



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020: Overview of Targets 5, 11, 14, 15

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

Vilm, Germany 2-6 June 2014

Catalina Santamaria
Forest Programme Officer
CBD Secretariat



Overview

Global overview/ snapshot

Integration of different
commitments/environmental efforts

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

- Historical context

- Targets 5, 11 and 15

Conceptual framework

Take away messages

Importance of ecosystems and cost of degradation

Range of goods & services to humanity

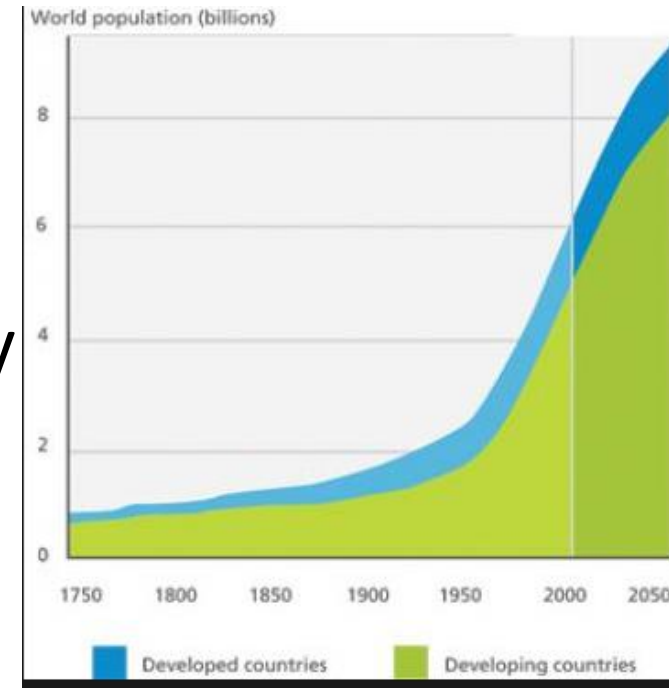
- Supportive (nutrient cycle, soil health)
- Provisioning (food, freshwater, fuel, fibre)
- Regulating (climate regulating, water purification)
- Cultural (spiritual, esthetic, recreational)
- Benefits to human well-being (health, assess, risk reduction)



Greater cost of inaction to halt the further loss of biodiversity

What can we anticipate...30-40 years from now

- 9.6 Billion People in 2050
- Increase demand for food, energy and water: 50%, 45% & 30% by 2030 *(High level Panel on Global Sustainability, 2012)*
- Increase climate variability and impacts on water resources; biodiversity; agricultural productivity; and extreme climate events
(5th IPCC assessment report)



Interconnected concerns for our health, livelihoods, environment and economic sectors

- Current growth patterns -> double or triple food production by 2050
- to meet demand requires 175 million to 220 million hectares of additional cropland (McKinsey Global

Institute, Nov 2011)

Greater competition for land - Multiple demands & perspectives

**Concerns with land use change &
Climate change impacts**

**Consequences of current trends will
worsen and become more difficult to manage**



Green
growth

Health

Water,
food,
energy

Bio-
diversity
goals

Climate
change
goals

Society's responses to the loss of biodiversity are increasing

- **Need to explain the values of biodiversity and contributions to other goals (mainstreaming)**



Integrated efforts needed: to sustain a healthy resilient Planet for People

- **Visioning:** develop a long term vision to reach broader environmental goals
- **Commitment:** Strengthen national and sub-national commitment to foster bold and “smart” actions
- **Co-ordination and collaboration:** Improve cross-sectoral & cross-institutional co-ordination and collaboration
- **Integration:** Integrate ecosystem values into national and local economic planning
- **Restoration:** Restore more than we degrade
- **Creativity:** Choose innovative decision making

