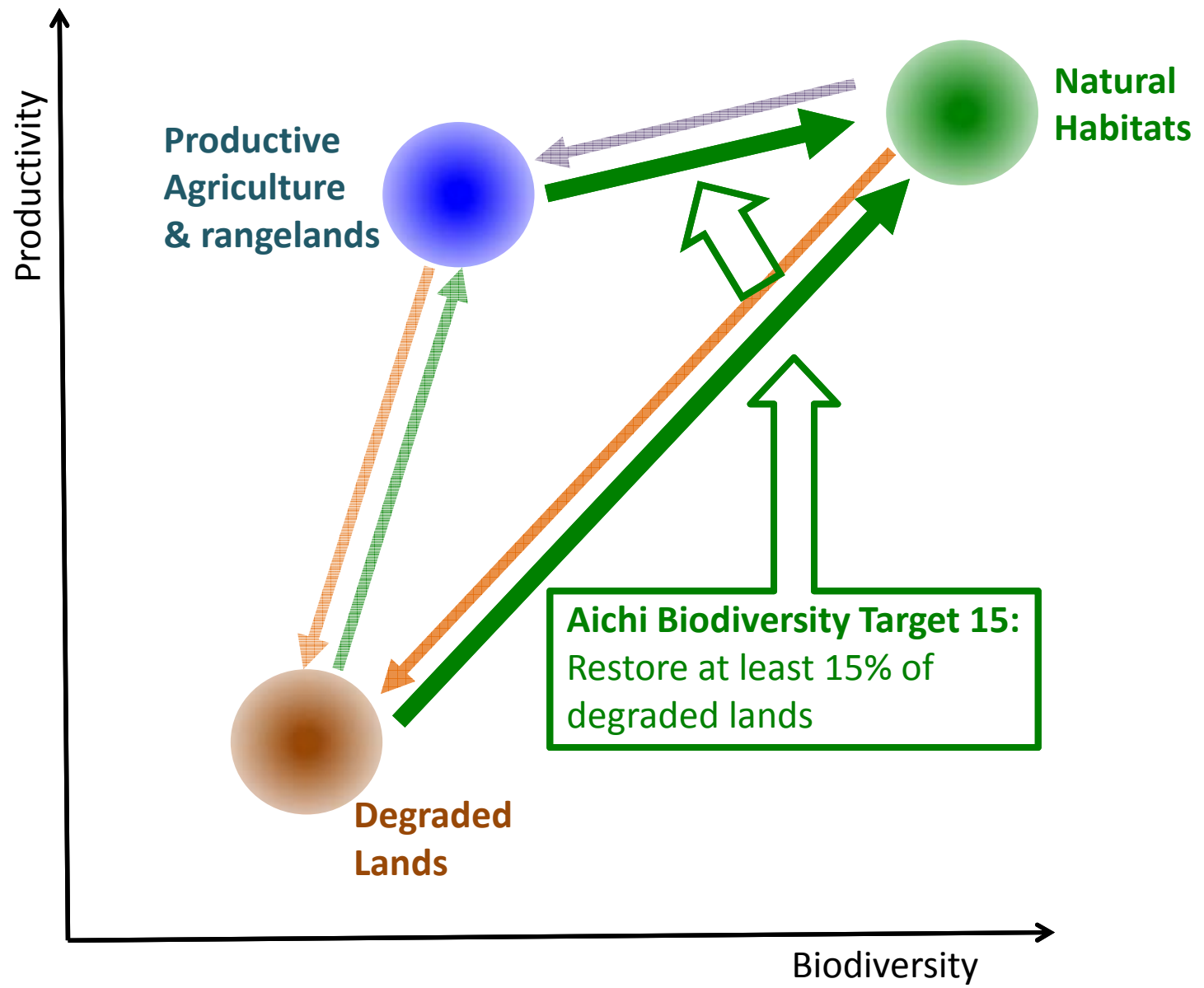


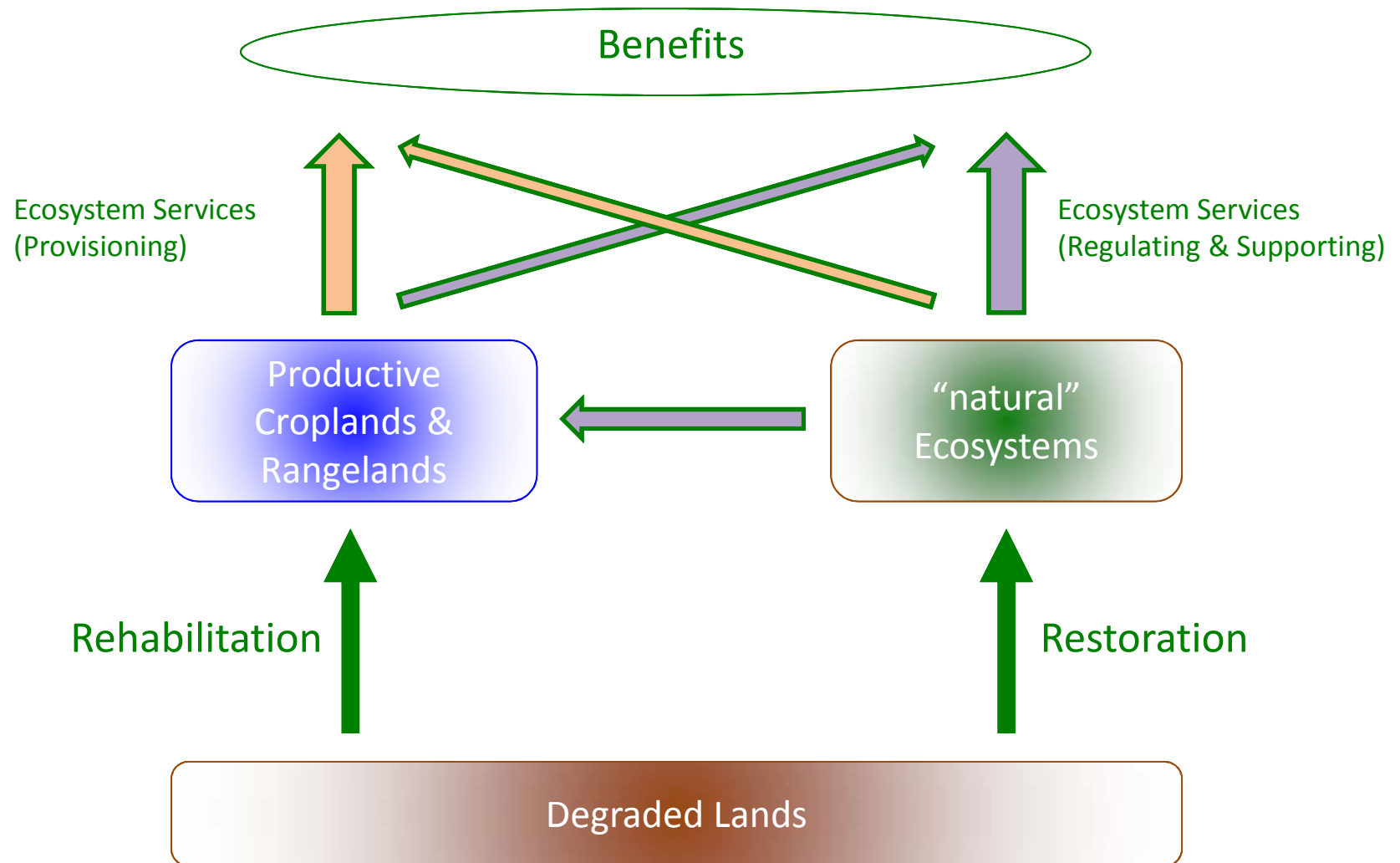
Degraded Lands



Aichi Biodiversity Target 5: Reduce loss of natural Habitats by at least 50% and reduce degradation









Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- Supported by the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions
- Elements to be considered in the design of post-2015 dev't agenda
- 21 NBSAPs (15 revised, 6 first) - reflect Strategic Plan to varying degrees
- National targets have been framed as part of the revised/ updated NBSAPs
- Due to the success of PoWPA, countries are more advanced in their work under Target 11 - actions ready for implementation
- Targets 5 and 15 are not as well advanced - need to foster learning from the success of Target 11



Mid-term review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- The mid-term review - at COP 12, Republic of Korea, October 2014
- 5th national reports and GBO-4 = main sources of information
- Addresses: what has been achieved? what gaps remain? what is needed in order to achieve the desired outcomes by 2020?
- GBO-3 showed that the world community had failed to achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Target, and we cannot afford to fail again.
- Requires concerted efforts, resources, commitment and engagement across sectors, as well as civil society.

This workshop

**Policy &
institutional
framework**

**Tools:
Assesment,
Implementation,
Monitoring**

**Practical case
studies**





Reduce



Reform



Restore

Conversation

Conservation



www.cbd.int/sp/
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