



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Regional Overview of NBSAPs revision and Target Setting

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

5 June 2014, Vilm, Germany

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NBSAPs: COP Decisions IX/8 & X/2

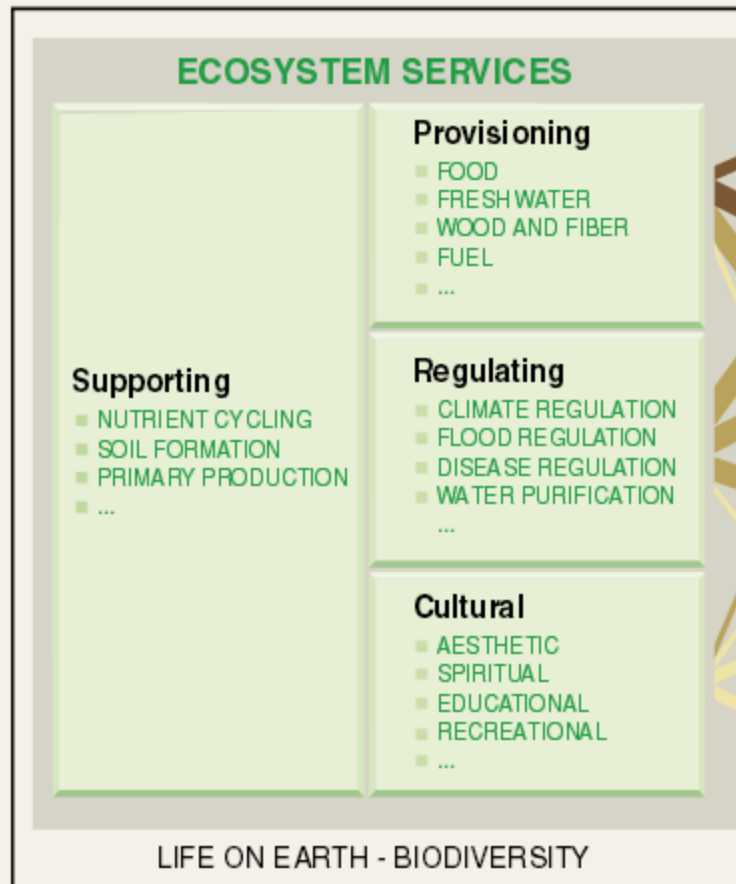
COP Decision IX/8:

- **Strategic instrument** for achieving concrete outcomes (not a study)
- Must address **all three objectives** of the Convention
- **Full range** of stakeholders to be involved.
- **High-level government support** be secured.
- Must include measures to **mainstream biodiversity**
- **Long-term**, cyclical and **adaptive** process

COP Decision X/2

- **Develop national and regional targets**, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a **flexible framework**, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country
- Review, and as appropriate update and **revise, NBSAPs** and adopt as a policy instrument, and report thereon to the COP 11 or 12 (2012 or 2014)
- Use NBSAPs as **effective policy instruments** for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies
- **Monitor and review the implementation** of NBSAPs and report to the COP through their 5th and 6th national reports

