



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity - global status, mid-term review, overview of Targets 5, 11, 15

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

Suva, Fiji, 25 to 29 November 2013

Sakhile Koketso
CBD Secretariat





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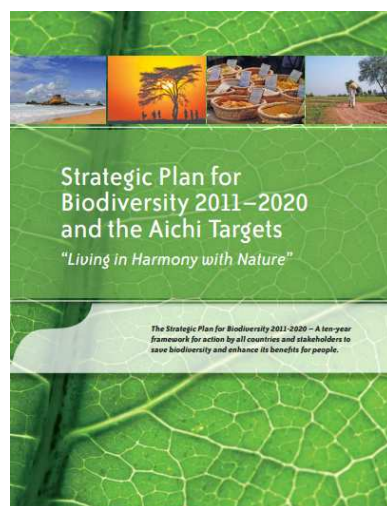
The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

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





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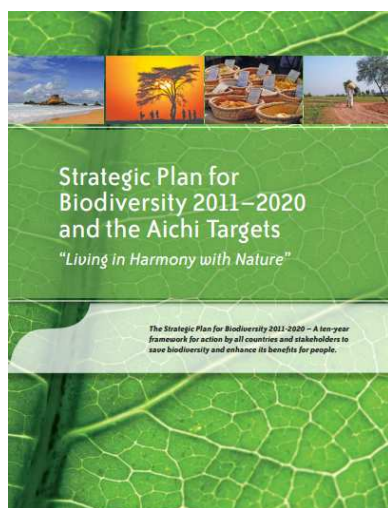
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5 Strategic Goals - 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

- A** Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- B** Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- C** To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- D** Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- E** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building





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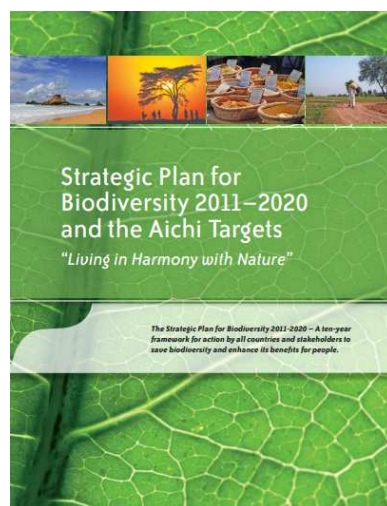
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Decision X/ 2 which adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 urged Parties to:

Develop national targets taking into account national circumstances

Review, update and revise National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, in line with the Strategic Plan

Monitor and review the implementation of their NBSAPS... and report to COP through the fifth (2014) and sixth national reports





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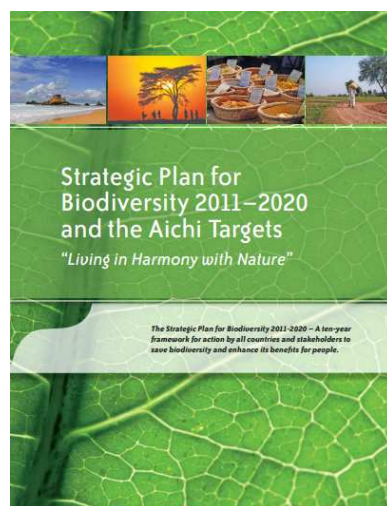
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Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 - Area based Aichi Targets





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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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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





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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.



