



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Overview of NBSAPs revision: Integrated Approach to Targets 5 and 15

**Capacity-building workshop for Central Africa on
ecosystem conservation and restoration to support
achievement of the A
Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

10 July 2014, Doula, Cameroon

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Part 1: Overview of NBSAP development globally

NBSAPs: COP Decisions IX/8 & X/2

COP Decision IX/8:

- **Strategic instrument** for achieving concrete outcomes (not a study)
- Address **all three objectives** of the Convention
- Involvement of a **full range** of stakeholders
- **High-level government support** be secured
- 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 5th and 6th national reports



COP Decisions

Aichi Target 17

Global Overview

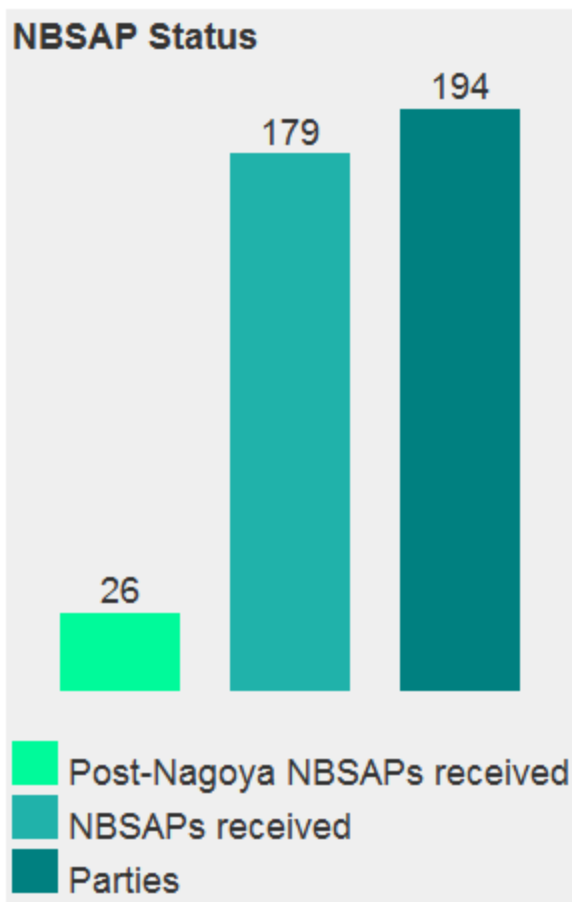
Regional Overview

Aichi 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.



Global overview of NBSAP development



- **26 NBSAPs (19 revised, 7 first)** received since COP-10.
- 17 NBSAPs received take the Strategic Plan into account
- Central African countries that have submitted an NBSAP since 2010: **Cameroon**
- *Other NBSAPs? By COP12? By 2015?*
- Many of the **NBSAPs received have:**
 - Detailed **plans to mainstream** biodiversity into national development, sectors, poverty reduction & development cooperation;
 - Included **indicators**;
 - About half - **included synergies** with 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/>