**Coordinated approaches are needed when setting
goals**

Maximize limited resources and efforts

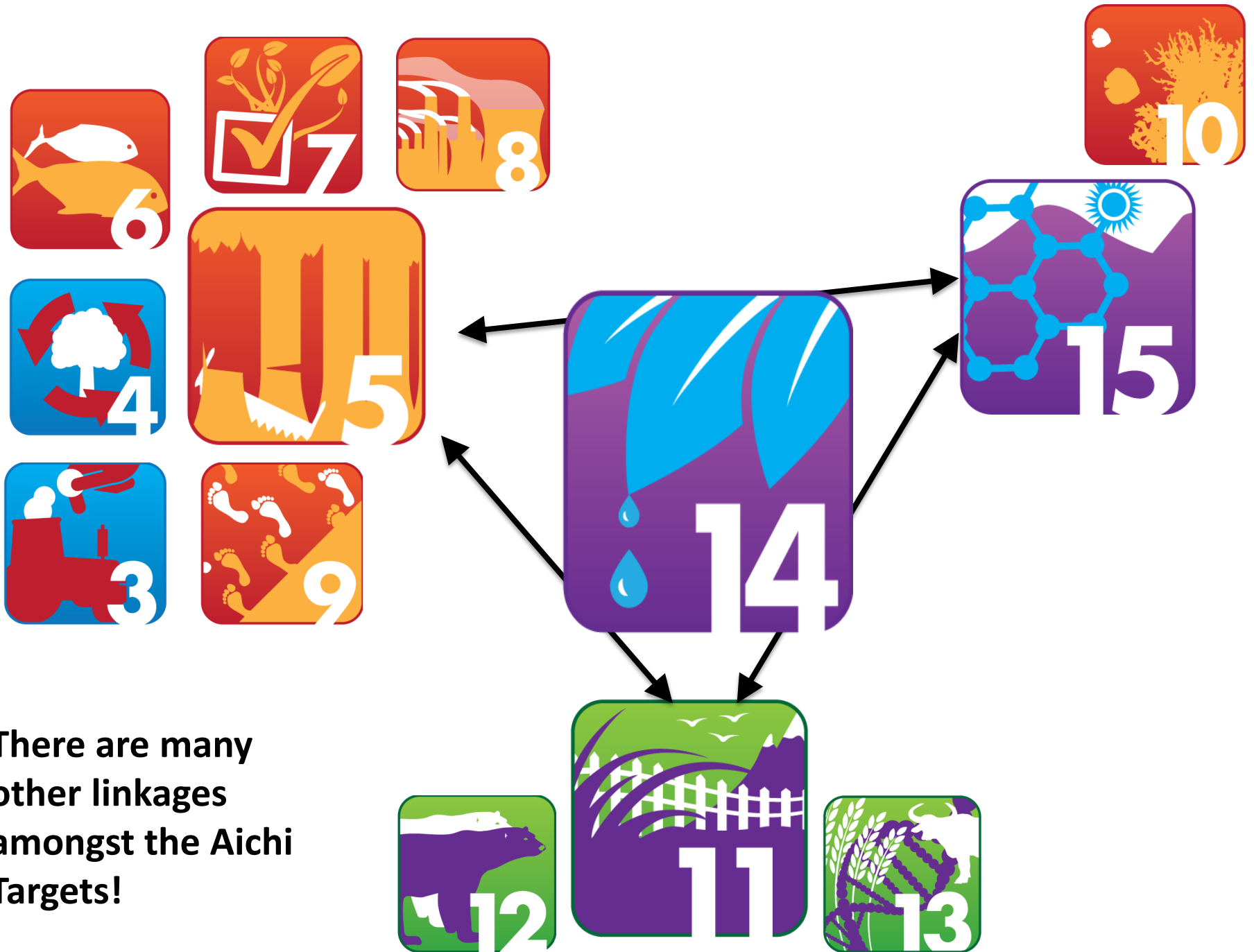




Workshop Objectives: Area based Aichi Targets

1. Exchange views on biodiversity impacts & opportunities
2. Assess drivers and tools to calculate the extent of ecosystem degradation
3. Assess restoration potentials, and likelihood to aggregate policy targets to improve resources, efforts and outputs
4. Explore best practices to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes
5. Identify types of policy & economic tools to halt deforestation & support restoration
6. Review target setting; opportunities to scale up actions; identify capacity needs
7. Identify next steps

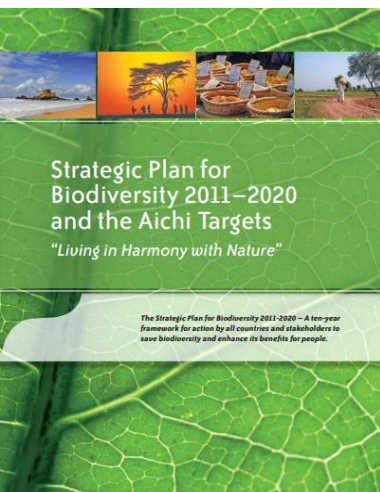




Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-20: Global Framework for Action/Foundation for sustainable development

Vision “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 Strategic Goals - 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

-Means of implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation, as well as other support mechanisms



Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

- Supported by the governing bodies of other biodiversity-related conventions
- Elements to be considered in the post-2015 UN development agenda
- 25 NBSAPs - reflect Strategic Plan at national level to varying degrees
- National targets have been framed as part of the revised NBSAPs
- Advancements under Target 11 - actions ready for implementation
- Need to boost actions on Targets 5 and 15



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

- Mid-term review at COP 12, Republic of Korea, 6 -17 Oct 2014
- 5th national reports and GBO-4 : main sources of information
- What has been achieved? what gaps remain? what is needed?
Building blocks for Pyeongchang Roadmap for 2020.
- GBO-3 revealed shortfall to achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Target.
Cannot afford to fail again.
- Requires concerted efforts, resources, commitment and engagement across sectors, as well as civil society. (Process- not a one time goal)



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

- High impacts 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
- Fragmentation can also **alter the structure of habitats** making them less suitable for some species

15 of 24

Ecosystem services
are in decline (*ME Assessment*)

Provisioning Services		
Food	crops	↑
	livestock	↑
	capture fisheries	↓
	aquaculture	↑
	wild foods	↓
Fiber	timber	+/-
	cotton, silk	+/-
	wood fuel	↓
Genetic resources		↓
Biochemicals, medicines		↓
Fresh water		↓

Regulating Services	
Air quality regulation	↓
Climate regulation – global	↑
Climate– regional and local	↓
Water regulation	+/-
Erosion regulation	↓
Water / waste treatment	↓
Disease regulation	+/-
Pest regulation	↓
Pollination	↓
Natural hazard regulation	↓

Cultural Services	
Spiritual / religious values	↓
Aesthetic values	↓
Recreation and ecotourism	+/-

Addressing habitat loss, fragmentation and degradation

Policies and legislation

- *Strengthen direct regulation (i.e. thru existing national policy and legislative frameworks)*
- *Cross sectoral engagement*

Economic and financial instruments

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

Governance

- *Strengthen governance mechanisms and institutions to enforce the law and monitor status and change*
- *Raise awareness amongst stakeholders*

Aichi Target 5

About the Convention

Conference of the Parties

Strategic Plan

Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Implementation

UN Decade on Biodiversity



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.

Could: Map status and causes of loss.
Remove perverse incentives and promote policy and economic tools to halt further loss.
Monitor change and enforce laws.

Could: Reverse by focusing on landscape connectivity-recovering the structure and composition of degraded ecosystem remnants.



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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**



Aichi Target 15

About the Convention

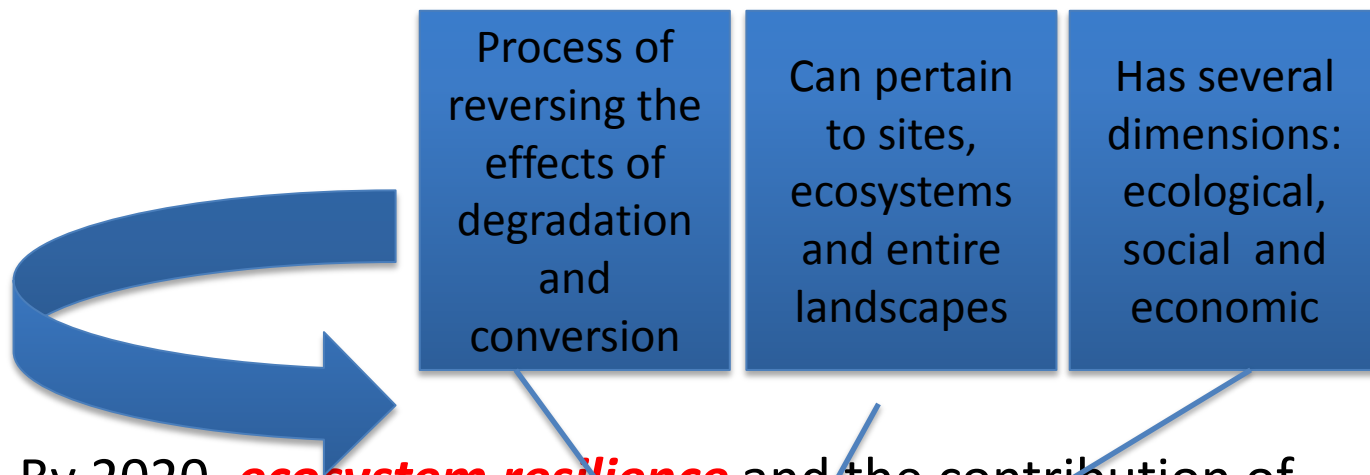
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By 2020, *ecosystem resilience* and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, *through conservation and restoration*, including *restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems*, thereby contributing to climate change *mitigation* and *adaptation* and to *combating desertification*.



