



Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011 – 2020

and the

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets



Strategic Plan for the CPB - Structure



Strategic objectives

What needs to be met in the next ten years in order for the vision and the mission to be achieved

Expected impacts

These should occur if the strategic objective is met

Operational objectives

Actions that need to be undertaken in order to realize these impacts

Outcomes

Positive results that would be obtained if the operational objectives are achieved

Indicators

Specific criteria for measuring achievements



Structure of the Strategic Plan for the Protocol (2011-2020)

- Vision
- Mission
- Five strategic objectives
- Each strategic objective
 - Expected impacts
 - Operational objectives
 - Outcomes
 - Indicators





Strategic Plan for the Protocol (2011-2020)

- The strategic objectives have been derived and prioritized according to their contribution to the full implementation of the Protocol





Strategic Plan for the Protocol (2011-2020)

Vision

Biological diversity is adequately protected from any adverse effects of living modified organisms

Mission

*To strengthen **global, regional & national action** in ensuring an adequate level of protection in the field of the safe transfer, handling and use of living modified organisms that may have adverse effects on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, taking also into account risks to human health and specifically focusing on transboundary movements*





Focal areas underlying the five strategic objectives

Strategic objectives

1. Facilitating the establishment and further development of effective biosafety systems for the implementation of the Protocol
2. Capacity building
3. Compliance and review
4. Information sharing
5. Outreach and cooperation



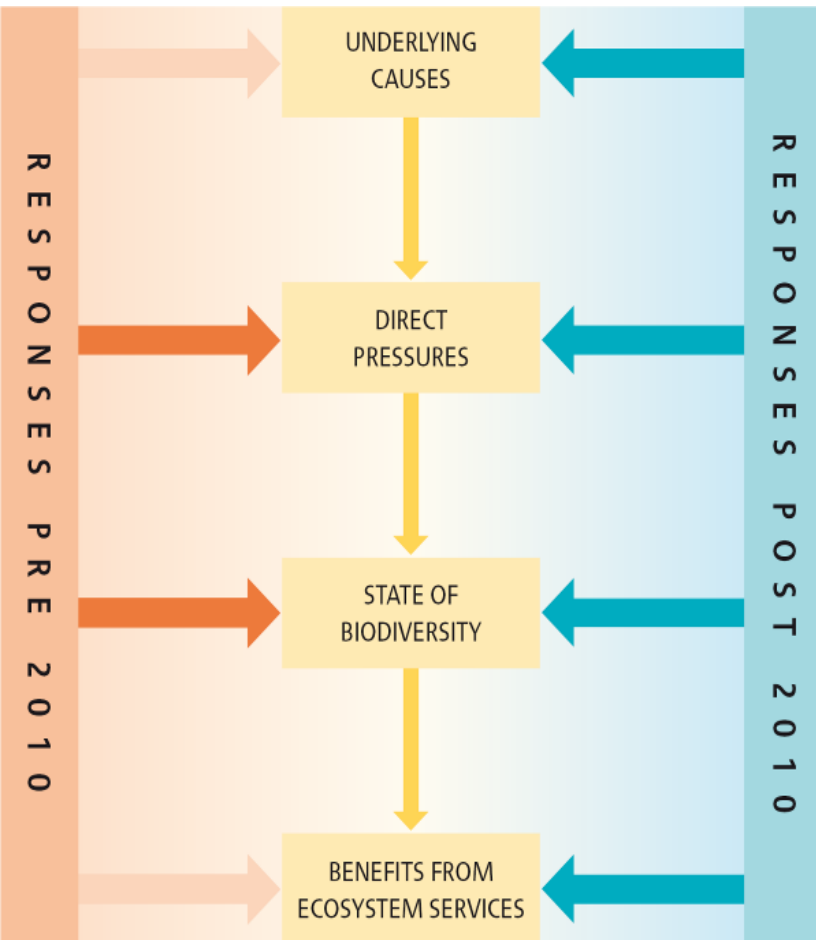
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

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

5 Goals and 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Strategic Goals



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

Aichi Nagoya Targets

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.

Aichi Nagoya Targets

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

Aichi Nagoya Targets



United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

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

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including 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



Aichi Nagoya Targets

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.