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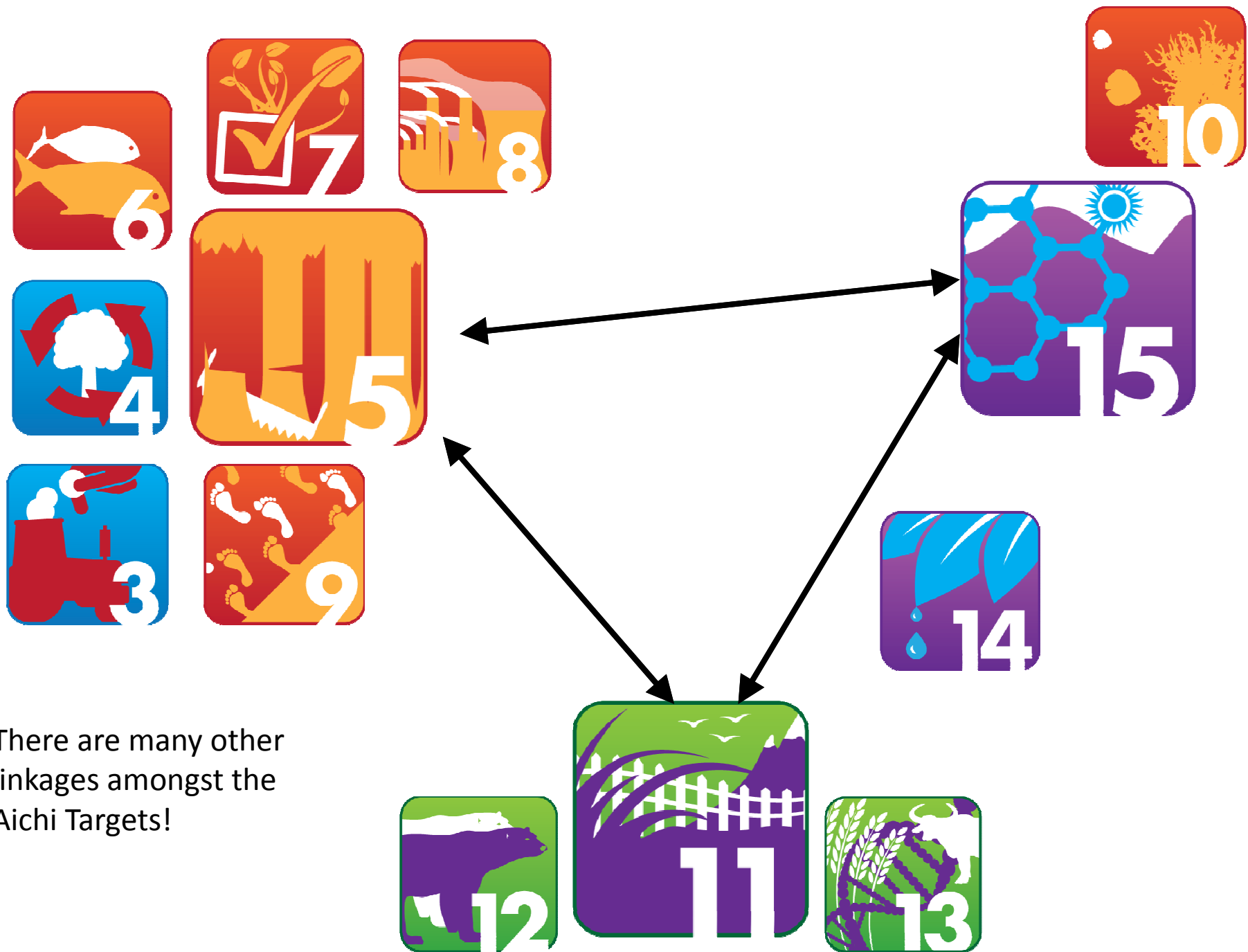
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Why an integrated approach to Targets 5, 11 and 15?

- Reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity, conservation and restoration of biodiversity are just different facets of the same problem which should be solved in an integrated manner
- Targets 5, 11 and 15 set quantitative global targets to reduce the loss of natural habitats, restore degraded areas and improve protected area networks
- These targets, like so many others, are inter-related and achieving one of them will help with achieving others
- There is a need for a coherent approach to the achievement of these targets which will also contribute toward achieving many other Aichi Targets (e.g. targets 7, 12, 13, and 14)





There are many other linkages amongst the Aichi Targets!



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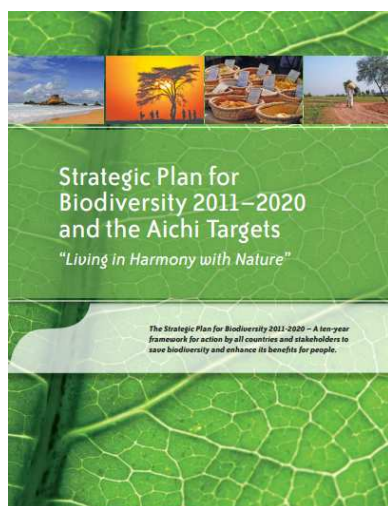
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Overview of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- Since COP-10, the Secretariat has received 21 NBSAPs (15 revised, 6 first) which reflect the Strategic Plan to varying degrees.
- National targets based on the Aichi 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, with many actions ready for implementation
- Targets 5 and 15 are not as well advanced as Target 11, therefore we need to implement lessons learned from Target 11 success to these other targets so we can all achieve them





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

- The mid-term review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be undertaken at COP 12 to be held in the Republic of Korea in October 2014
- 5th national reports and GBO-4 will be main sources of information for the mid-term review
- Mid-term review important because we need to know what has been achieved, what gaps remain and 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. There's an urgent need to put the measures in place now that will turn around trends in biodiversity loss and degradation

