



**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 Eastern and Southern Africa on  
ecosystem conservation and restoration to support  
achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

**Livingstone, Zambia, 12 to 16 May 2014**

Sakhile Koketso  
CBD Secretariat



# Part 1: Overview of the Strategic Plan and the Area-based Aichi Targets



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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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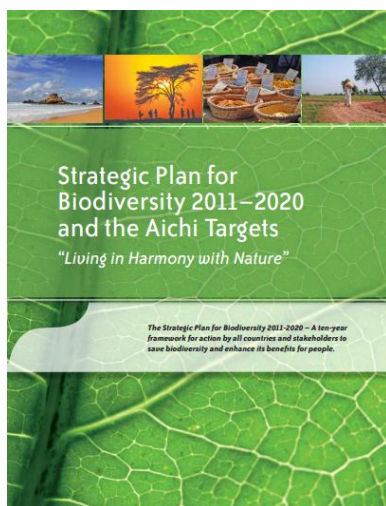
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## 5 Strategic Goals - 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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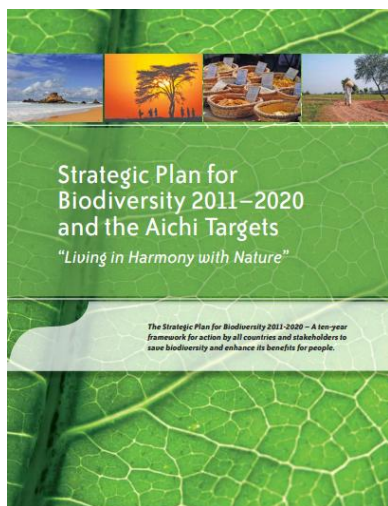
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## Decision X/ 2 which adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 urged Parties to:

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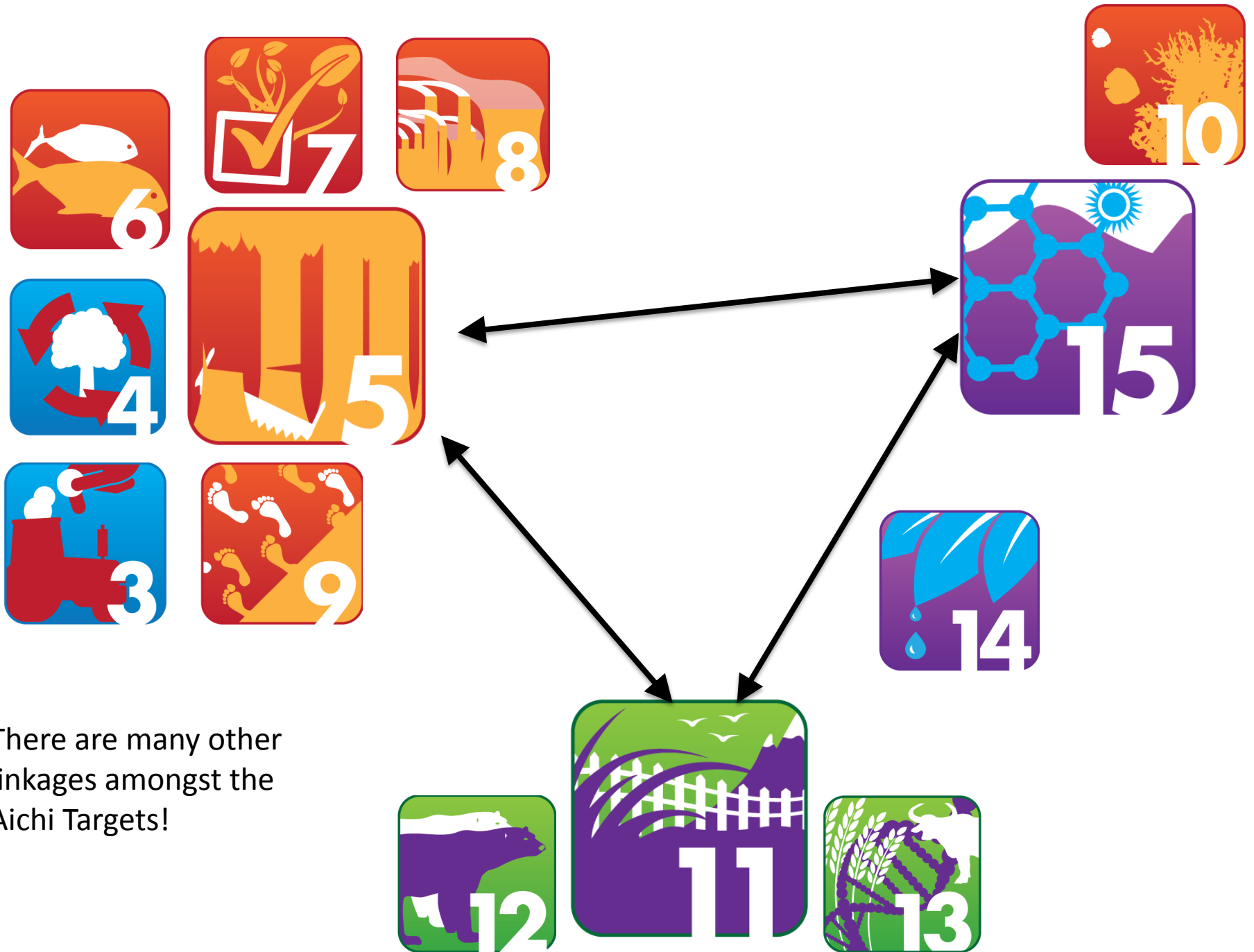
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## Why an integrated approach to Targets 5, 11 and 15?

- 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)







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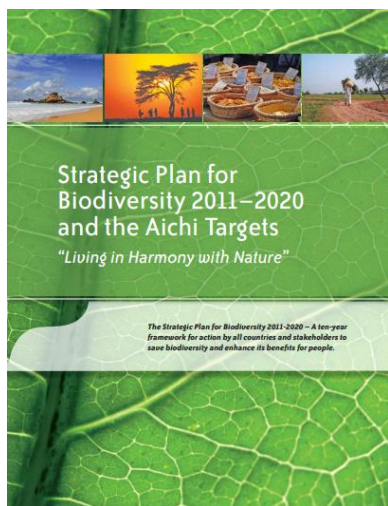
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## Progress in achieving Aichi Targets 5, 11 and 15:

- 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



## Part 2: Habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation and ecosystem restoration



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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 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.