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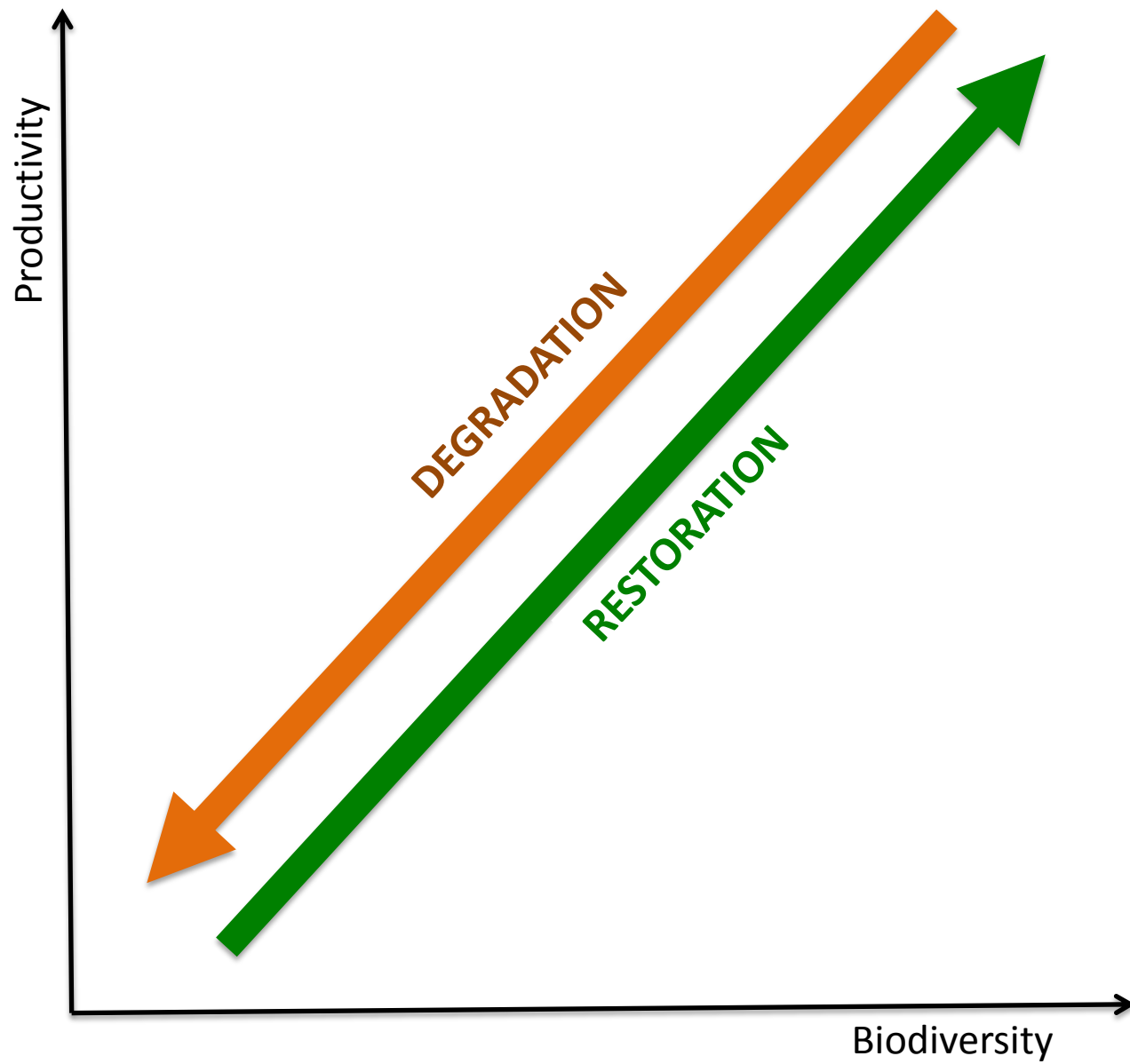
Defining degradation

Is most often context specific but entails:

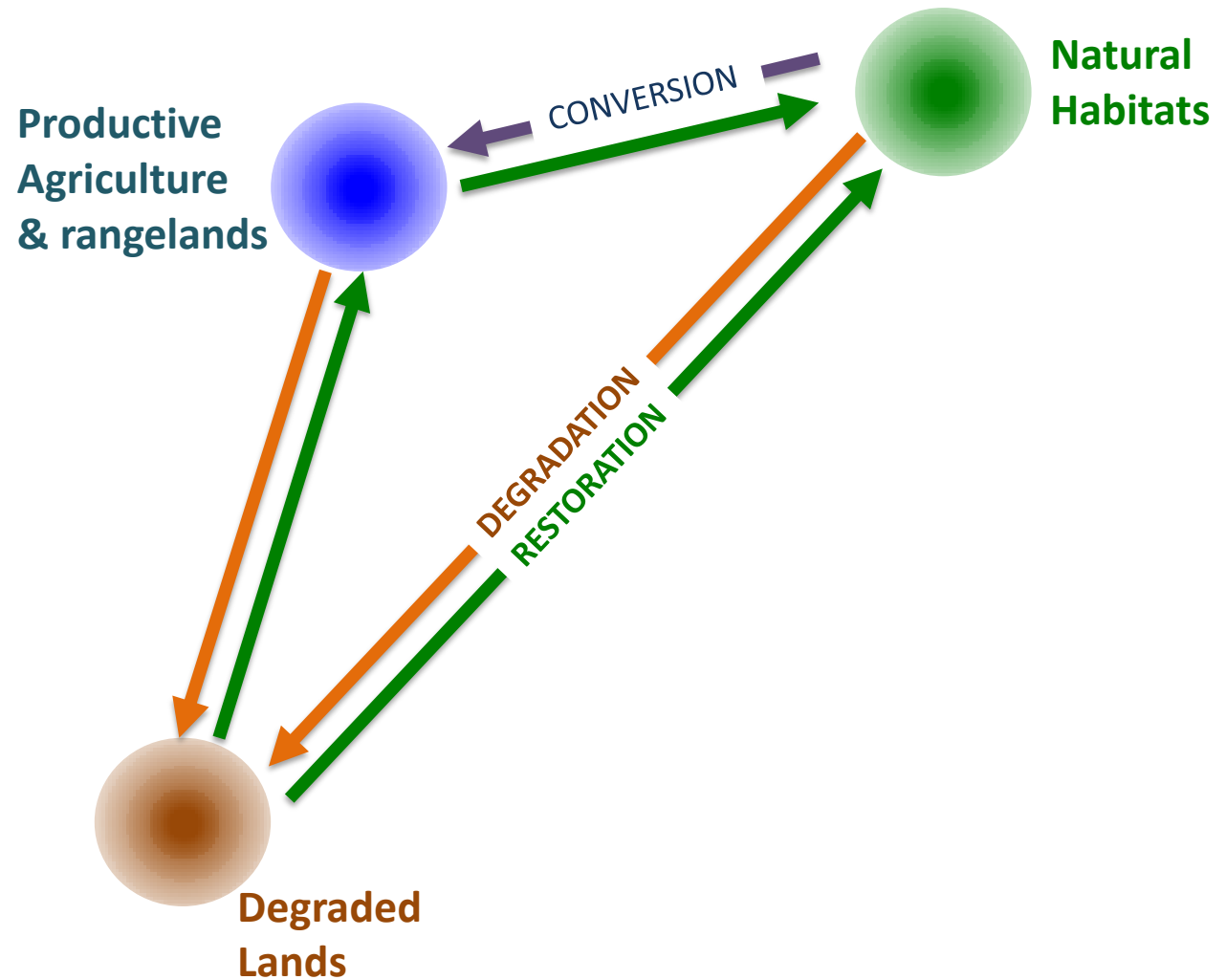
- Loss of biodiversity
- Temporary or permanent reduction in productive capacity of land (soil nutrients, vegetative cover, productive capacity) and other loss or impairment of ecosystem function and services
- Decreased resilience

