



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/SP/ASIA/1/INF/1
2 December 2009

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR EAST, SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA ON THE UPDATING OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN OF THE CONVENTION FOR POST-2010 PERIOD

Tokyo, 15-18 December 2009

Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS FOR 2010 AND BEYOND 2010

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In decision VII/30, paragraph 15, while adopting the framework of evaluation of progress towards the 2010 target, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties and Governments to develop national and/or regional goals and targets, and as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
2. In response, while developing or updating their national biodiversity strategies and action plans or similar strategies, plans and programmes, sectoral or cross-sectoral, some countries have adopted or developed national biodiversity targets for 2010 and beyond 2010.
3. This note summarizes national biodiversity targets (primarily quantitative) for 2010 and beyond 2010, based on the information provided in the fourth national reports submitted by participating countries of this workshop. This note also covers national targets developed or adopted for the implementation of those targets included in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Programme of Work on Protected Areas.
4. This note is prepared to facilitate the discussions during this workshop on the possible vision, goals, targets and measures or mechanisms of implementation likely to be included in the updated Strategic Plan of the Convention beyond 2010. Information in this note will be presented country by country. In case that no such information is available from the fourth national reports, N/A will be inserted. It should be noted that this note may not cover all the targets provided in the fourth national reports due to limited reviews or may not be most up-to-date considering some countries had submitted their fourth national reports over half a year before.

* UNEP/CBD/SP/ASIA/1/1.

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II. NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGETS FOR 2010 AND BEYOND 2010

5. The following countries have been invited to this workshop: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Laos PDR, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor L'este, Vietnam. By the time that this note is completed, the following countries have submitted their fourth national reports: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. The following information is extracted from the reports received so far.

Afghanistan

- By 2012, legal and regulatory frameworks and management services for “green” issues, including natural resource management, will be established and implemented. (National Environment Protection Strategy for Afghanistan)
- By 2020, the principles of sustainable development will be integrated into country policies and programmes and the loss of environmental sources will be reversed. (Millennium Development Goals: Vision 2020)

Bhutan

- Bhutan's Constitution requires the Government to ensure at least 60% of forest cover in perpetuity. By 2013, four of the planned 10 protected areas will be established, with 6 already established. (National Tenth Five-year Plan 2009-2013)
- One strategic goal of Country Vision 2020 is “to improve living standard through increasing economic growth, improving environmental quality and conserving biodiversity”. (Country Vision 2020)
- By end of 2013, over 49.5% of the country’s land area representing all the ecosystems will be under protected areas thereby ensuring survival of all the representative species. (National Tenth Five-year Plan 2009-2013)

Cambodia (targets below mostly from Cambodia’s MDGs)

- Maintaining forest coverage at the 2000 level of 60% of total land area through 2010 and 2015.
- Maintaining the surface of 23 protected areas at the 1993 level of 3.3 million ha through 2015.
- Maintaining the surface of 6 new forest-protected areas at the present level of 1.35 million ha through 2015.
- The number of community-based fisheries will be increased from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015.
- By 2010, comprehensive and ecologically representative national and regional systems of terrestrial protected areas will be completed, and that of marine protected areas by 2012.
- At least 840 ha of coral and 9,000 ha of sea-grass will be under sustainable management by 2016.
- By 2012 20% of the nation’s forests will be managed by local communities.

- The fuel wood dependency of households will be reduced from 92% of 1993 to 52% in 2015 and 61% by 2010.

China

- By 2020, an energy/resource-efficient and environmentally friendly industrial structure, growth and consumption patterns will be basically established. (Scientific Development Vision)
- By 2012, the forest coverage will be increased to 20% of the total country land area. (National 11th Five-Year Plan 2008-2012)
- By 2020, the forest coverage will be increased to 23% and exceed 26% by 2050. (State Council Decision on Accelerating Forestry Development)
- By 2010, the area of nature reserves will account for 14% of the total land area of the country, and by 2030, for 16.8%, and by 2050, for 18%. (National Programme for Wildlife Protection and Nature Reserves)
- By 2030, the ecological deterioration will be completely halted. (National Ecological Conservation Plan)
- By 2015, the loss of biological resources will be controlled. (National Programme for Conservation and Use of Biological Resources)
- By 2030, the forest protected areas will account for about 15% of the total land area of the country. (National Plan for Forest Protected Areas)
- By 2030, 713 wetland sites and 80 sites of international importance will be established, protecting 90% of wetlands of the country. (National Plan for Wetland Conservation)
- By 2020, grassland environment will be significantly improved. (National Plan for Grassland Conservation)

India

- By 2012, forest and tree cover will be increased to 33% (from 23.39% presently).

Indonesia

- To increase marine conservation areas from 4.7 million ha in 2003 to 10 million ha in 2010, and to 20 million ha in 2020. (IBSAP 2003-2020)
- 60% of threatened plant species will be conserved through ex situ conservation by 2010.
- To reduce and stop the rate of biodiversity degradation and extinction at national, regional and local levels within 2003-2020, along with rehabilitation and sustainable use efforts. (Biodiversity Management Action Plan)

Japan

- By 2012, 60% of the land area will be covered by the national ecosystem monitoring system, through implementation of “1000 Monitoring Sites”.

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- By 2012, 50% of endangered plants will be conserved.
- Japan's third biodiversity strategy (adopted in 2008) sets a "centennial plan" for ecological management of national land, with three qualitative targets.

Malaysia

N/A

Mongolia

- The goal of National Programme on Special Protected Areas (approved by the Parliament in 1998) is to increase coverage of protected areas up to 30% of the total land area.

Myanmar

- By 2031, the permanent forest estate will remain 40% of the total country area. (National Forest Master Plan 2001-2031)
- By 2010 the coverage of the protected areas systems will be increased to 10% of the total land area. (National Sustainable Development Strategy)

Nepal

- By 2010, at least 40% of the lands will be maintained under forests and shrub lands.

The Philippines

- By 2010, the forest cover aims at an increase to 19% of the total land area.

Republic of Korea

- By 2012, Korea will designate DMZ as UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.
- By 2014, a plan will be developed for protection of island ecosystems and specific islands designated for conservation.
- By 2015, a system of marine protected areas will be established.

Sri Lanka

- By 2009 Sri Lanka should have a well established protected area network system, having adequate representation of the diverse ranges of biodiversity found in the country.
- National Forestry Sector Master Plan till 2020 puts great emphasis on biodiversity and establishment of protected areas by different categories (strict conservation, non-extractive use, management of multiple use forests for sustainable production of wood and management of forests with community participation).

Vietnam

- By 2010 the forest cover aims at an increase to 42-43% of the total land area.

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- A system of 15 marine protected areas has been proposed.
- Biodiversity conservation, wetland and forest resources protection, sustainable use of natural resources and management capacity building have been included in the country's Orientation Towards 2020.