Fifth National Reports Received

Australia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belgium
Benin

Burundi

Cameroon

Canada

Chad

China
Colombia

Rep of 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

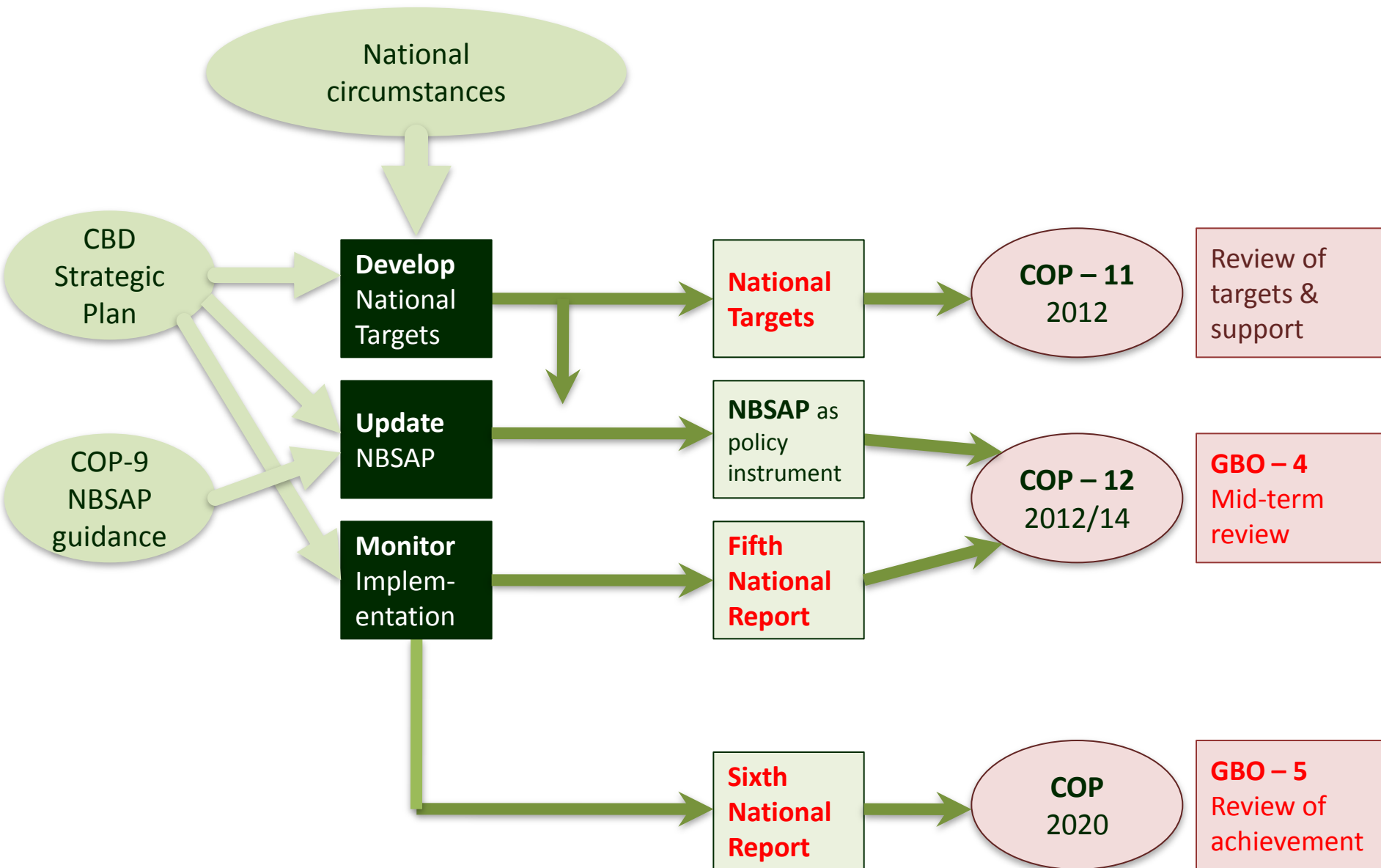
Rwanda

Sao Tome and Principe

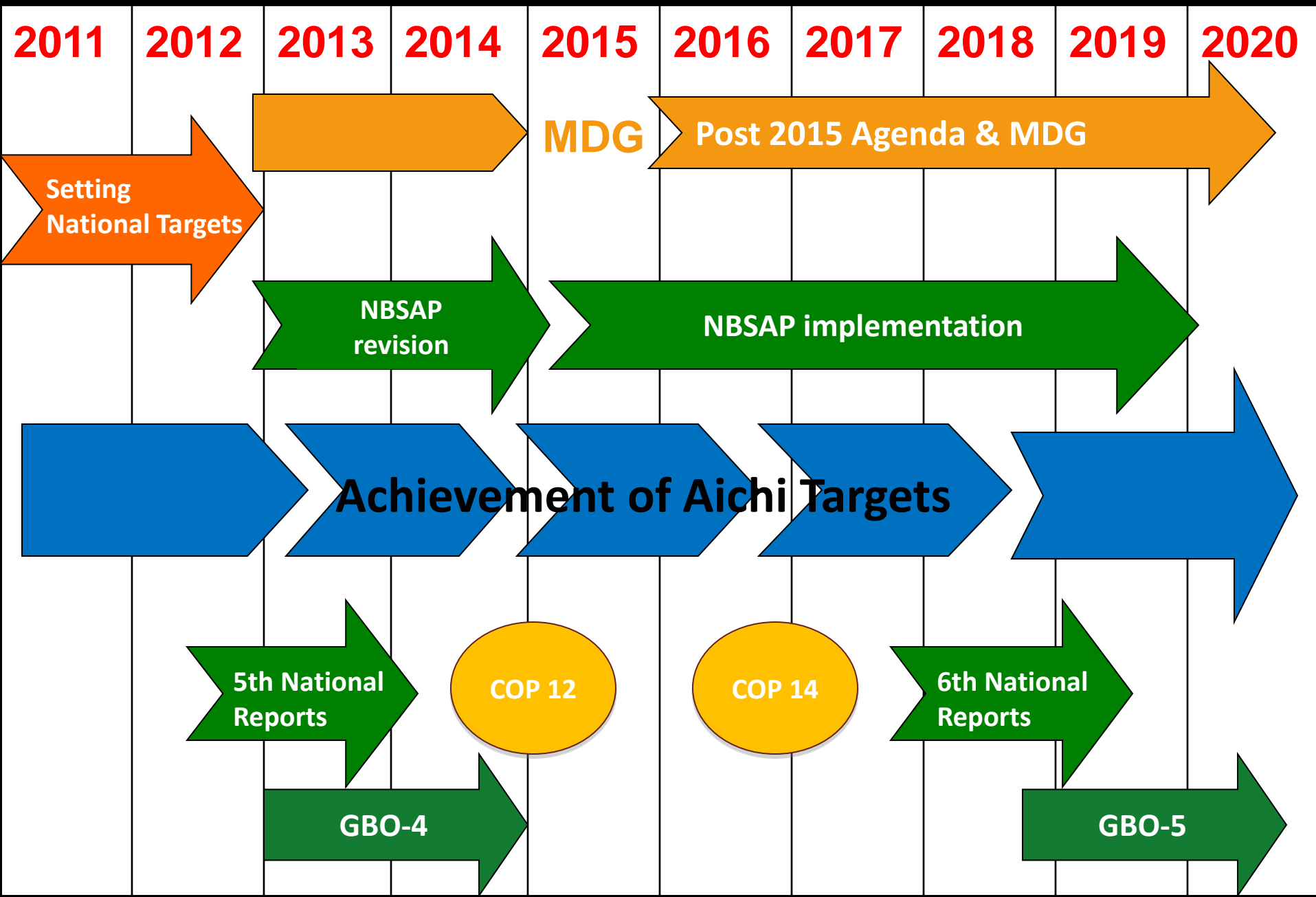
Senegal
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Tajikistan
The Netherlands
Tonga
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United Republic of Tanzania

*(So far 66 reports)
(7 from Central Africa)*

NBSAPs: Part of the CBD Planning Processes



Timeline of Process



Part 2: Setting national targets in the framework of Aichi Targets 5 and 15



National targets in line with Aichi Target 5

- Most relate to **habitat loss**; but **few cover all** the elements of T5;
- Most refer to **reducing the rate** of habitat **loss**;
- Few **specify the magnitude** of the reduction being sought;
- Few explicitly address **habitat fragmentation and degradation**;
- Few explicitly refer to **habitat loss in aquatic environments**;
- Some countries have set targets, or similar instruments, which refer to reducing the rate of habitat loss **for specific types of habitats**;
- National targets would bring the world community closer to achieving Target 5;
- GBO4 provides an assessment of progress thus far.



National targets in line with Aichi Target 15

- Most NBSAPs contain national targets relevant to Target 15.
- The majority of national targets refer to **undertaking restoration activities**
- ~ 1/3 of NBSAPs examined contain targets specifically referring to **restoring 15% of degraded lands**.
- Few explicitly refer to **carbon stocks or climate change sequestration or mitigation**.
- Some refer to the **restoration of specific habitats**.
- These commitments will help move the world community closer to the attainment of Aichi Target 15
- GBO4 provides an assessment of progress thus far.