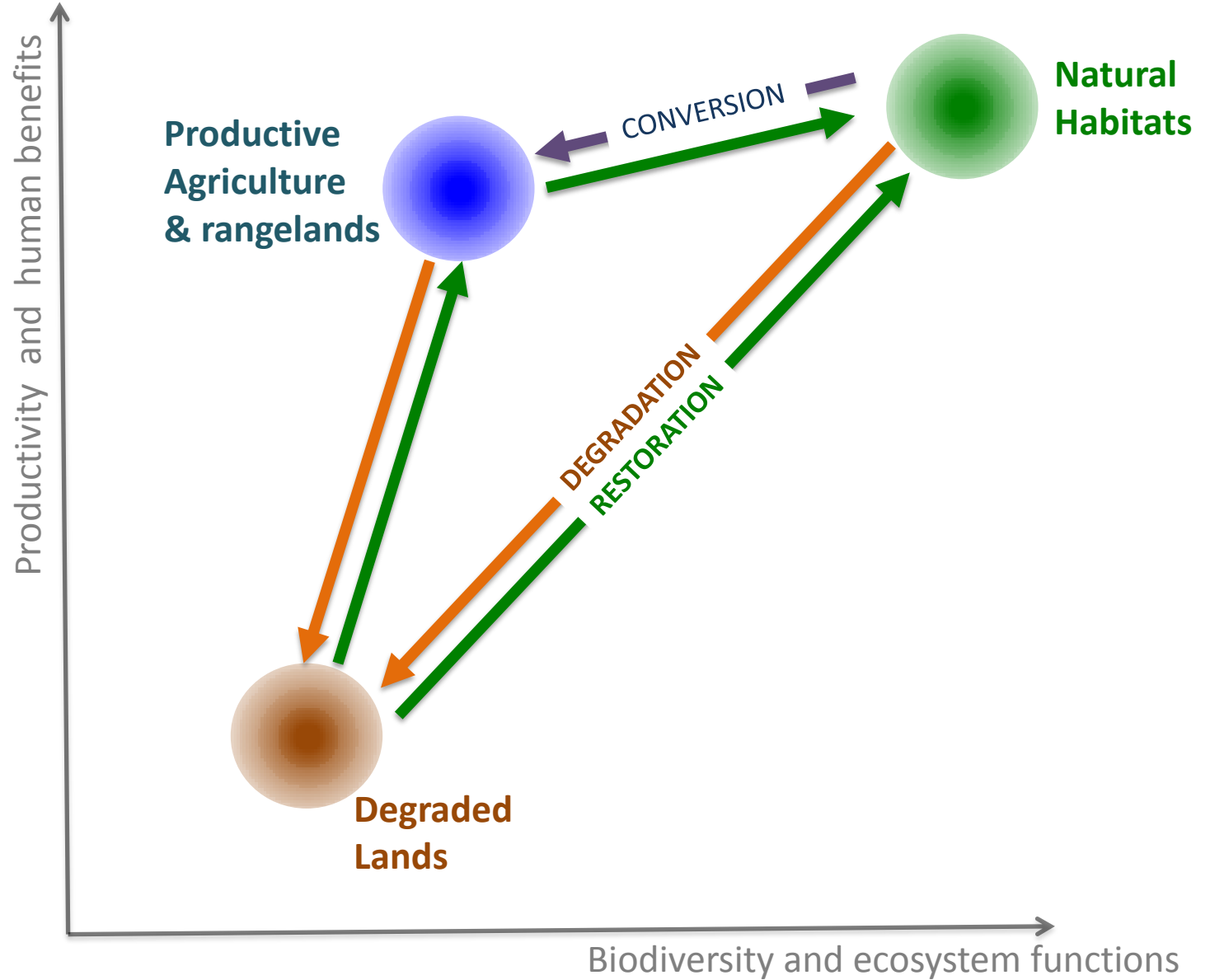


Is both a **state**, and a **process**

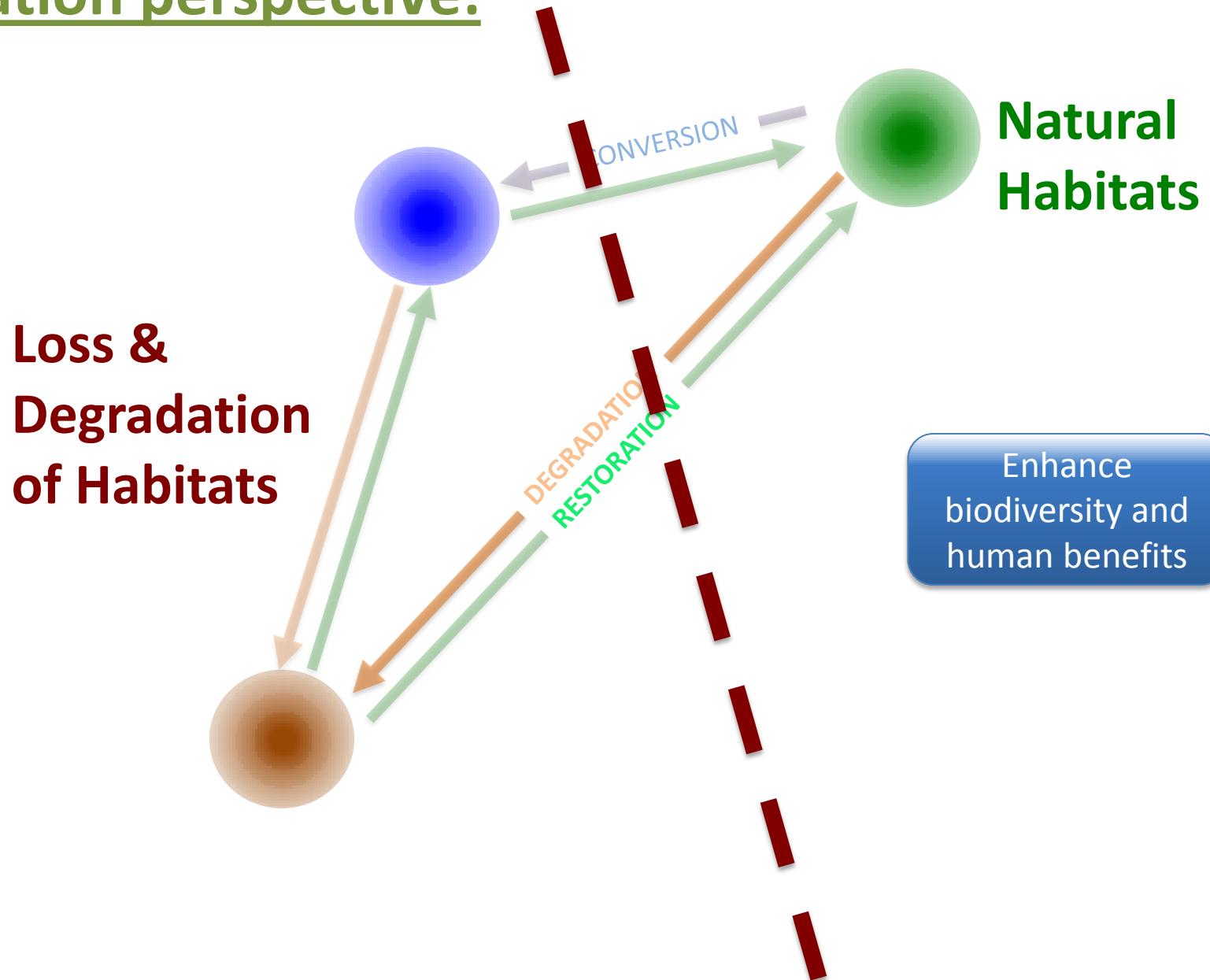


Land use change, degradation and restoration



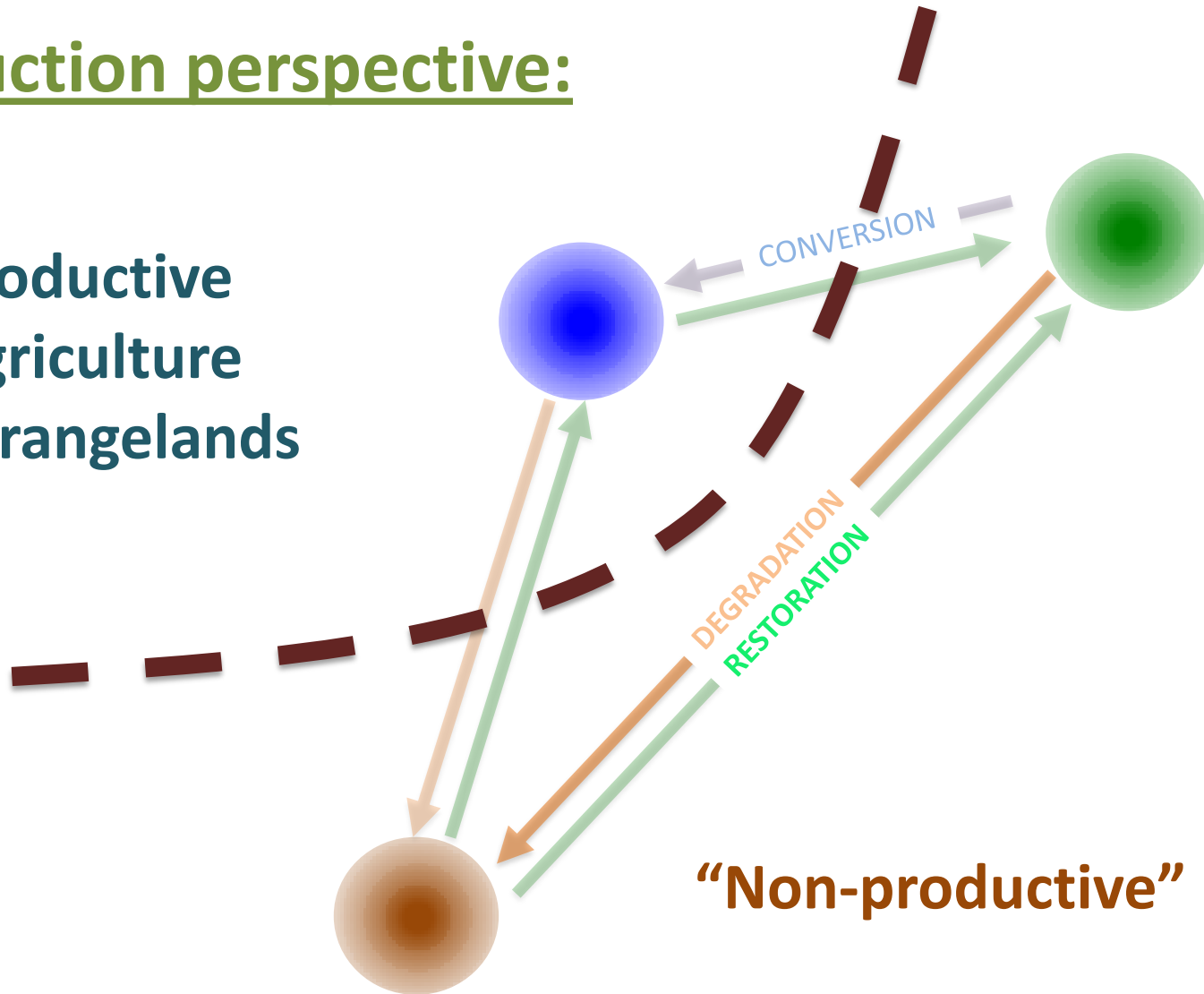


Conservation perspective:



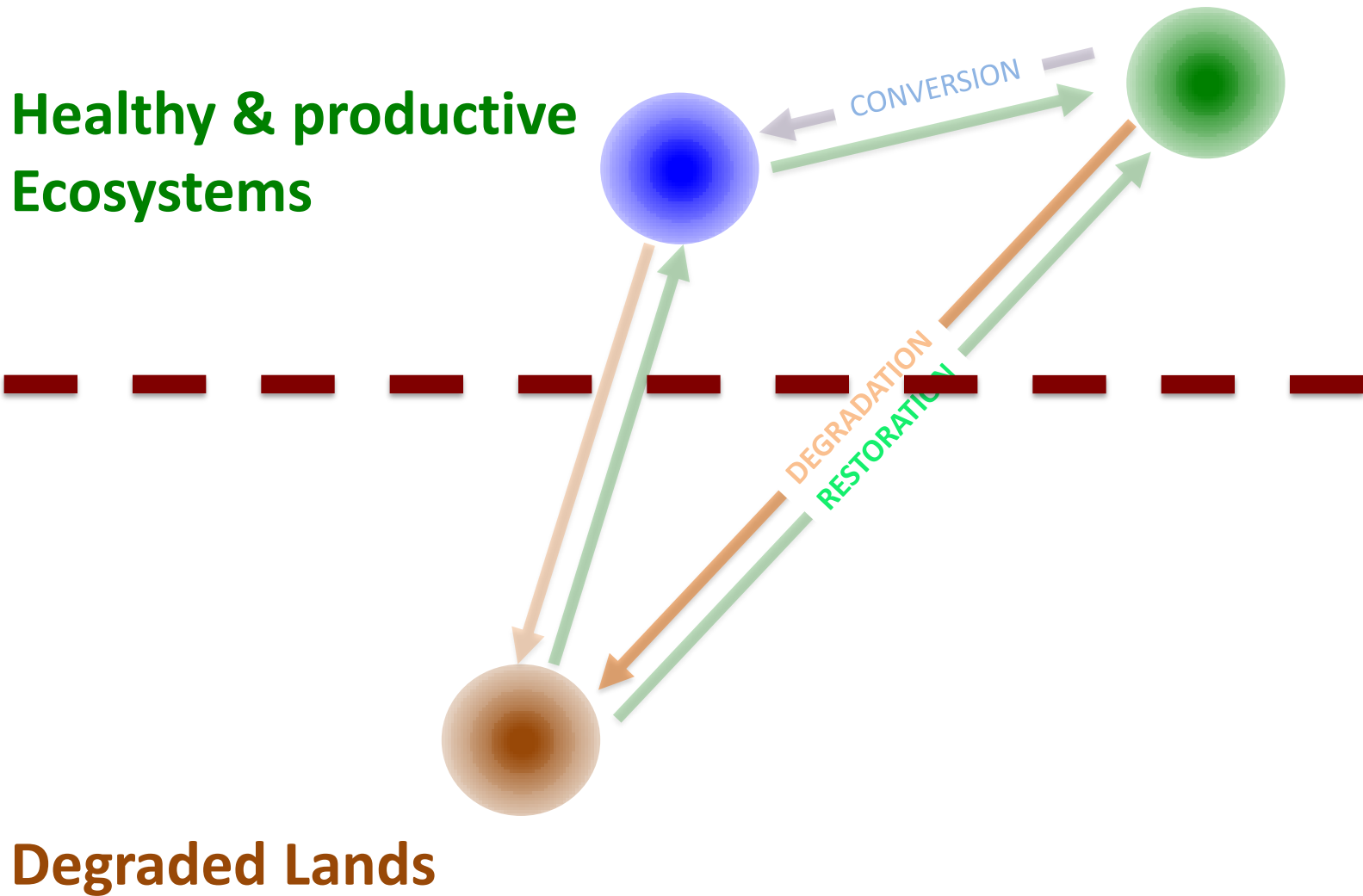
Production perspective:

**Productive
Agriculture
& rangelands**

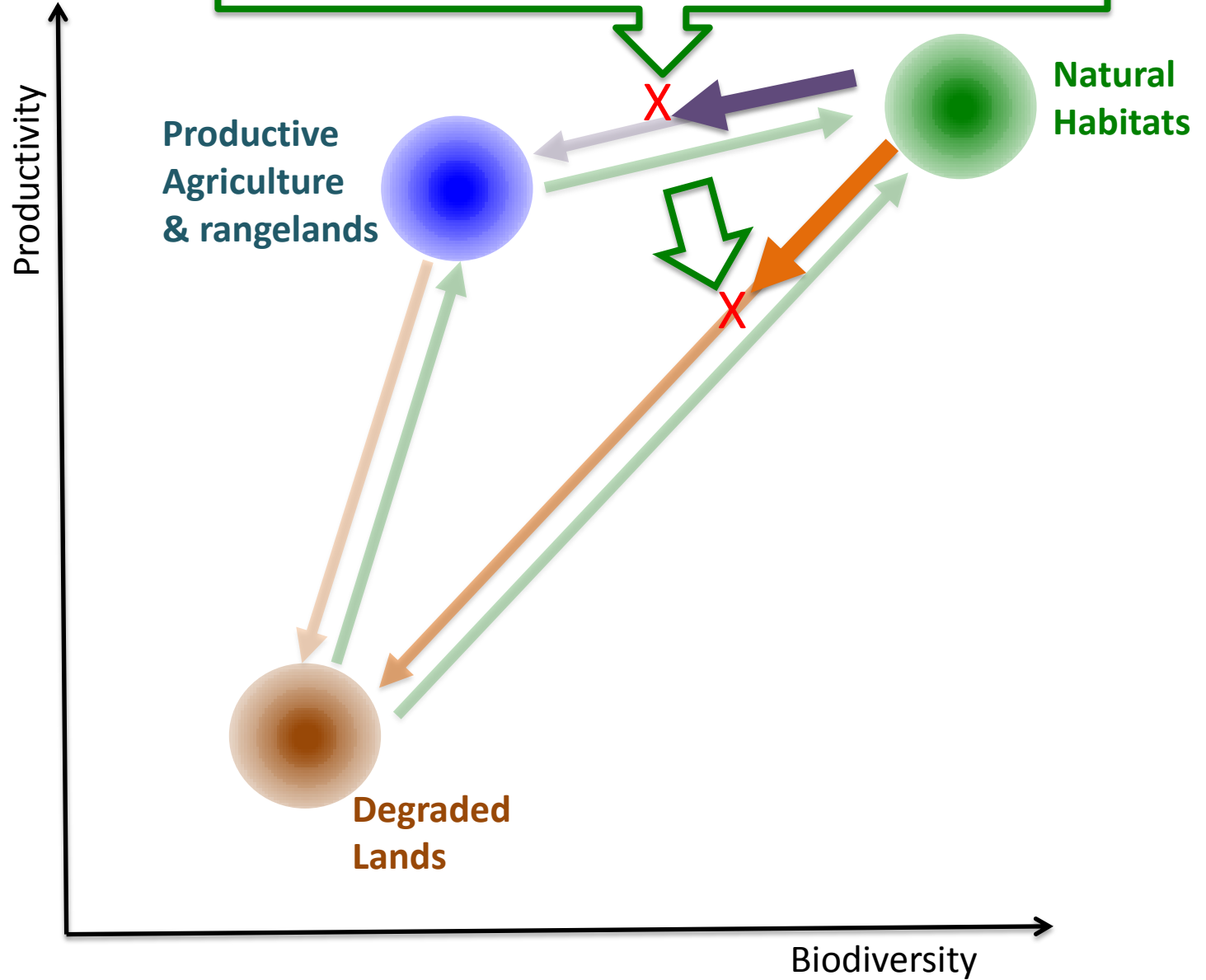


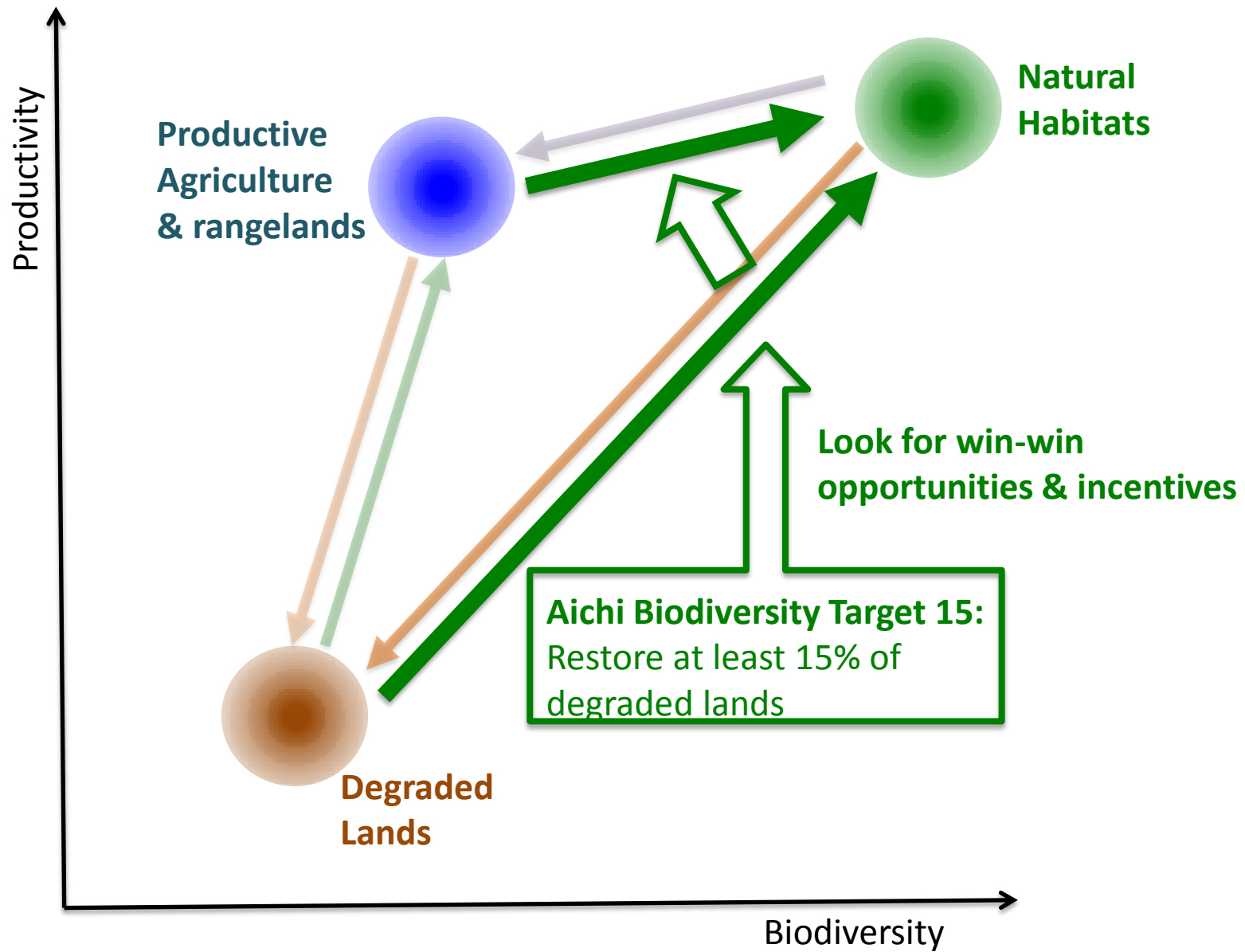
“Non-productive” Lands

