



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Enhancing synergies with the UNCCD to achieve Aichi Targets 5, 11 and 15

Sub-regional Workshop for Central, South and East Asia
on ecosystem conservation and restoration to support
achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Jeju, Korea
14 to 18 July 2014





Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020, the UNCCD Ten Year Strategic Plan and Framework and linkages between them

CBD

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.

STRATEGIC GOAL A:
Address the
underlying causes of
biodiversity loss by
mainstreaming
biodiversity

STRATEGIC GOAL B:
Reduce the direct
pressures on
biodiversity and
promote sustainable
use

STRATEGIC GOAL
C. Improve the
status of biodiversity
by safeguarding
ecosystems, species
and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL
D: Enhance the
benefits to all from
biodiversity and
ecosystem services

STRATEGIC GOAL E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

SUPPORT MECHANISMS

Re-cap



By 2020, the rate of loss of natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced



By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas ... are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems ...



By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced ... including restoration of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems ...

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The UNCCD Ten Year Strategic Plan and Framework

Vision

To forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability

Mission

To provide a global framework to support the development and implementation of national and regional policies, programmes and measures to prevent, control and reverse desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought through scientific and technological excellence, raising public awareness, standard setting, advocacy and resource mobilization, thereby contributing to poverty reduction.

Strategic Objectives and Expected Impacts

Strategic Objective 2:

To improve the condition of affected ecosystems

- 2.1: Land productivity and other ecosystem goods and services in affected areas are enhanced in a sustainable manner contributing to improved livelihoods
- 2.2: The vulnerability of affected ecosystems to climate change, climate variability and drought is reduced.

Strategic Objective 3:

To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD

- 3.1: Sustainable land management and combating desertification/land degradation contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change.

Strategic Objective 4:

To mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention

- 4.1: Increased financial, technical and technological resources are made available to affected developing country Parties
- 4.2: Enabling policy environments are improved for UNCCD implementation at all levels

Operational Objectives and Expected Outcomes

Operational Objective 1:

To actively influence relevant international, national and local processes and actors in adequately addressing desertification/land degradation and drought-related (DLDD) issues

→1.1: DLDD issues and the synergies with climate change adaptation/mitigation and biodiversity conservation are effectively communicated among key constituencies

→1.2: DLDD issues are addressed in relevant international forums, including those pertaining to agricultural trade, climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, rural development

Operational Objective 2:

To support the creation of enabling environments for promoting solutions to DLDD

→2.2: Affected country Parties revise their national action programmes (NAPs)

→2.3: Affected country Parties integrate their NAPs and sustainable land management and land degradation issues into development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies.

Alignment of the Ten Year Strategic Plan and Framework



In decision 3/COP.8, affected country parties are urged

"...to align their action programmes and other relevant implementation activities relating to the Convention with The Strategy ... "

Outcome 2.2 of The Strategy requests affected country parties to
... revise their NAPs into strategic documents
... to include them in integrated investment frameworks

Outcome 2.3 requests affected country Parties to include their NAPs and sustainable land management (SLM) and land degradation issues in development planning and relevant sectoral and investment plans and policies.

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Linkages

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

VISION:

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MISSION:

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UNCCD Ten Year Strategic Plan

VISION:

To forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability

MISSION:

To provide a global framework to ... prevent, control and reverse desertification/land degradation and mitigate the effects of drought through scientific and technological excellence, raising public awareness, standard setting, advocacy and resource mobilization, thereby contributing to poverty reduction

Linkages

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

UNCCD Ten Year Strategic Plan



SO 2: Improve condition of affected ecosystems

→2.1: Enhanced land productivity and other ecosystem goods and services for improved livelihoods

→2.2: Vulnerability to climate change, climate variability and drought is reduced.

SO3: Generate global benefits

→3.1: SLM and CDLD contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the mitigation of climate change.



Sustainable Land Management and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats is reduced



- The Shinyanga region of Tanzania was historically covered by Acacia scrub and Miombo Woodland,
- By 1985 there was widespread degradation of the forests through conversion to cropland, overgrazing and population relocation – only 1,000 ha were left
- *Ngitilis* (woodland enclosures), were traditionally used by residents for dry season fodder, fuelwood & other products,
- Since 1985, 250,000ha have been restored through *ngitilis*
- Benefits have included: increase in fodder production, fuelwood, poles and water and other products such as fish and non-timber forest products such as honey



Source:
www.bankofnaturalcapital.com

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture ... are managed sustainably



SLM contributes to harmonizing the sometimes conflicting goals of production by introducing sustainable practices in traditional production landscapes.

Several useful approaches include:

- Agroforestry
- Permaculture
- Conservation agriculture
- Mixed herding
- Etc.