Examples of complementary targets – Cameroon

- By 2020, degraded ecosystems/habitats should be **rehabilitated to re-establish** and/or **recover lost species** and **maintained** at a level of **conservation** that ensures long-term sustainability (T5, 11, 12, 14, 15)
- By 2020, the **negative impacts** of Climate Change and Climate Variation on ecosystems and human well-being are significantly **reduced** through ecosystem-based climate change adaptation measures (T5, 14, 15)
- By 2020, the establishment and implementation of **mechanisms for the payments for ecosystem services**, including carbon stocks, should generate increased revenue (T5,14,15,20)

Part 3: Capacity building workshops

Capacity building workshops 2013-14

- Organized by CBD Secretariat on ecosystem conservation and restoration
- Response to COP Decision XI/16 para 5 and Decision XI/24 para 10
- To date (8): **Pacific, West Asia and North Africa, South America, Southeast Asia, Caribbean, Eastern and Southern Africa, Europe and Central Africa**
- Supported by RoK and FAO, members of the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (GPFLR), WCMC-UNEP; regional and int'l organizations
- **Objectives to help:**
 - increase capacity to use assessment, policy and planning tools
 - Develop national targets and plans with focus on T5,11 and 15
 - Integration of targets into NBSAPs and mainstreaming efforts
 - Strengthen partnerships at all levels
 - Update information for COP12 related to T5,11, 15
- Overall : strengthen governance, engage expertise, and attract investment

Preliminary lessons from workshops



To reduce loss of native vegetation/ deforestation and promote restoration:

- **Comprehensive land-use planning approach:**
 - Including: **national legal framework** responding to needs, circumstances, and priorities in particular regions
 - provides for **protection of vulnerable sites** (eg: waterways, coastal areas, sloping land, hilltops)
 - possibly, sets, **minimum areas** of native vegetation
- **Mix of policies and approaches to halt deforestation**
- **Involvement** of several ministries, levels of government, the private sector and civil society
- **Regulations**, positive and negative **incentives**, public and stakeholder **engagement**, **monitoring** and **enforcement**
- Monitoring system: **Regular and frequent near-real time** monitoring and **period high-resolution**



Cont. Preliminary lessons (1)



- **Restoration is more costly** than avoiding deforestation or other loss of native vegetation
- Measures needed to **control or avoid further deforestation**, while promoting restoration



- **Opportunities exist** for large-scale restoration activities
 - contributions to biodiversity conservation, climate-change adaptation and mitigation, and other ecosystem services
- **Restoration of natural corridors** to establish or re-establish connectivity among protected areas in a landscape
- Attention to promotion of **species and genetic diversity**.
- Use of invasive species should be avoided.





Cont. Preliminary lessons (2)



- **Multiple sources of finance are required for conservation and restoration**
 - including government budgets ; private contributions ; payment for ecosystem services
- Restoration needs to be **an economically viable activity**



- Could consider:
 - **natural regeneration** when there is sufficient **ecosystem resilience**
 - **linking income generation** (i.e. NTFP; fast growing species- to cover costs in the initial stages; PES)



- Successful and equitable large-scale restoration possible only if the **long-term socio- economic needs** of local communities are met