## 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

## Global Biodiversity Outlook 3



### Habitat Loss, Degradation and Fragmentation

- It is considered the number one and most pervasive anthropogenic cause of biodiversity loss
- Impacts on biodiversity are high in areas where high human population/ activity coincides with areas of high biodiversity value;
- Most commonly occurs as a result of human settlements, agricultural cultivation and human industrial activity
- Declines are continuing in such diverse habitats as forests, grasslands, shrublands and wetlands
- Habitat fragmentation is a serious issue for many species: small fragments can only support small numbers of species leading to extinctions
- Fragmentation can also alter the structure of habitats making them less suitable for some species



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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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## 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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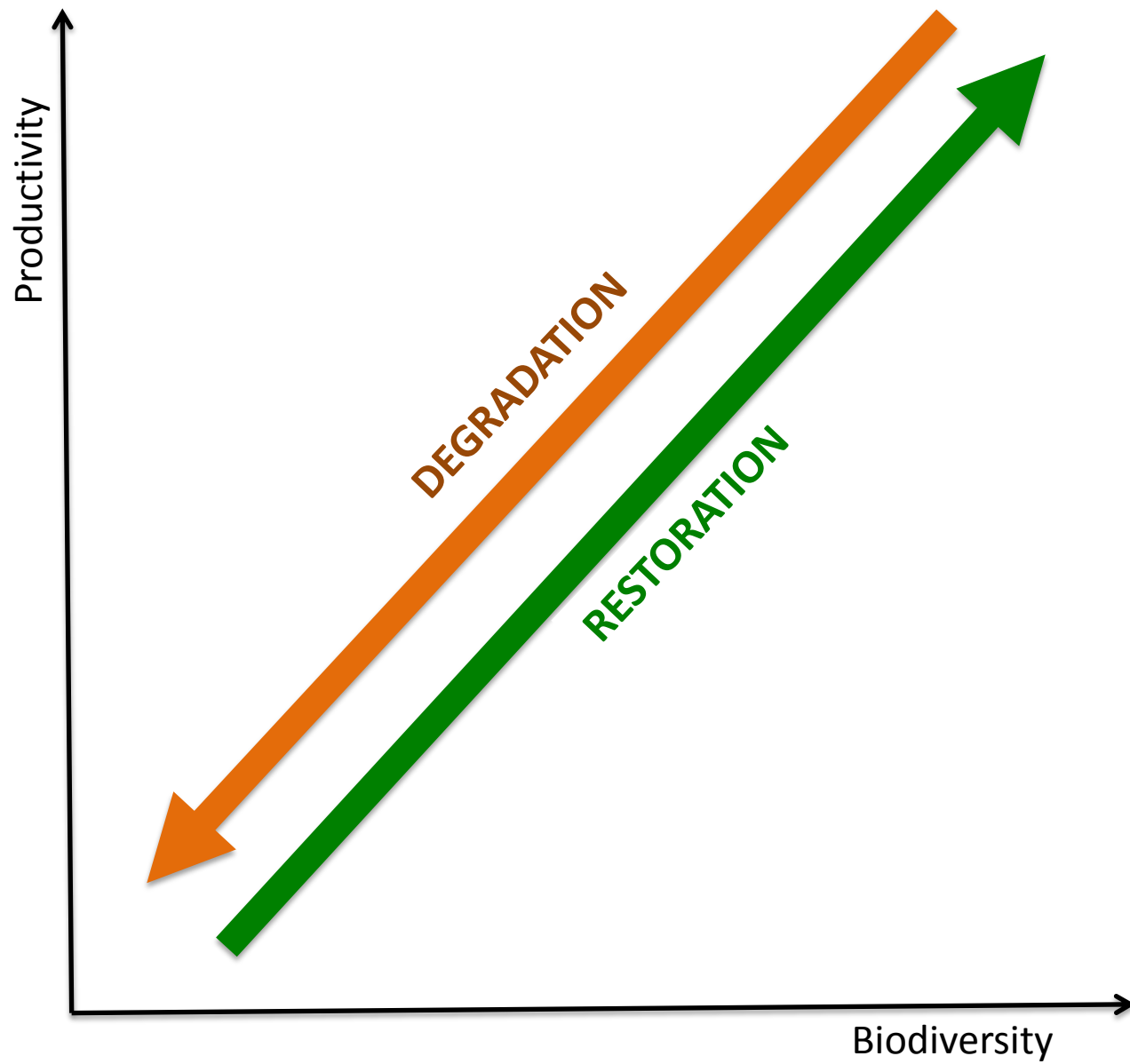
## Defining degradation

Is most often context specific but entails:

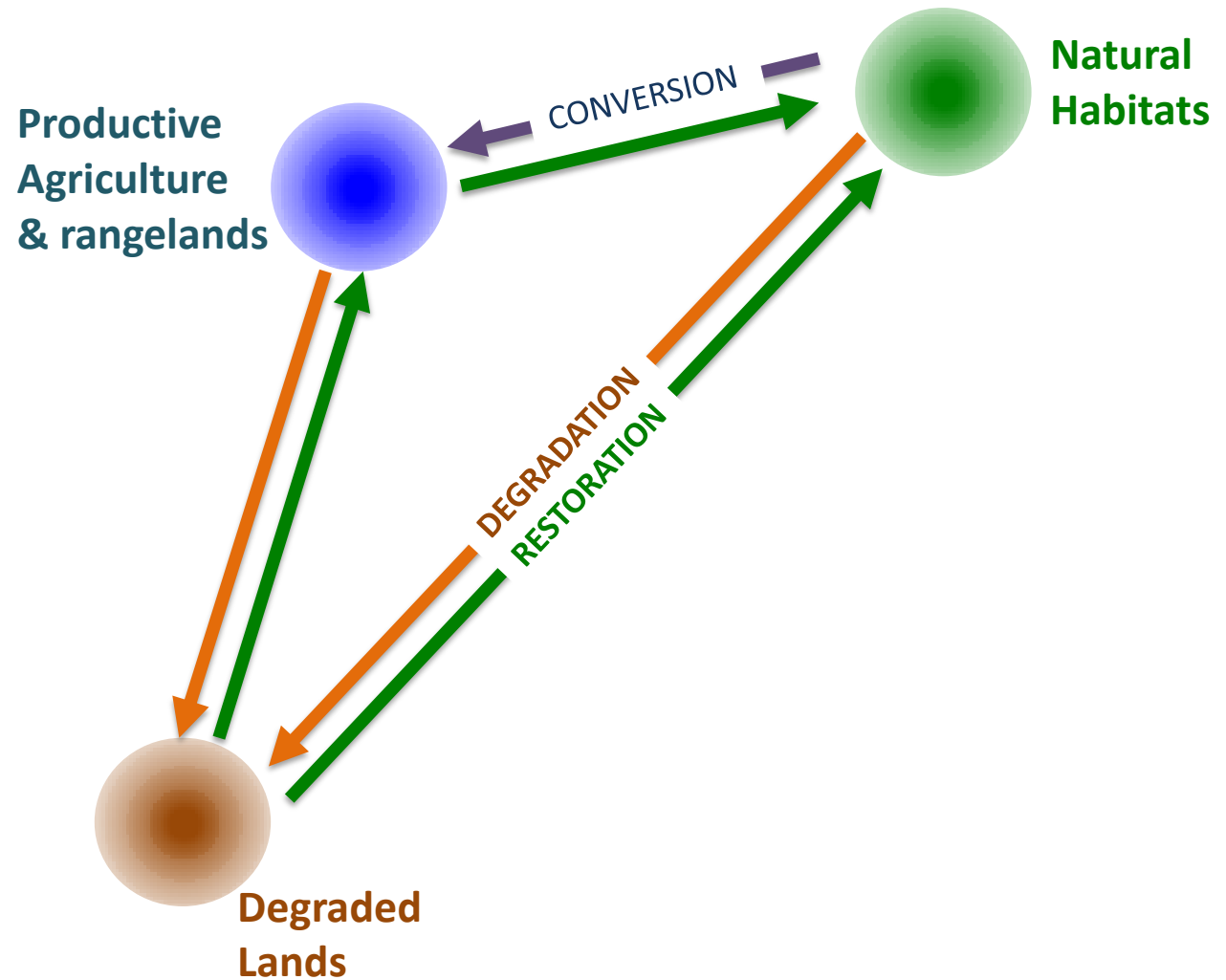
- Loss of biodiversity
- Temporary or permanent reduction in productive capacity of land (soil nutrients, vegetative cover, productive capacity) and other loss or impairment of ecosystem function and services
- Decreased resilience