Relationship between Strategic Plan for the Protocol (2010 -2020) and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011 – 2020)



- ***Relevant Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Targets 1-4, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19 and 20)***
- ***National Considerations, processes and review of NBSAPs***





Strategic Goal A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- **Target 1:** By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.
- **Target 2:** By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.





Strategic Goal A

Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

- **Target 3:** By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio-economic conditions.
- **Target :** By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.



Strategic goal B.



Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

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





Strategic Goal C

Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

- **Target 13:** By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.





Strategic Goal D:

Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

- **Target 14:** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.
- **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.



Strategic Goal E



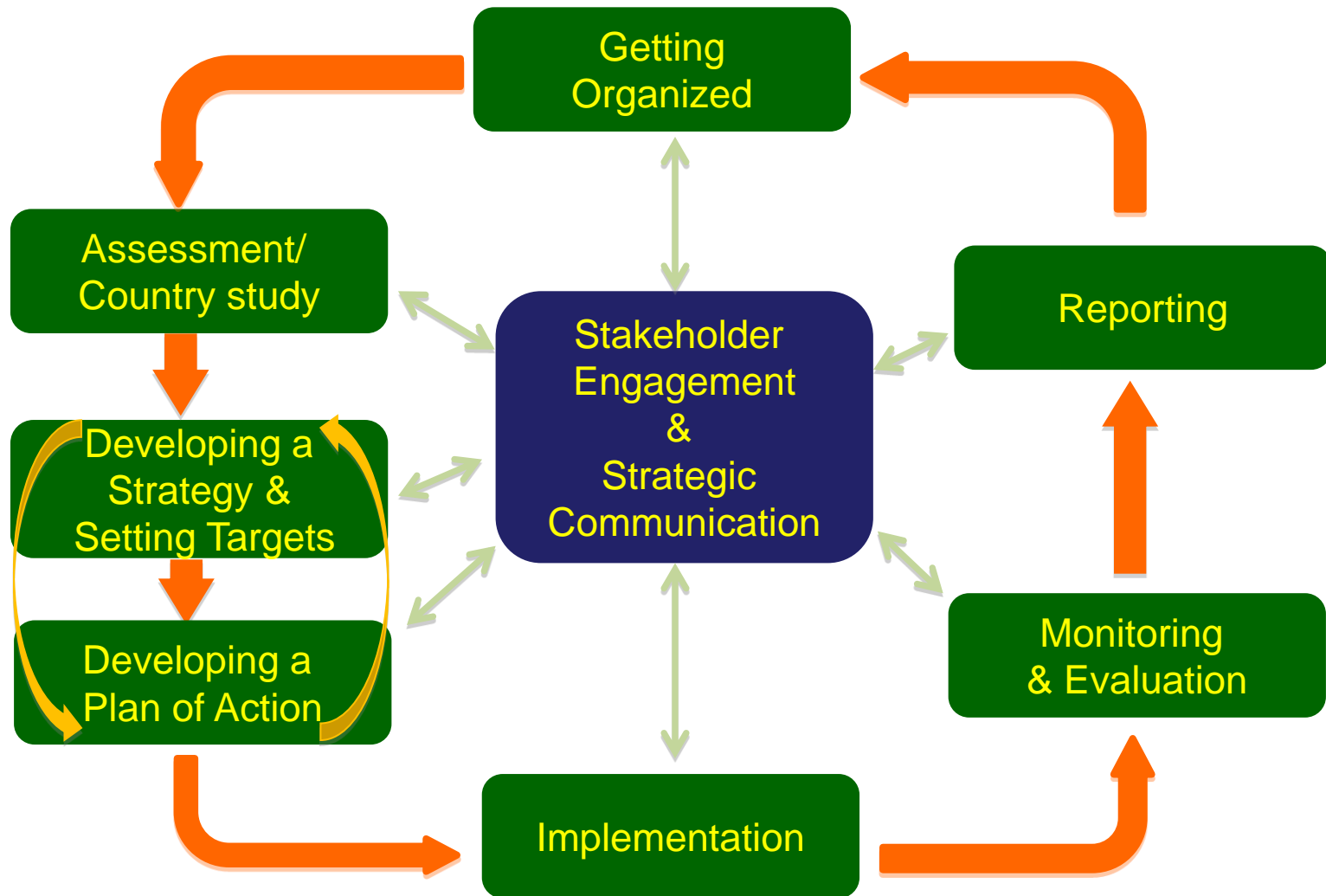
Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

- **Target 17:** By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- **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, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.