Common perspective: Avoid degraded lands

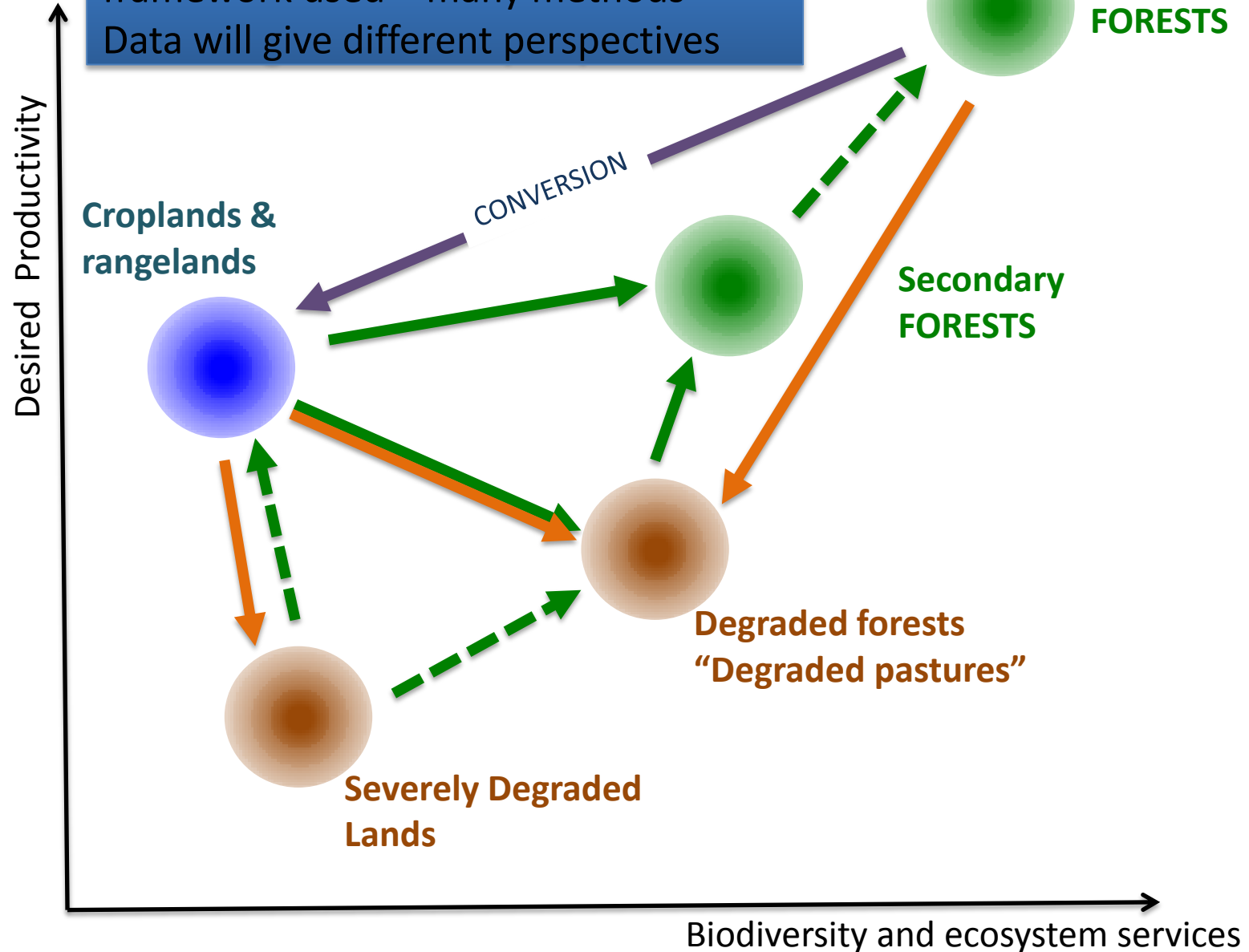


Aichi Biodiversity Target 5: Reduce loss of natural Habitats by at least 50% and reduce degradation