Part 4: Experience from South America

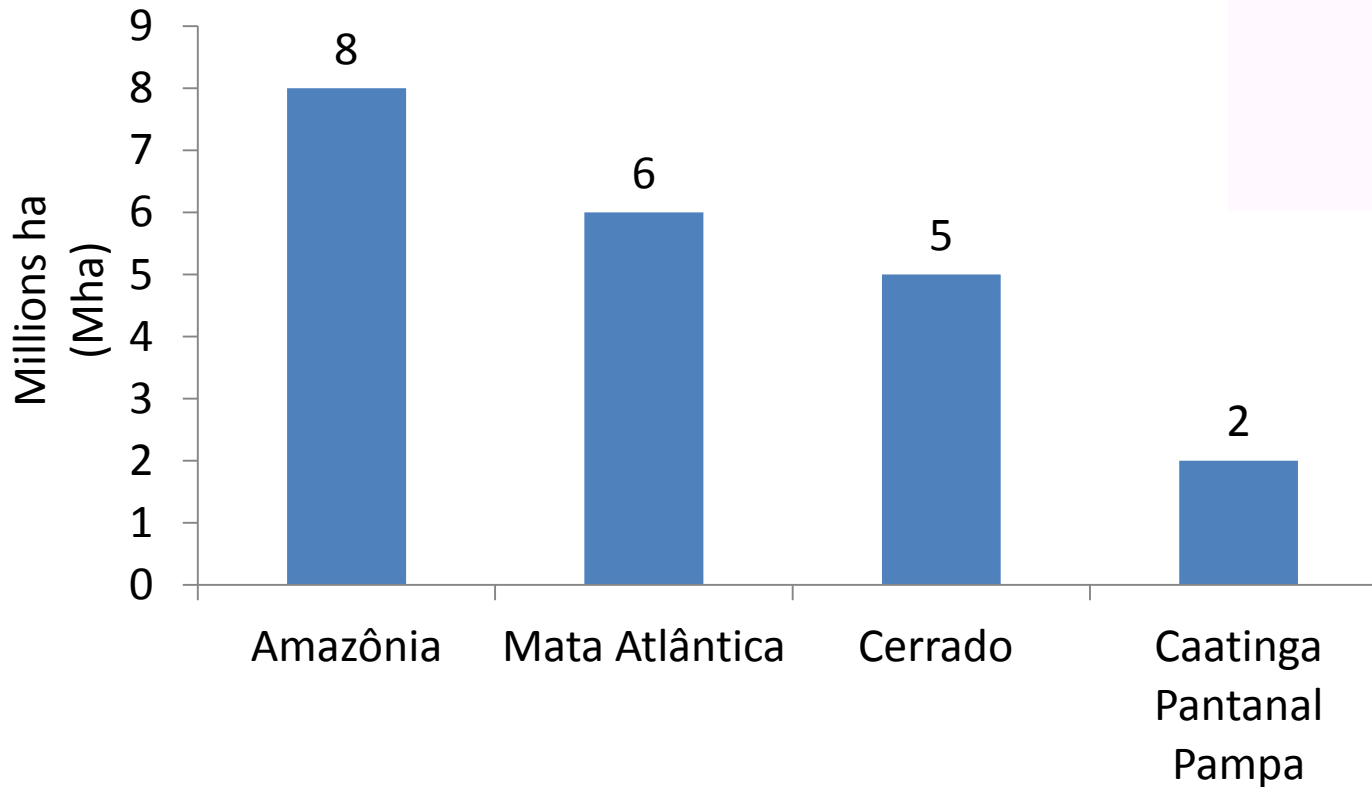
Prevention and Control)

- Political will, regulations, incentives, engagement, monitoring and enforcement
- Regular and frequent near-real time, and period high-resolution, monitoring
 - DETER and PRODES (Dual system of monitoring in Brazil & Colombia)
- Efforts to intensify restoration: forests & other ecosystems (high biodiversity values)
- Importance of traditional knowledge in restoration (seedling nurseries)
- Differences between restoration and reforestation identified
 - Experimental projects: restoration with native tree species & eucalyptus
 - Involvement of the Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact - forest restoration initiative on Brazil (15.4 millions ha)
- Informal network was created to continue an exchange of processes and experiences

Ex: Brazil's perspective on restoration

- **Large-scale** forest restoration
- Bridging public policy with **science**
- Ecological restoration with **economic revenue** to landowners
- **Funding** for ecological restoration
- Up scaling forest restoration **supply chain**
- **Integration** of public agendas (federal, state, county)
- **Implementation** of regulation: Brazilian Forest Code and the National Brazilian Biodiversity Target nº 15 on ecological restoration