NBSAP review and updating process

Ugandan Example



MAINSTREAMING BIOSAFETY INTO SECTORAL AND CROSS SECTORAL PLANS AND POLICIES (*Ugandan Example*)

- Biotechnology and biosafety are part of the NBSAP - to ensure that biodiversity provides the necessary raw material for the biotechnology enterprise; and to ensure safety in biotechnology applications – minimize impacts/effects on biodiversity/human health
- A national biotechnology and biosafety policy was approved in 2008. The policy recognises the multiplicity of stakeholders involved in biotechnology as well as biosafety implementation.
- Structures have been put in place for biosafety, for example, the designation of the competent authority for biotechnology and biosafety, the establishment of a National Biosafety Committee and Institutional Biosafety Committees and involvement of Ministry of Agriculture in confined field trials of GE plants.

MAINSTREAMING BIOSAFETY INTO NBSAP (Ugandan example)

- This was done through involvement of the NFP for Biosafety, the CNA for Biosafety and other institutions that handle matters on or related to biosafety
- Information was collated on the status of biotechnology and biosafety in Uganda
- Presentations were made by Scientists on science of biotechnology were made to create understanding on biotechnology, biosafety and LMOs/GMO. The scientist are those that are involved in Confined Field Trials
- The presentations on biotechnology, biosafety and LMOs/GMOs helped to create knowledge and understand of these subjects

MAINSTREAMING BIOSAFETY INTO NBSAP (Ugandan example)

- Presentation of the Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011-2020
- Presentation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 -2020 and the associated Aichi targets
- The Thematic working group were trained on process for developing and identifying indicator
- Sharing of information was strongly encouraged and promoted among the working groups

THE OUTCOME SO FAR

Although the current NBSAP has provisions for Biotechnology and Biosafety, it does not have a specific objective on biotechnology and biosafety as well as resource mobilization. The current NBSAP has the following 5 objectives:

- 1.To develop and strengthen co-ordination, measures and frameworks for biodiversity management
- 2.To facilitate research, information management and information exchange on biodiversity
- 3.To reduce and manage negative impacts on biodiversity
- 4.To promote the sustainable use and equitable sharing of costs and benefits of biodiversity
- 5.To enhance awareness on biodiversity issues among the various stakeholders

THE OUTCOME SO FAR

- The Thematic Working Groups identified two objectives – one on biotechnology to address issues on biotechnology and biosafety more explicitly than in the current NBSAP and the other on resource mobilization

- a) To harness modern biotechnology for socio-economic development with adequate safety measures for human health and the environment
- b) To promote innovative sustainable funding mechanisms

PROVISIONAL STRATEGIES AND NATIONAL TARGETS ON BIOSAFETY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

These have been developed under Aichi target 19 which states that “*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*”.

The Strategic Plan for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety 2011 – 2020 was used to identify additional national targets for biosafety and biotechnology. The provisional strategies and national targets are:

Strategies

a) Assess national capacities in biotechnology and Biosafety

PROVISIONAL STRATEGIES AND NATIONAL TARGETS ON BIOSAFETY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

- a.To enhance the availability and exchange of information on Biotechnology and Biosafety
- b.Establish a mechanism(s) for continuous Human and Infrastructural Resource Capacity Development, deployment and retention
- c.Develop a fully functional National Biosafety System
- d.Enhance regulatory performance of the National Biosafety Committee and the Institutional Biosafety Committees

PROVISIONAL NATIONAL TARGETS ON BIOSAFETY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

- **By 2018**, biotech tools (molecular markers, genetic bar coding ,etc)in the identification, characterization and conservation of biodiversity developed and applied
- **By 2018**, public Awareness, Education & participation in Biotech and Biosafety are enhanced
- **By 2015**, the Nagoya –Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress under the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is acceded to by Government.
- **By 2015** Incorporate issues on liability and redress in the Biotechnology and Biosafety Bill
- **By 2016** Promulgate a legislation on Biotechnology and Biosafety



Questions ? and Answers