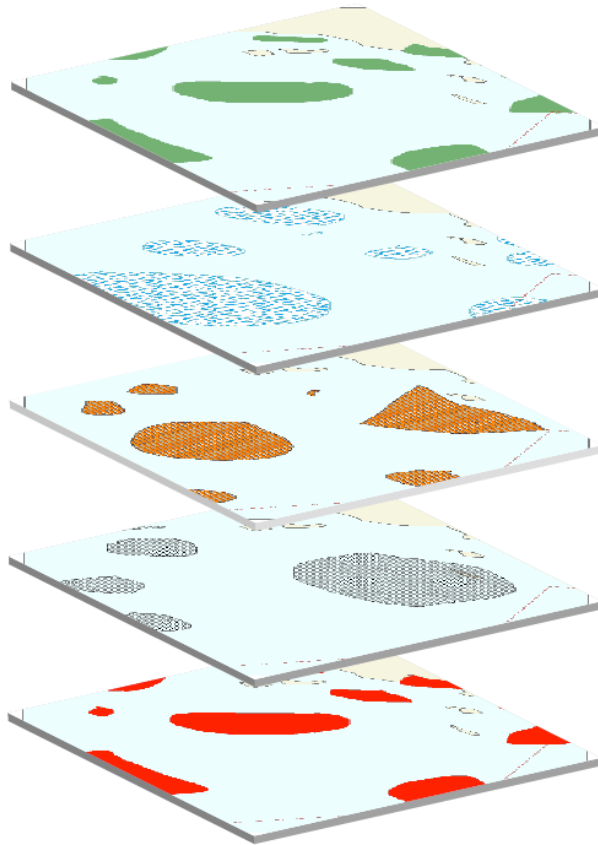




Estimates of degradation depend on framework used – many methods
Data will give different perspectives

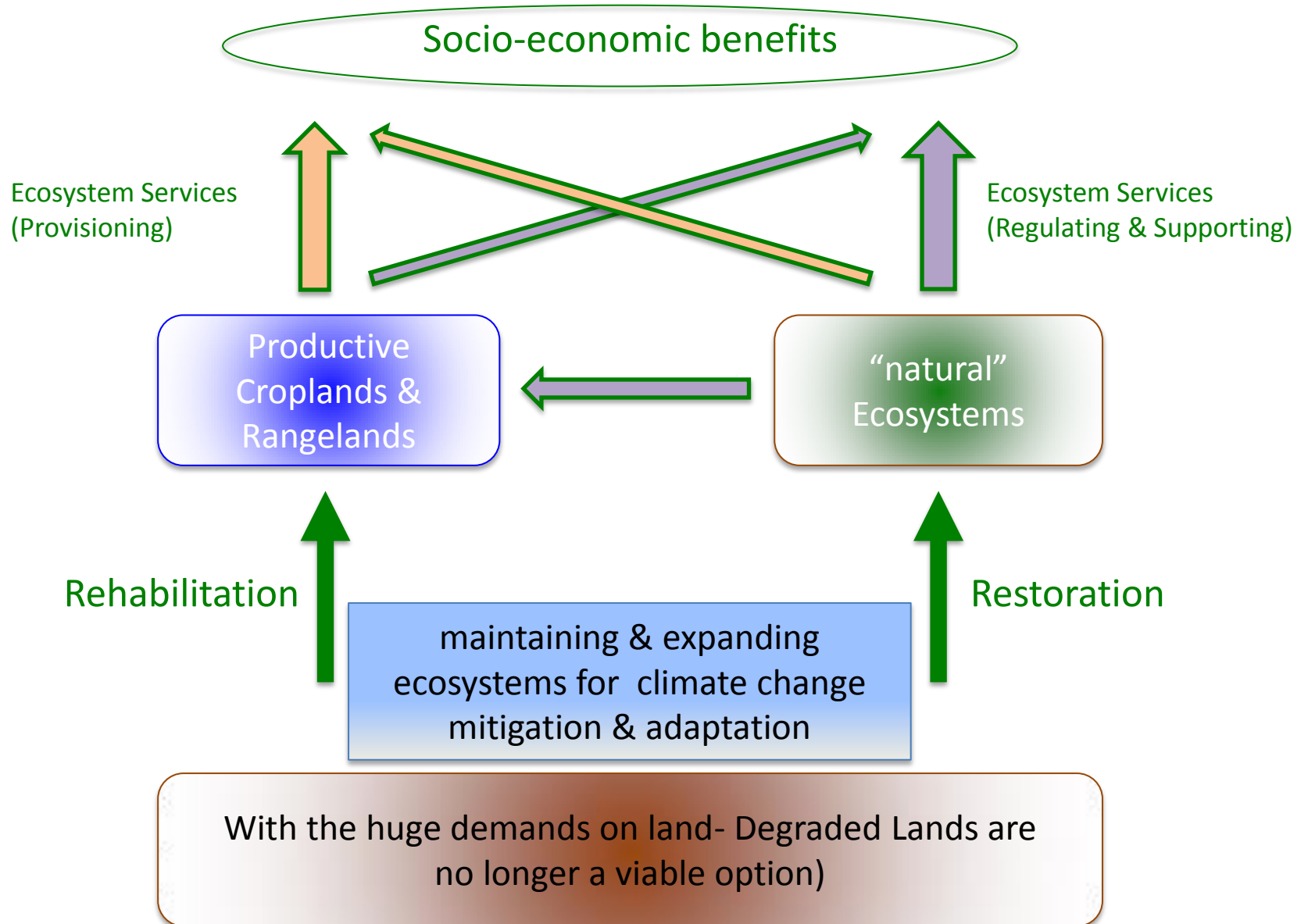


Spatial planning and prioritization



Multi-objective prioritization planning:

- Conciliate production, conservation & restoration;
- Restoration for habitat provision
- Restoration for other ecosystems services
- Maximize economic returns, reduce costs
- Maximize social returns





Take away messages



- Aichi Targets 5, T11 and T15 - different facets of the same problem – could be solved in an **integrated manner**
- **Inter-related** - achieving one will help achieve others
- **Improving use** of current agricultural lands
 - *diminish the pressure for new agricultural land (Aichi 5, 11)*
 - *free up potential areas for restoration (Aichi 15)*



- Large scale restoration desirable but unavoidably brings the question of **competition for land**; (danger of rebound effect)
- Need a **landscape approach**; Integrated Land management
- Strong **synergies** with other goals (i.e climate, agricultural)
- Need multi-**stakeholder** and multi-**sectoral** engagement
- Each country's **own process** of assessing opportunities





Thank you

**Secretariat of the Convention on Biological
Diversity**

413 Saint Jacques Street, Suite 800

Montreal, QC, H2Y 1N9, Canada

Tel: +1 514 288 2220

Fax: + 1 514 288 6588

Email: secretariat@cbd.int

www.cbd.int