Linkages among Biodiversity, Ecosystem Services, & Human Wellbeing



CONSTITUENTS OF WELL-BEING

Security

- PERSONAL SAFETY
- SECURE RESOURCE ACCESS
- SECURITY FROM DISASTERS

Basic material for good life

- ADEQUATE LIVELIHOODS
- SUFFICIENT NUTRITIOUS FOOD
- SHELTER
- ACCESS TO GOODS

Health

- STRENGTH
- FEELING WELL
- ACCESS TO CLEAN AIR AND WATER

Good social relations

- SOCIAL COHESION
- MUTUAL RESPECT
- ABILITY TO HELP OTHERS

Freedom of choice and action

OPPORTUNITY TO BE ABLE TO ACHIEVE WHAT AN INDIVIDUAL VALUES DOING AND BEING

Source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

ARROW'S COLOR

Potential for mediation by socioeconomic factors

Low

Medium

High

ARROW'S WIDTH

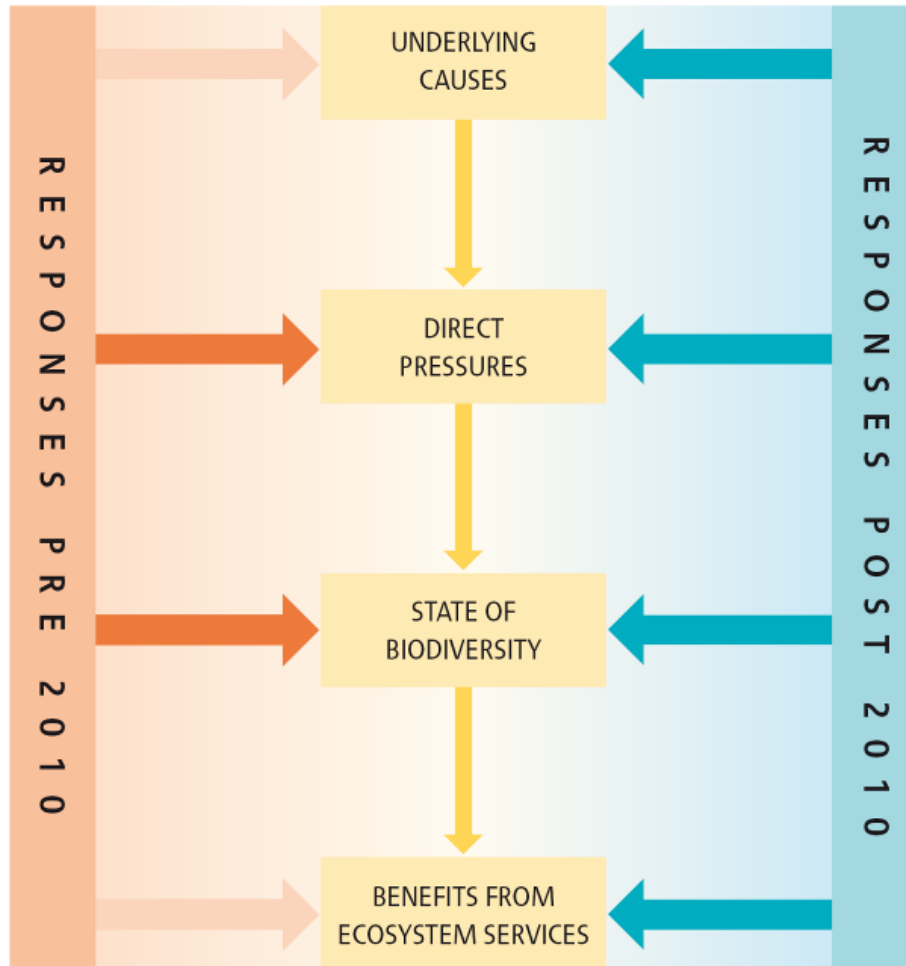
Intensity of linkages between ecosystem services and human well-being

Weak

Medium

Strong

Strategic Goals



A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)

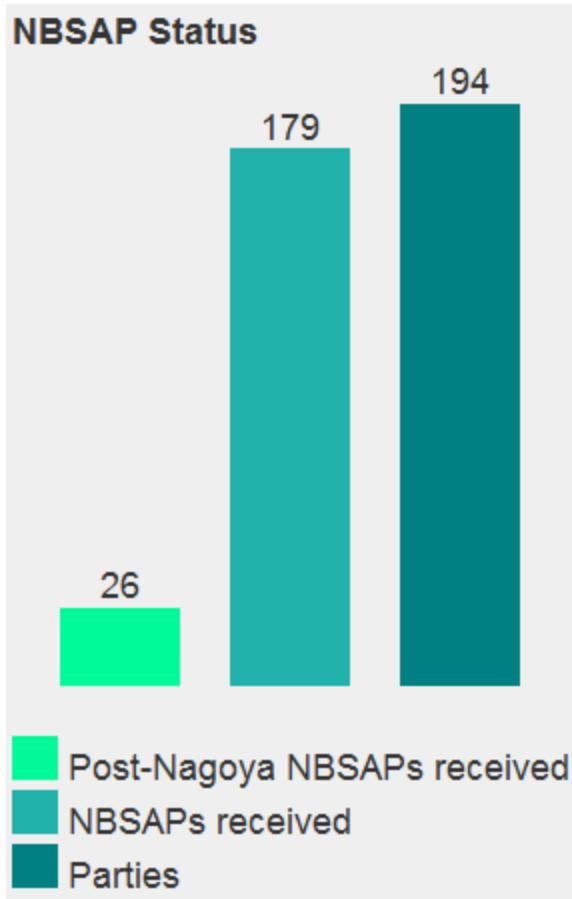
B. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use