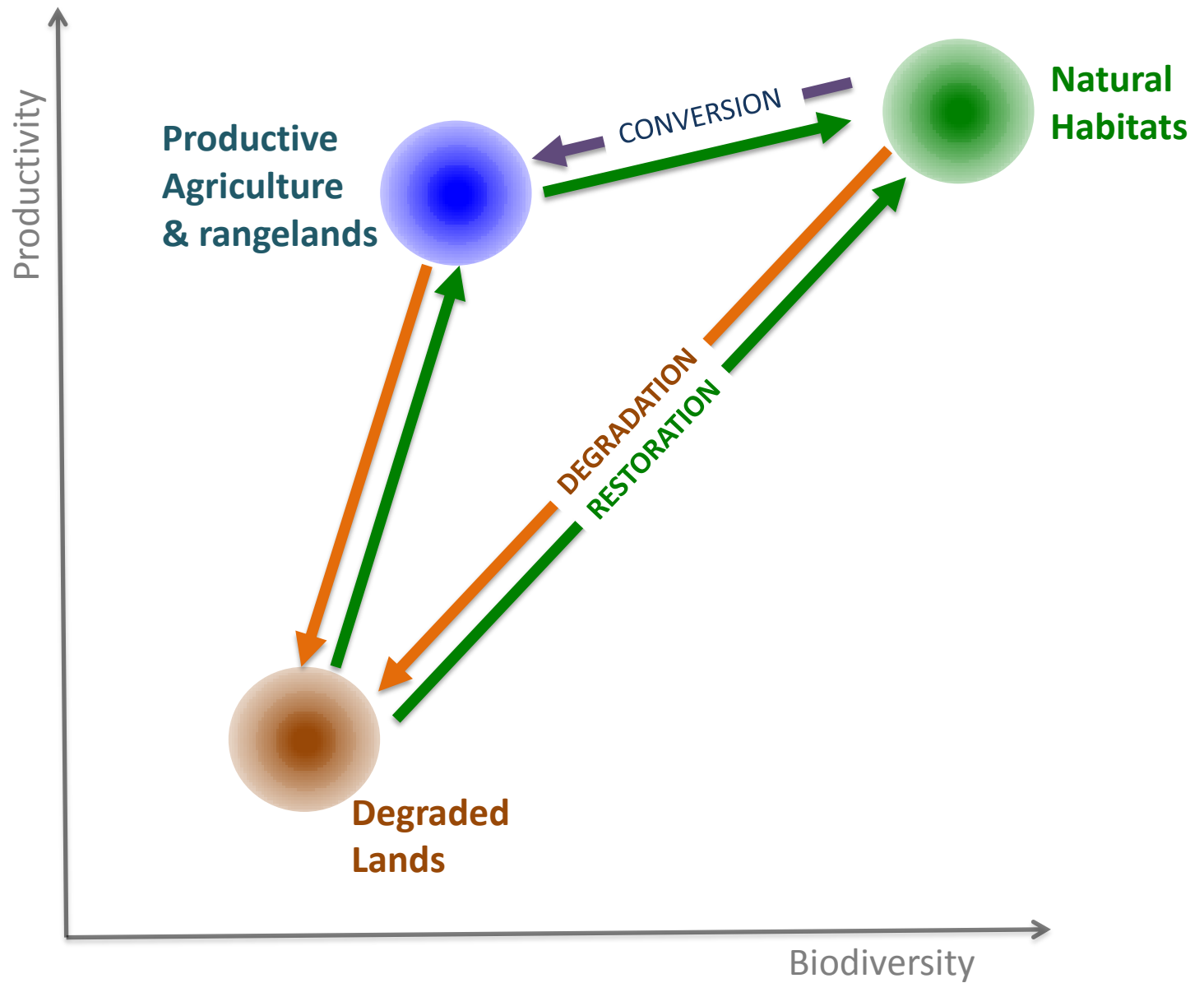


Is both a **state**, and a **process**

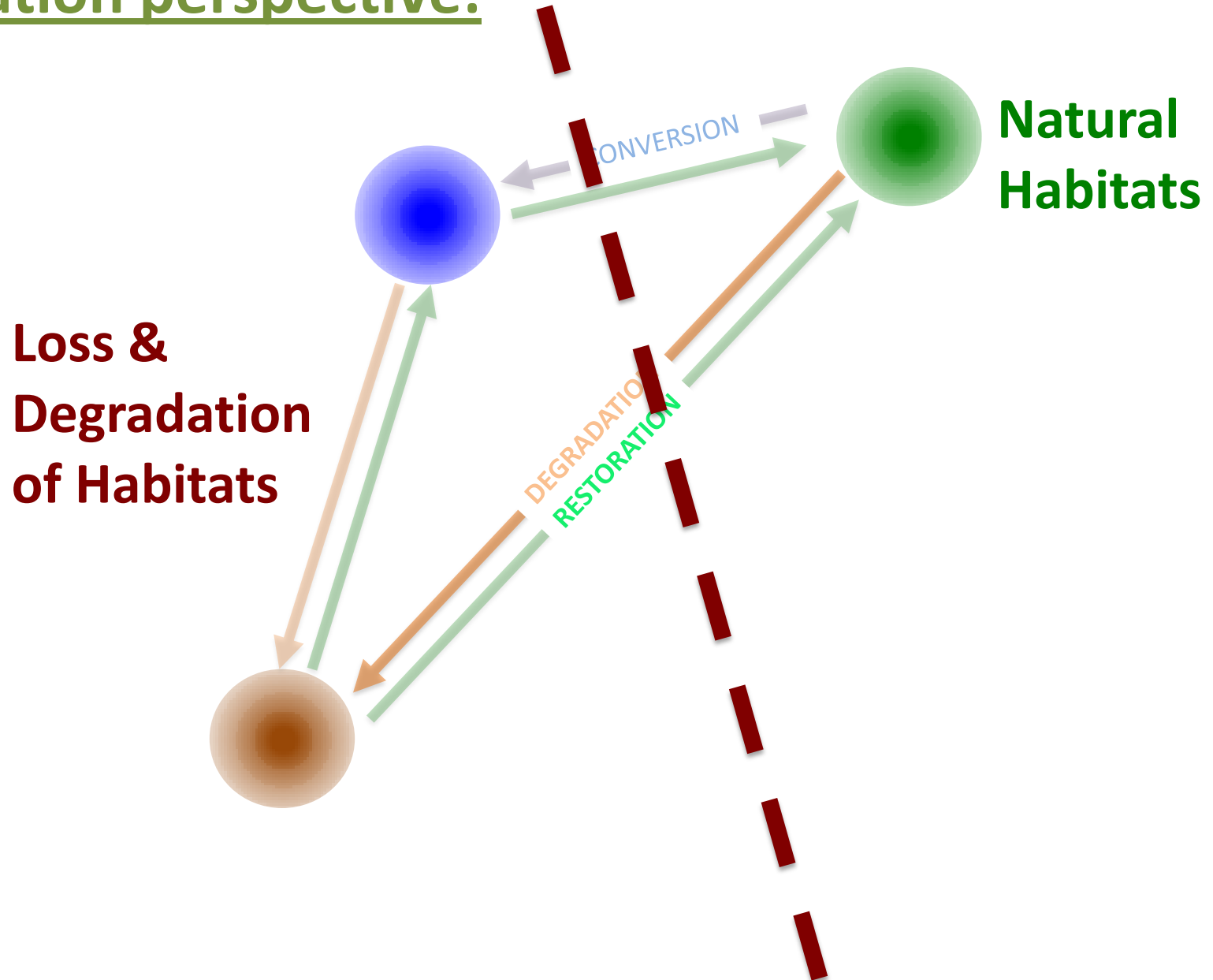


# Land use change, degradation and restoration