This would lead to:

- Achieving long term sustainability of ecosystem function
- Increasing productivity



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Target 11: ... protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures



Al Hima: a traditional system for natural resource management in the Arabian peninsula. *Hima* means ‘protected place’ set aside for all creatures. The practice is being revived in several countries, as an alternative to traditional conservation approaches.

“In the harsh conditions ... living sustainably under the hima was the only way for people to survive ... helped secure enough food for whole communities amongst an uncertain and unforgiving environment ...”

Pic: Kfar Zabad IBA, Lebanon
© David Thomas/ BirdLife

Target 13: Maintaining genetic diversity



SLM, crop genetic diversity & gender:

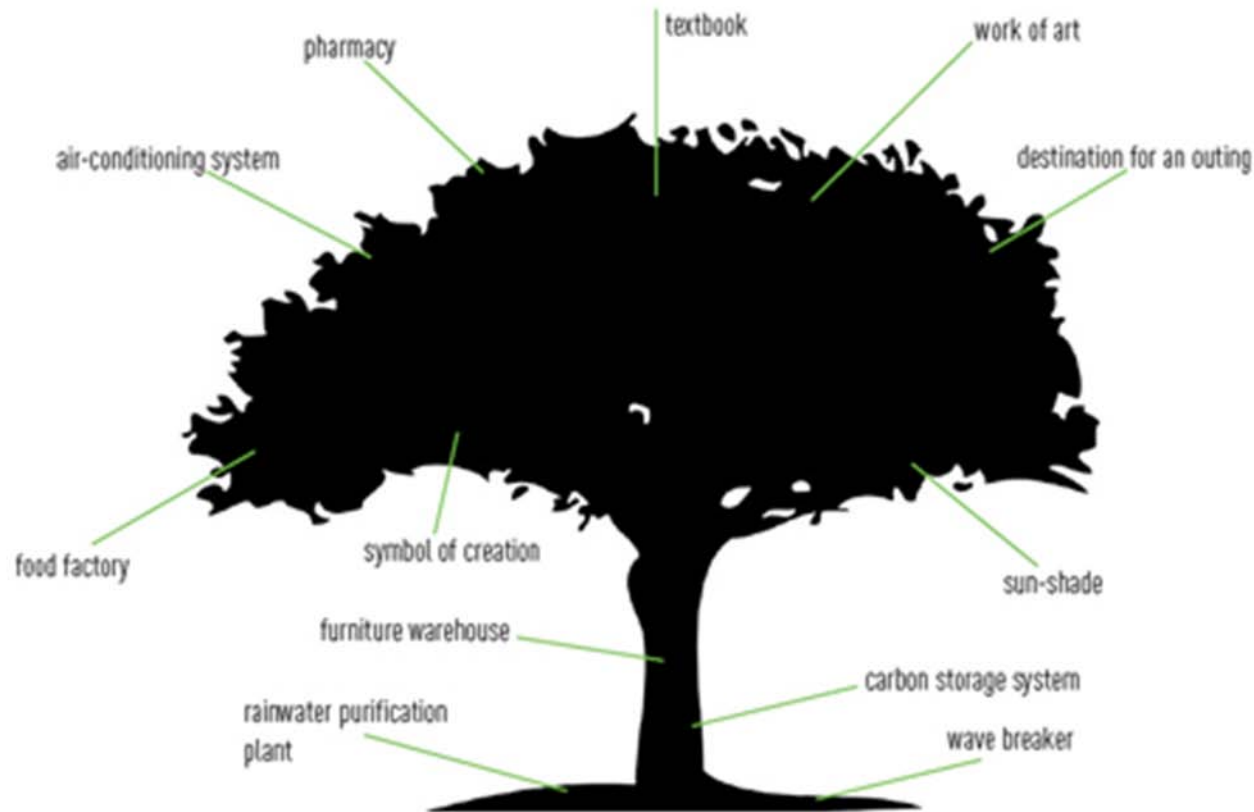
- SLM supports the maintenance of PGR which have been developed by farmers for over 10,000 years
- Conservation and use of PGR has usually been the responsibility of women
- It is usually women who determine which plant resources are conserved, used, grown, kept for home consumption or sold at the local market
- Their fields and home gardens are important sources of genetic diversity
- The experiences and practices of women constitute a substantial indigenous knowledge system that can contribute to the conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity



Target 14: ecosystems that provide essential services ... are restored and safeguarded



The tree – a service station for human beings



Target 15: ... ecosystem resilience is enhanced through conservation and restoration ecosystems ...



The Working for Woodlands Programme in RSA is restoring thickets on degraded lands with benefit for local communities, water resources biodiversity and climate mitigation and adaptation.

Source: Mills et al, 2010



Thank you for your attention!

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