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 and capacity building

Overview of NBSAPs



Global overview of NBSAP development

- Since COP-10, the Secretariat has received **26 NBSAPs (19 revised, 7 first)**
- 16 NBSAPs received take the Strategic Plan into account
- Many of the **NBSAPs received**:
 - Have detailed plans to mainstream biodiversity into national development, sectors, poverty reduction and development cooperation;
 - Have included indicators;
 - Have (about half) included synergies with biodiversity UNFCCC and UNCCD (Target 15)
 - Have not mainstreamed gender;
 - Have not integrated resource mobilisation plans;
 - Have not used spatial data or planning; and
 - Have not used or plan to use biodiversity valuation studies.

Post-COP 10 NBSAP Received

Australia (received 26 January 2011)

Belarus (received 6 January 2011)

Belgium (received 7 February 2014)

Cameroon (received 31 March 2014)

Colombia (received 2 August 2012)

DPR Korea (received 12 April 2012)

Dominica (received 25 March 2014)

Dominican Republic (rec'd 11 April 2012)

El Salvador (received 3 February 2014)

Estonia (received 26 May 2014)

European Union (launched 3 May 2011)

Finland (received 8 March 2013)

France (received 20 May 2011)

Ireland (received 17 January 2012)

Italy (received 22 December 2010)

Japan (received 6 February 2013)

Malta (received 27 December 2012)

Myanmar (received 17 September 2012)

Serbia (received 16 March 2011)

Spain (30 January 2012)

Suriname (received 13 March 2013)

Switzerland (received 2 May 2012)

Timor-Leste (received 1 May 2012)

Tuvalu (received 16 February 2014)

United Kingdom (launched 19 August 2011)

Venezuela (received 1 April 2011)

Source as of June 2014:

<https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/about/latest/>

(From Europe 12 plus EU)

Fifth National Reports Received

Australia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Burundi
Cameroon
Canada
Chad
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Denmark
Dominica
Ecuador
Estonia
Finland
Germany
Guinea Equatorial
Hungary
India
Iraq
Italy

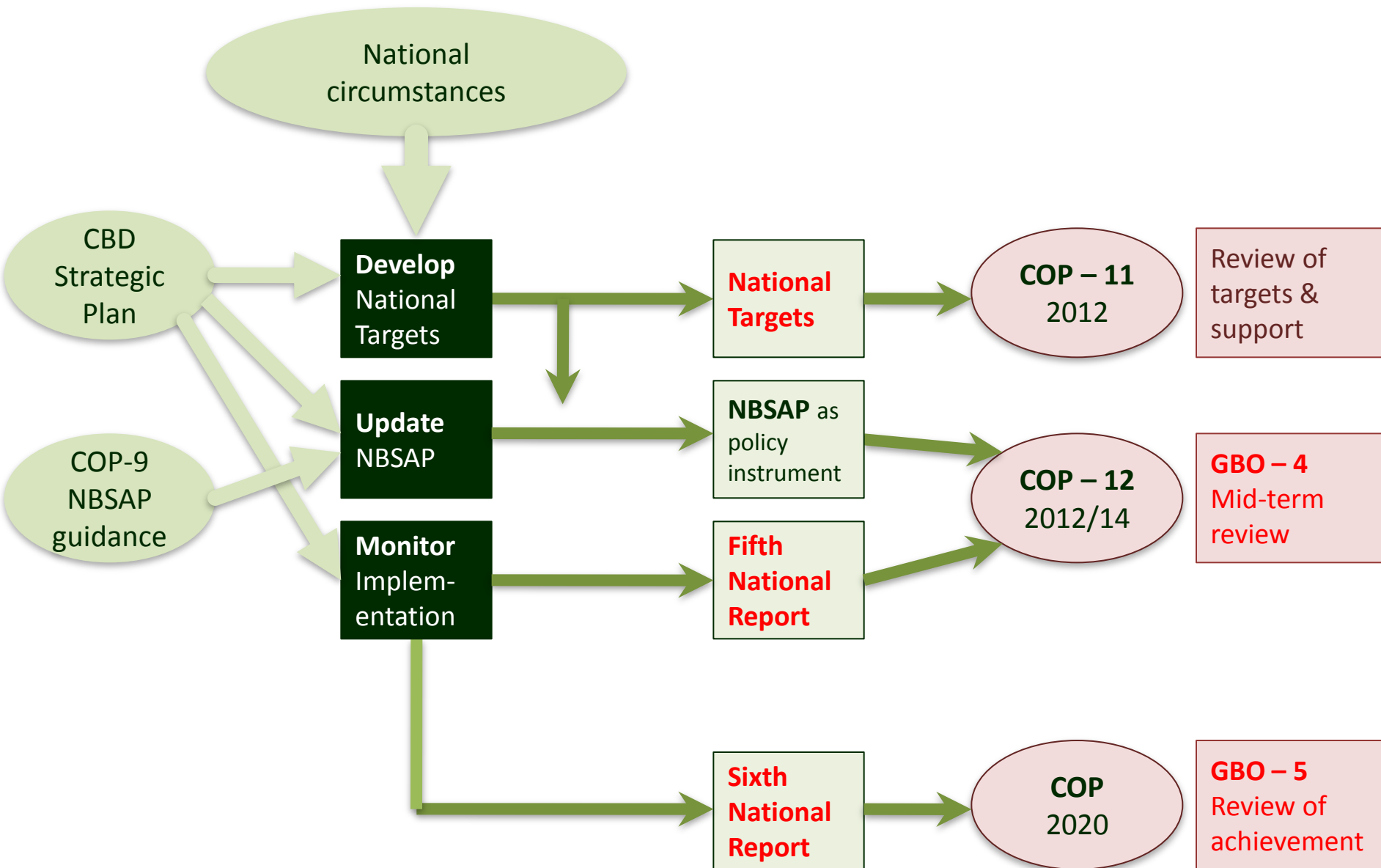
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kuwait
Liberia
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
New Zealand
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Pakistan
Palau
Poland
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal

Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The Netherlands
Tonga
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania

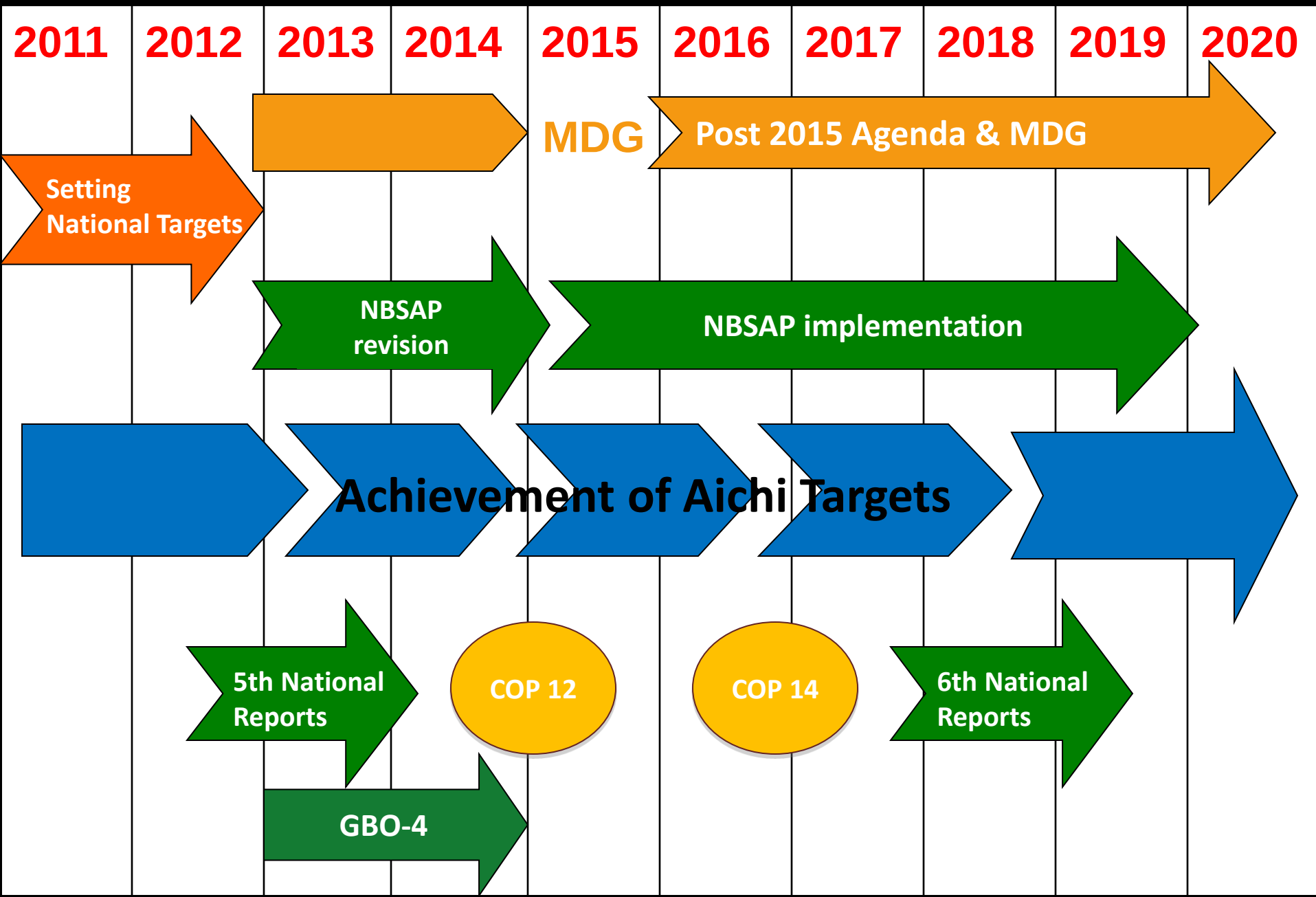
(So far 66 reports)