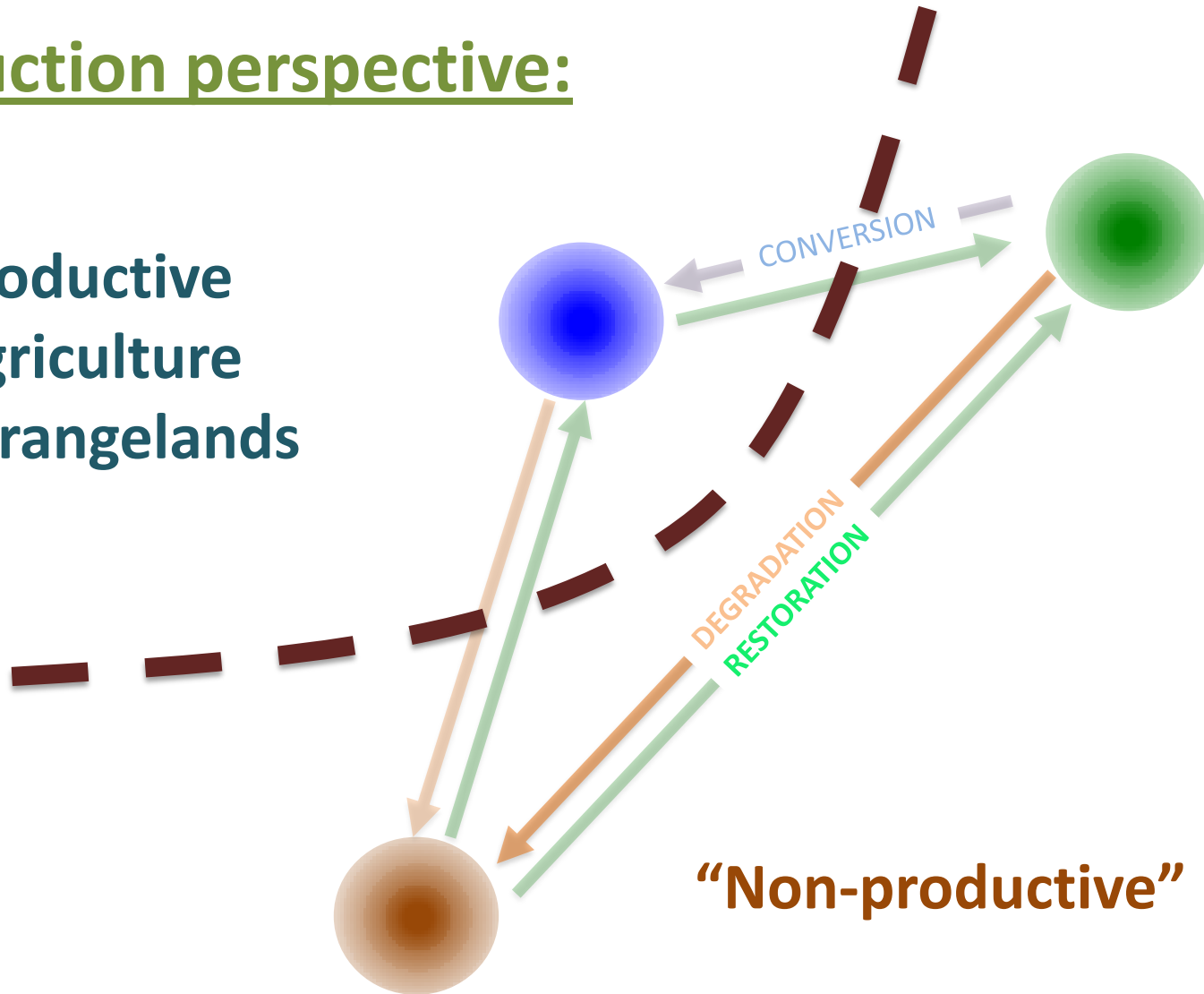


## Conservation perspective:



## Production perspective:

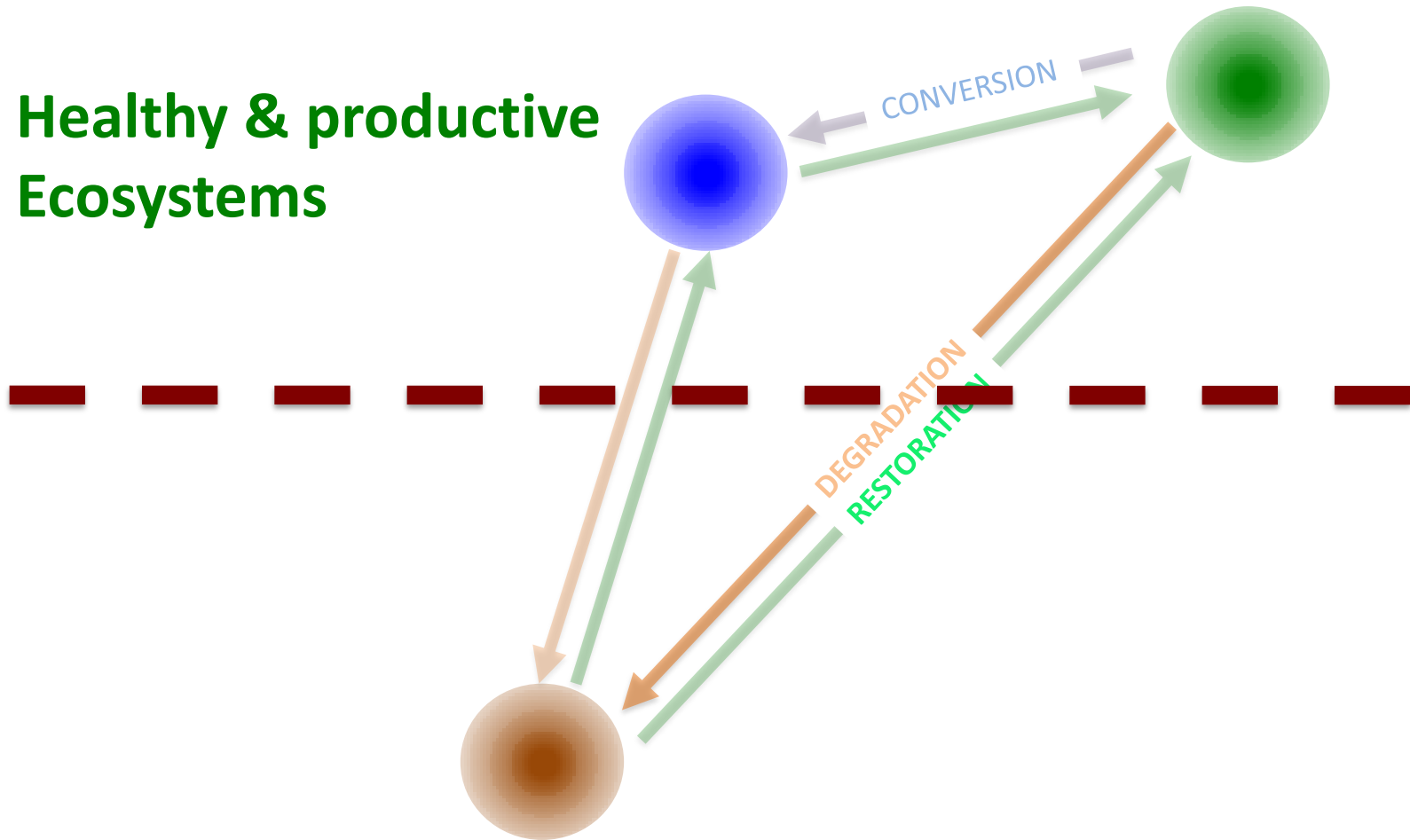
**Productive  
Agriculture  
& rangelands**



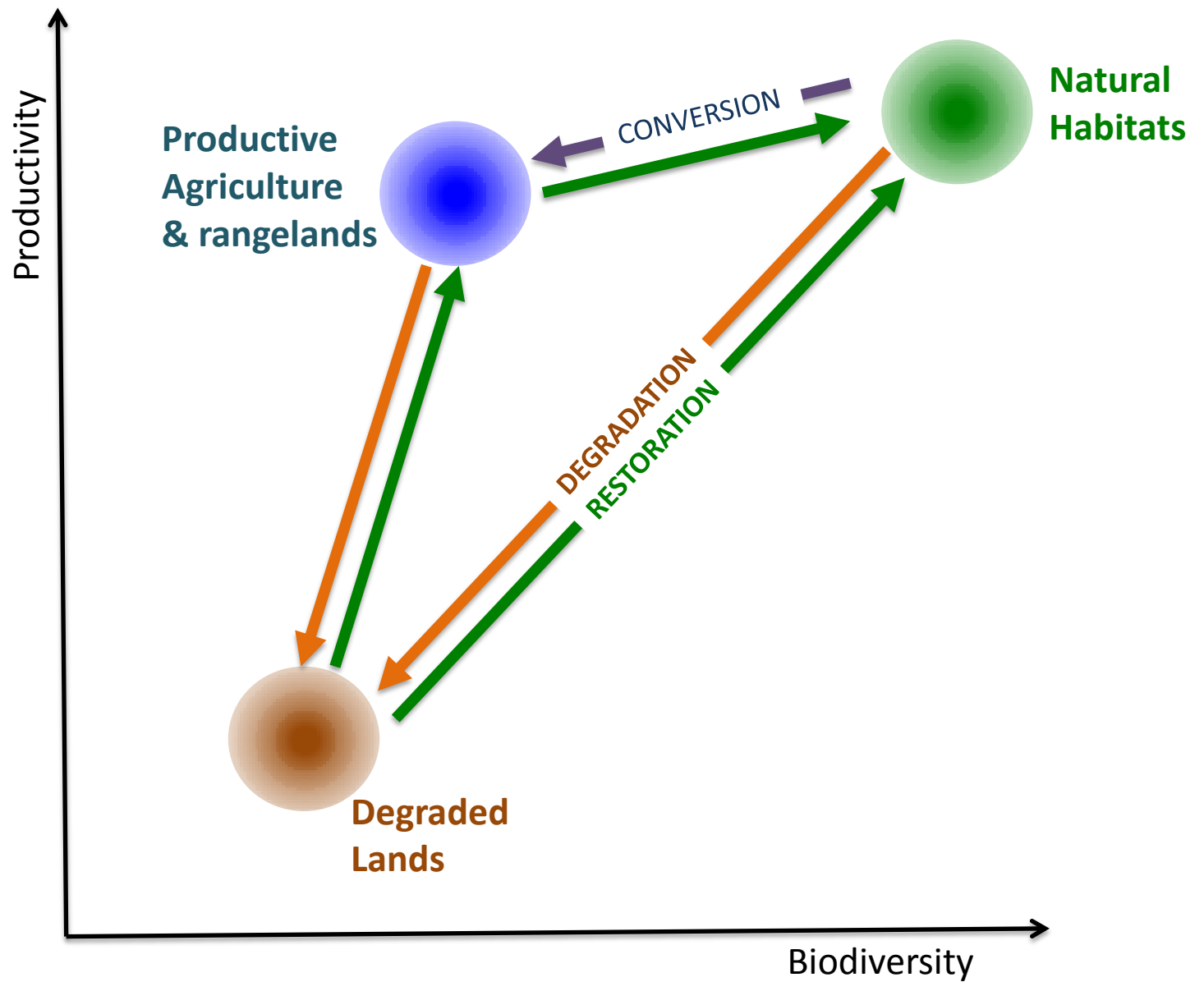
**“Non-productive” Lands**

## Common perspective:

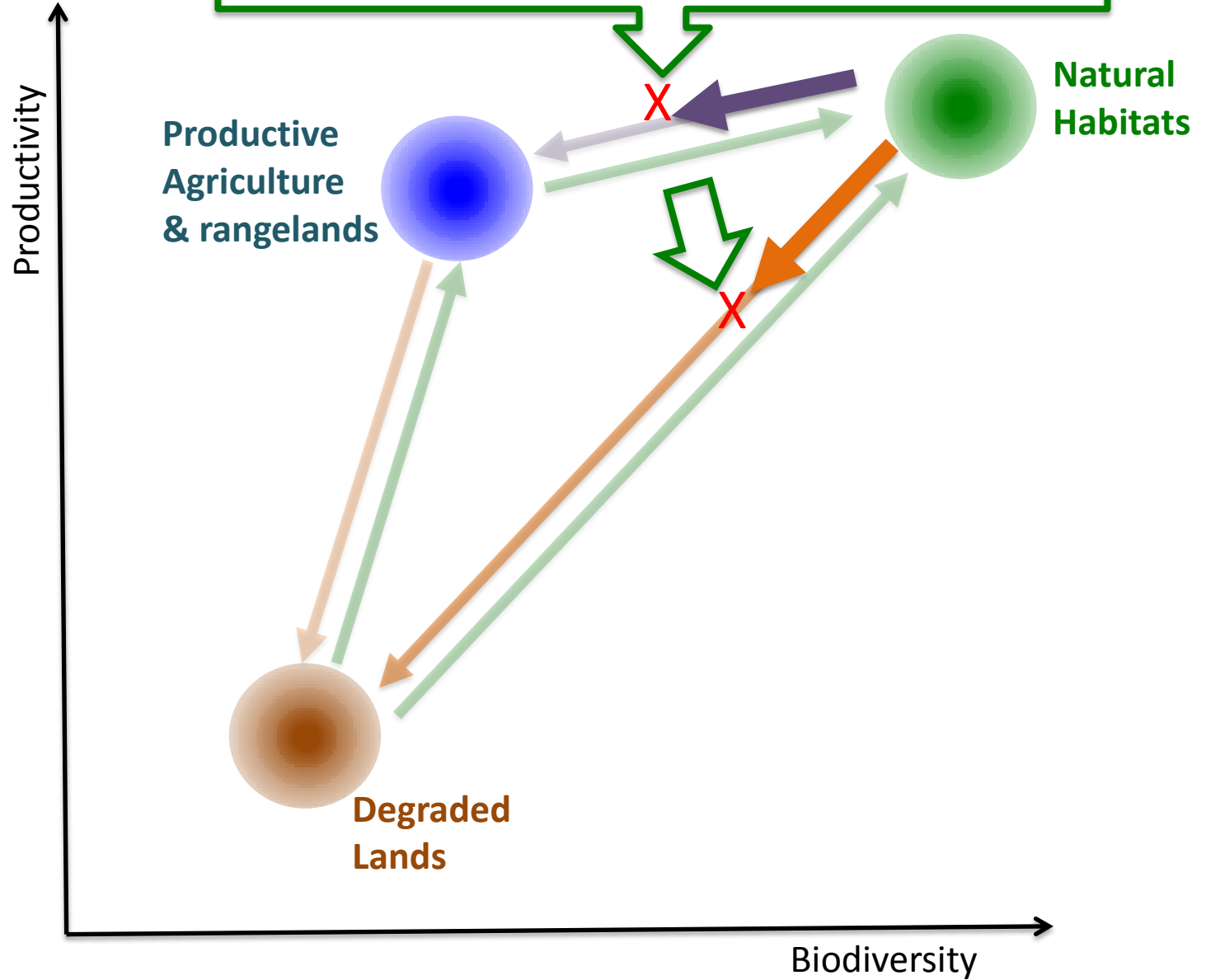
**Healthy & productive  
Ecosystems**

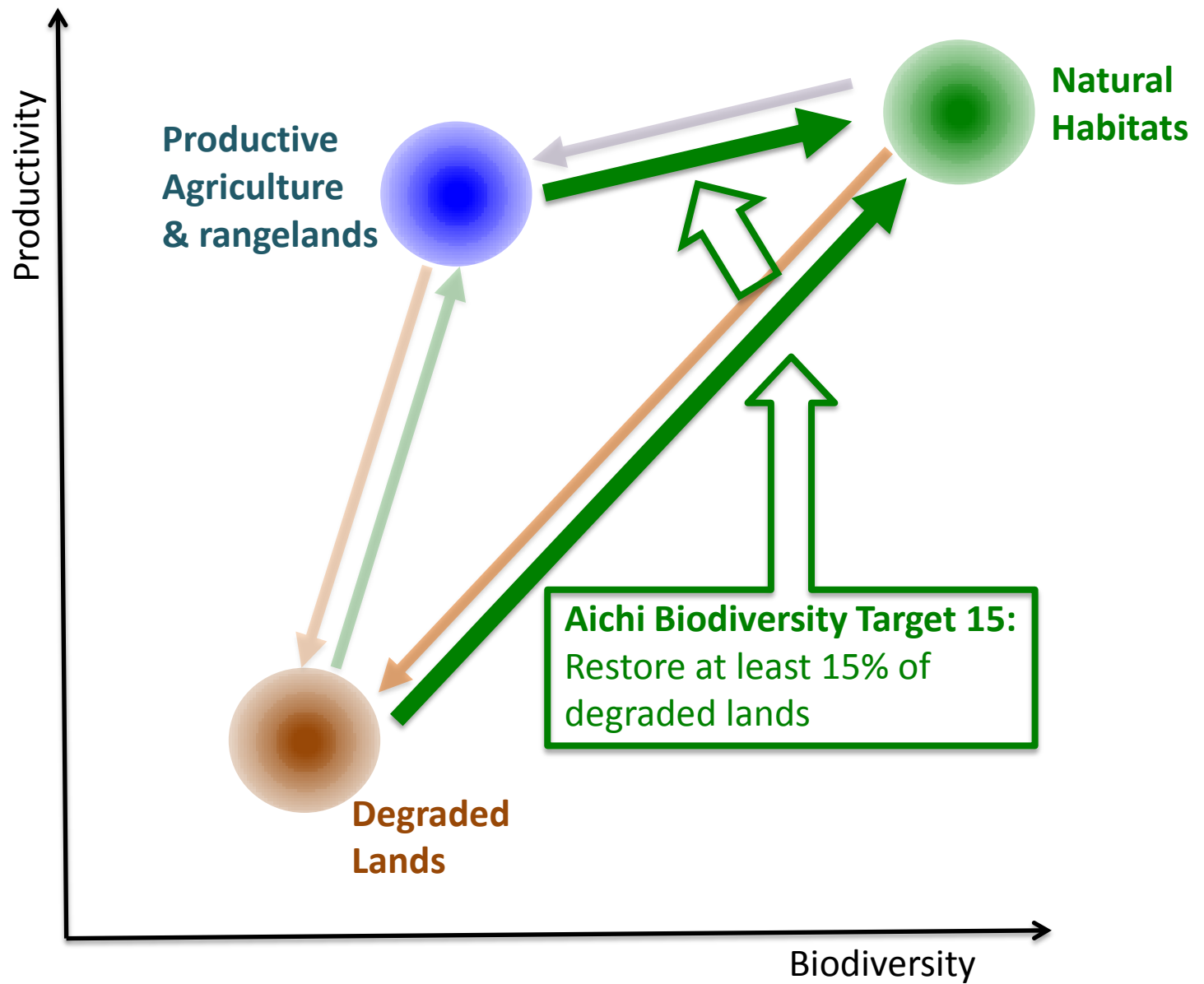