(17 from Europe)

Overview: NBSAPs as Part of the Process



Timeline of Process



Aichi Targets – clustering to form strategies

Biodiversity mainstreaming



Understand values



Sustainable fisheries



Mainstream biodiversity



Manage within limits



Address incentives



Reduce pollution



Sustainable production



Reduce invasive spp.



Halve rate of loss



Minimize reef loss

Protection



Protected areas



Prevent extinctions



Conserve gene pool

Restoration



Restore ecosystems



Enhance resilience

ABS



Implement Nagoya Prot.

Enabling



Revise NBSAPs



Respect and conserve TK

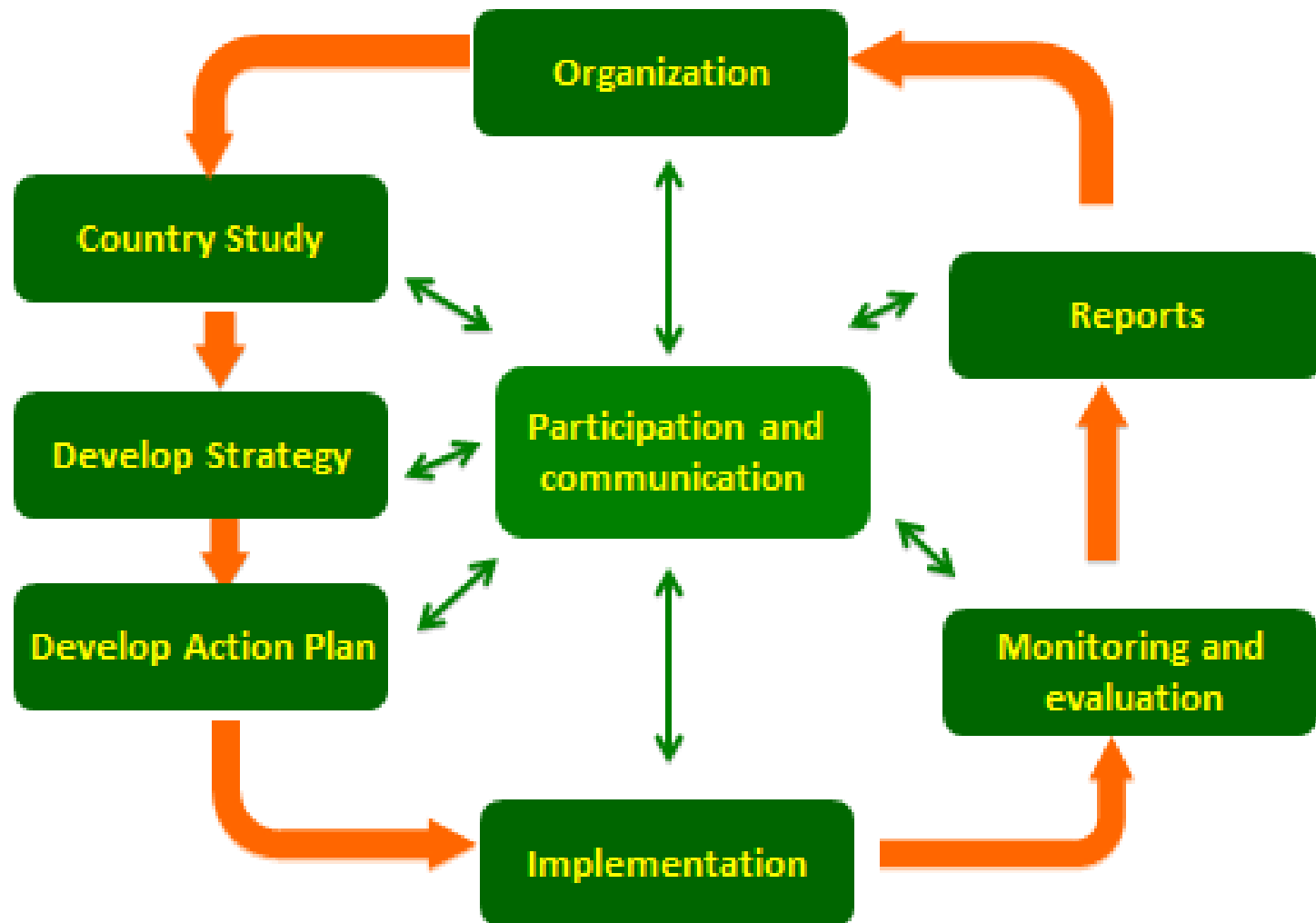


Improve knowledge



Mobilize resources

Planning for biodiversity



Adapting the Global Framework to a National Level

Does not necessarily mean having a national target for each global targets. Not all global targets are relevant for each country

It does mean, setting at least one target under each of the five Strategic Goals of the Strategic Plan.

Switzerland: The new Swiss Biodiversity Strategy, adopted by the Federal Council on 25 April 2012, describes 10 strategic objectives to be achieved by 2020.

Among these objectives are:

- sustainable use of natural resources by all relevant sectors (Goal B)
- implementation of an ecological infrastructure comprised of protected areas and protected area networks (Goal C)
- development of activities related to biodiversity and cities (Goal D)
- consideration of biodiversity as a measure of Swiss prosperity (Goal A & E).

Target setting: National, Sectoral and/or Based on Area

National:

By 2020, more than 55% of Maltese citizens are aware of the term “biodiversity”, know what it means and also know what steps they can take to conserve and use biodiversity in a sustainable manner.

Sectoral/intersectoral:

Czech Republic: By 2010, increase the proportion of organic crops in agricultural lands by at least 10% .

Based on area:

Finland: By 2020, the loss of all natural habitats has been halted, and the degradation and fragmentation of natural habitats have been significantly reduced

UK: Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Target setting: Quantitative or qualitative?

Quantitative:

Malta: By 2020, the rate of loss of natural and semi-natural habitats of conservation value is at least halved, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. The percentage cover of “forests and semi-natural areas” has not decreased below the CORINE land cover data of 2006.

European Union: By 2010, 10 million Europeans will actively participate in the conservation of biological diversity and by 2015 it will be 15 million.

Qualitative:

Belgium: Enhance and encourage the role of farmers as biodiversity actors.

Performing of a task:

France: By 2012, create 10 national marine parks.

National targets and objectives should:

- Cover the principal aspects of biodiversity in the country
- Cover the three objectives of the Convention
- Be **Specific** and **Measurable** (more specific than global targets)
- Be **Ambitious**— go beyond “business as usual”
- Be **Realist** (for credibility of biodiversity planning)
- Be **Timebound** and tied the NBSAP
- Preferably be organized in a similar format to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Be developed in a participatory fashion
- Be limited and numeric

Resources for the Establishment of Targets

Support Modules for NBSAP: Setting of national targets

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/training/nbsap/b4-train-national-targets-revised-es.pdf>

<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/default.shtml>

Quick Guides for the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/quick-guides/>

Samples of National Targets

<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/default.shtml>

Thank you

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Exercise



Aichi Biodiversity Target 5

- On the basis of existing land use management plans, what are current goals and policy objectives that are aligned with conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? Are these reflected in updates to NBSAPs?
- What are the shortfalls of existing land use management plans in addressing conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? How can these elements/issues be integrated into updates to NBSAPs?



Aichi Biodiversity Target 15

- What are the opportunities and constraints in enhancing ecosystem resilience/undertaking ecosystem restoration, generally and by habitat?
- What are the tools available to assess degraded areas?
- What are some mechanisms that increase forest resilience? How can we scale-up and build off of them?