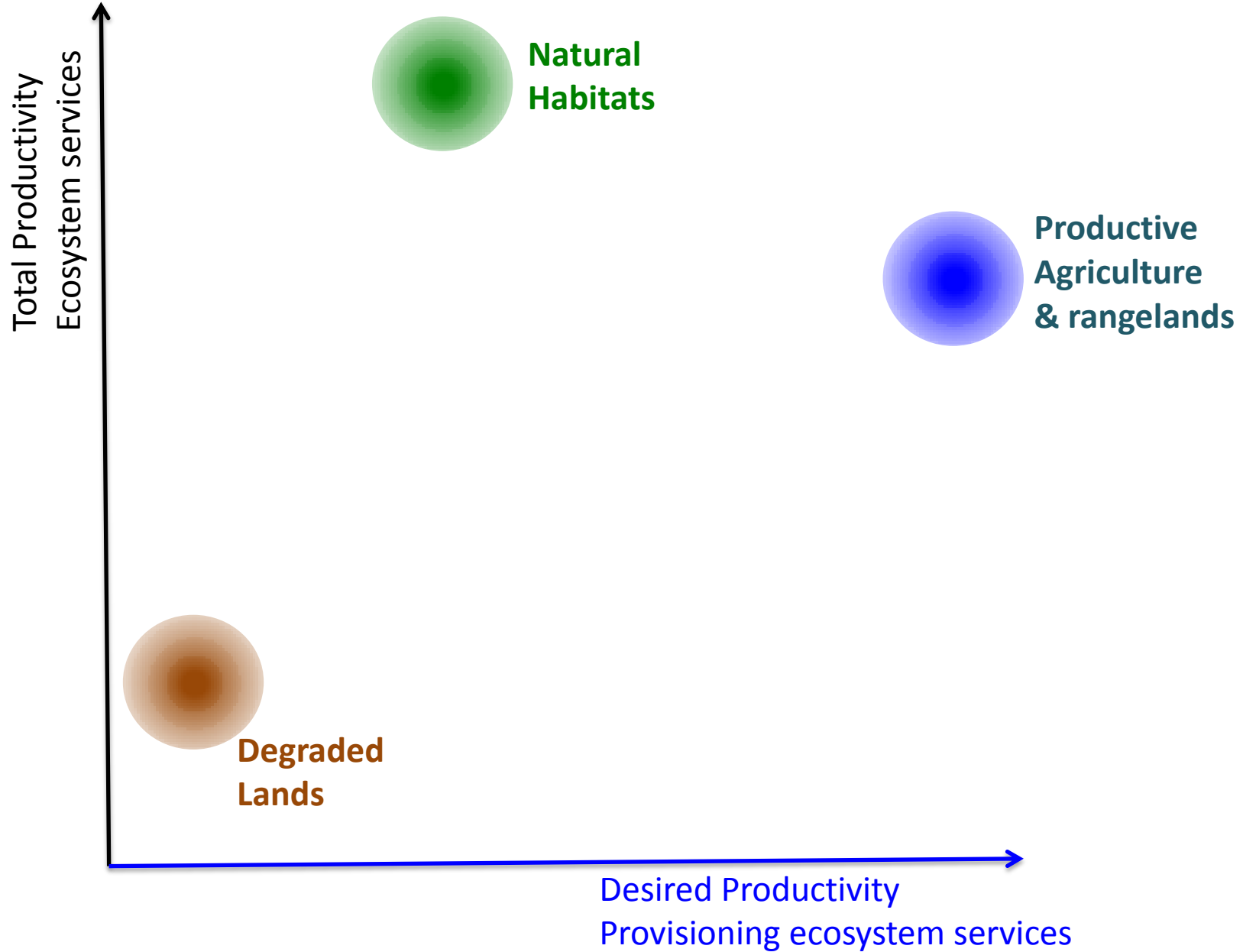
**Degraded Lands**

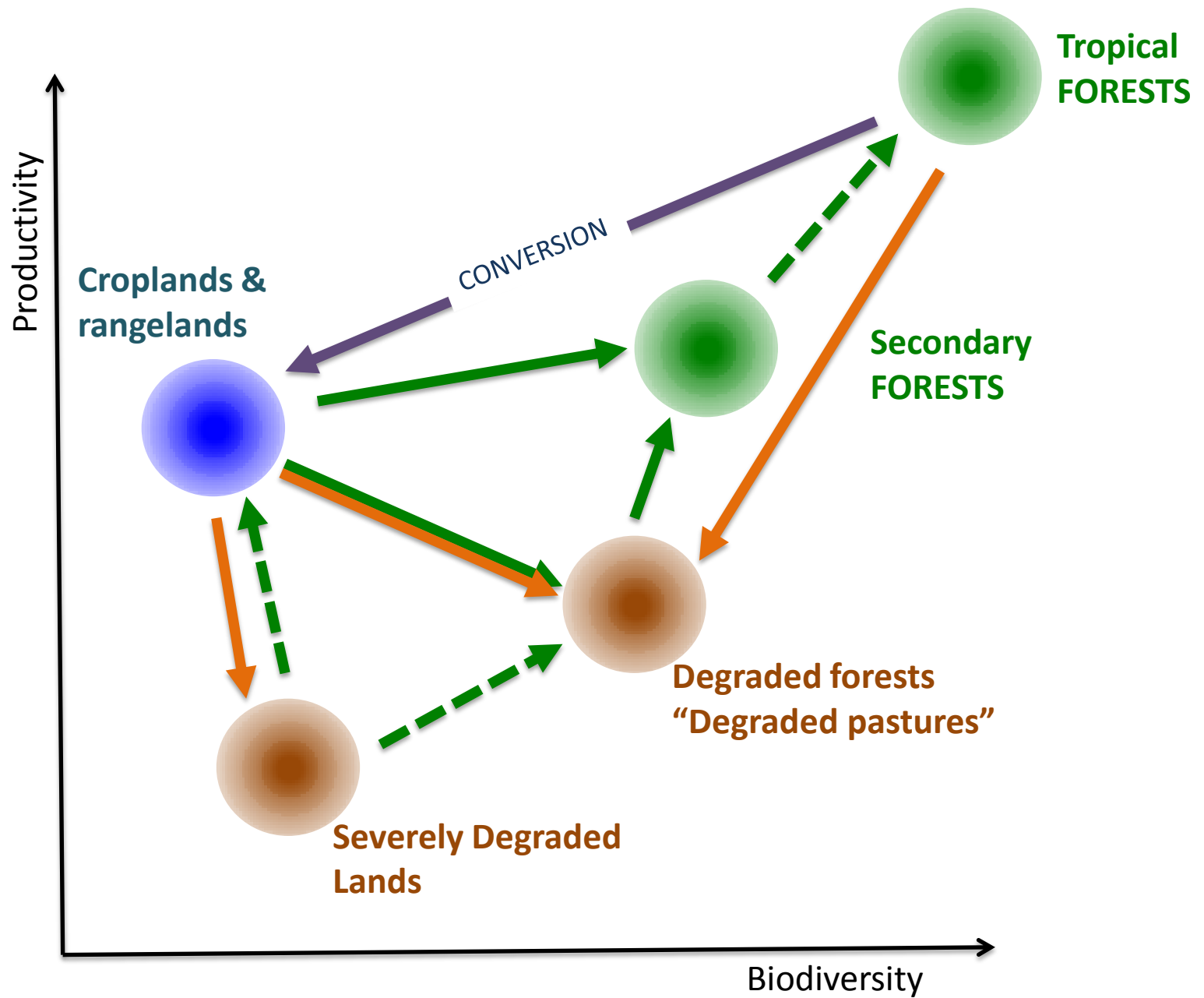


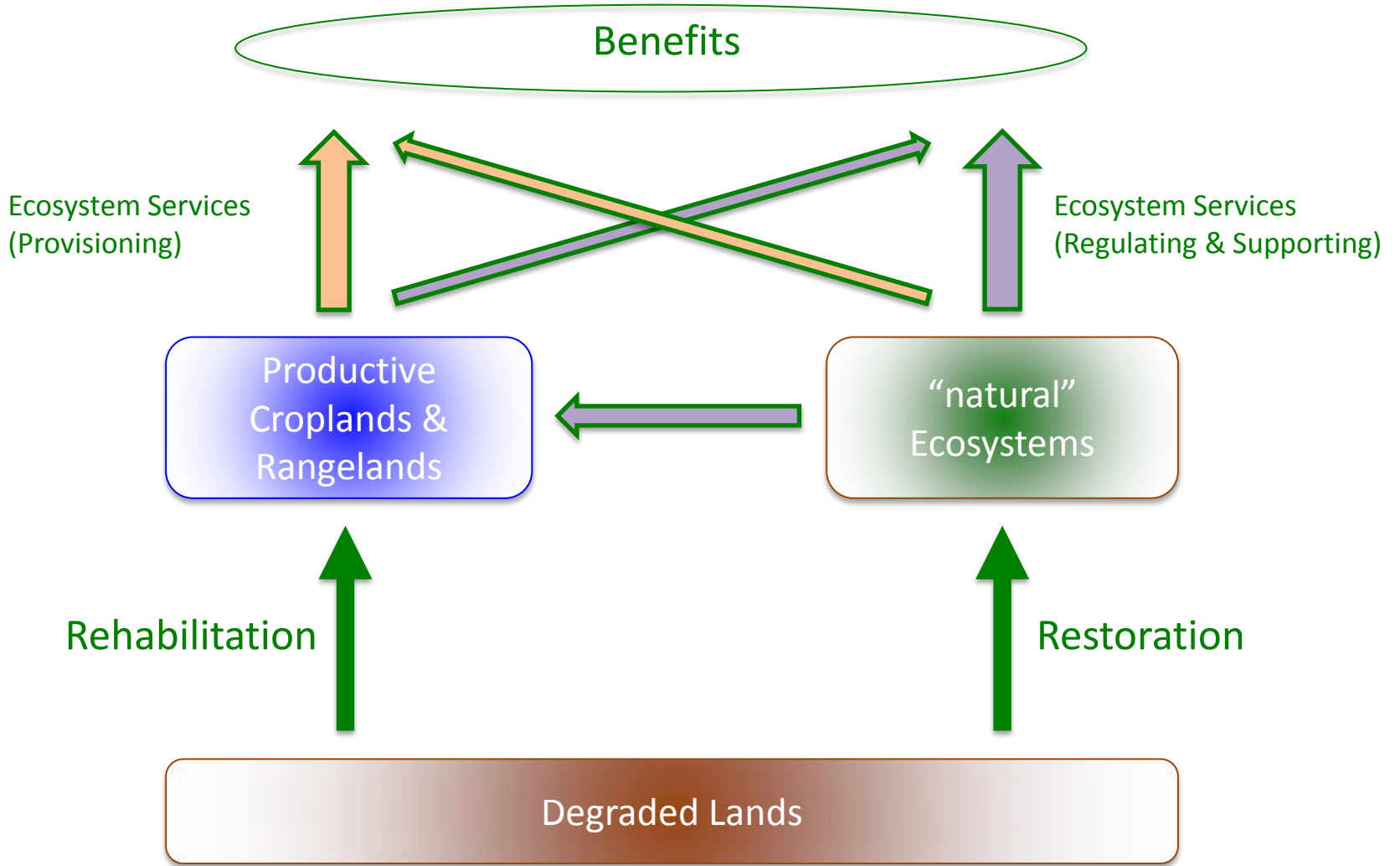
**Aichi Biodiversity Target 5:** Reduce loss of natural Habitats by at least 50% and reduce degradation













## Addressing habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation

### Policies and legislation

- *Strengthen direct regulation*
- *Including through existing national policy and legislative frameworks*

### Economic and financial instruments

- *Remove perverse subsidies*
- *Provide positive incentives*

### Strengthen governance mechanisms and institutions



**Thank you for your attention!**

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