Demand for restoration according to the Brazilian Forest code



Map: IBGE – 2004

Total = 21 Mha

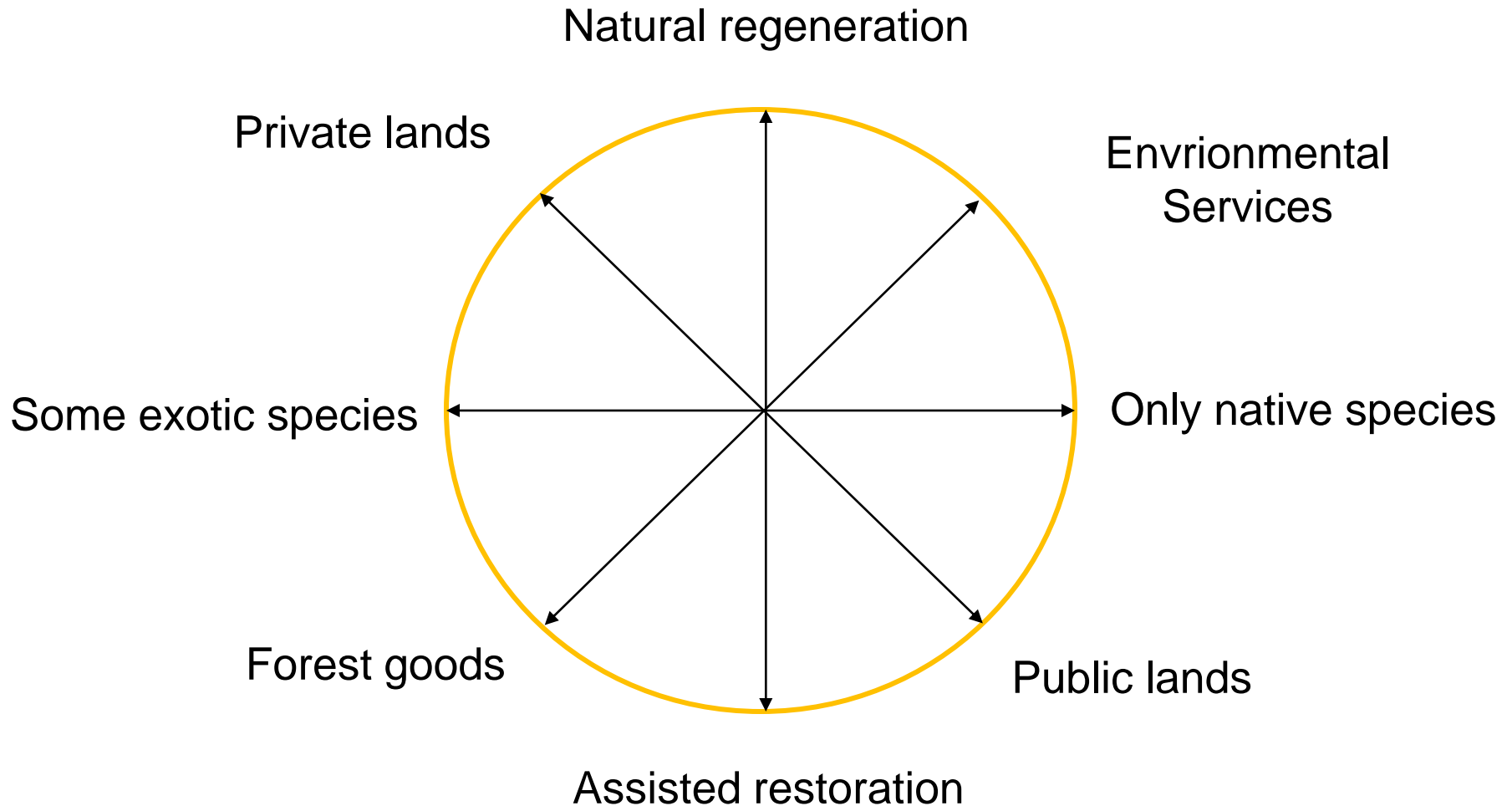
Demand for restoration per biogeographical domain -
adapted from Soares-Filho, B. S., 2013.



What the Federal Government Plan (**PPA12-15**) defines about forest restoration ?


- **Goal:** foster ecological restoration research and implementation in farms as a compliance with forest code and a new business
- **Targets:**
 - Build a National Forest Restoration Plan 2014-19
 - Define ecological restoration protocols and perform economic viability analyses for each biome
 - perform economic viability analyses for each biogeographical domain
 - Implement 12 CRADs (Reference Centers for Ecological Restoration)

How to build a plan that covers the several dimensions of forest restoration ?



Defining ecological restoration protocols for each biogeographical domain (Brazilian Target 2)

Restoration methods clearing house



Collect ecological
restoration data in each
biogeographical region

↓

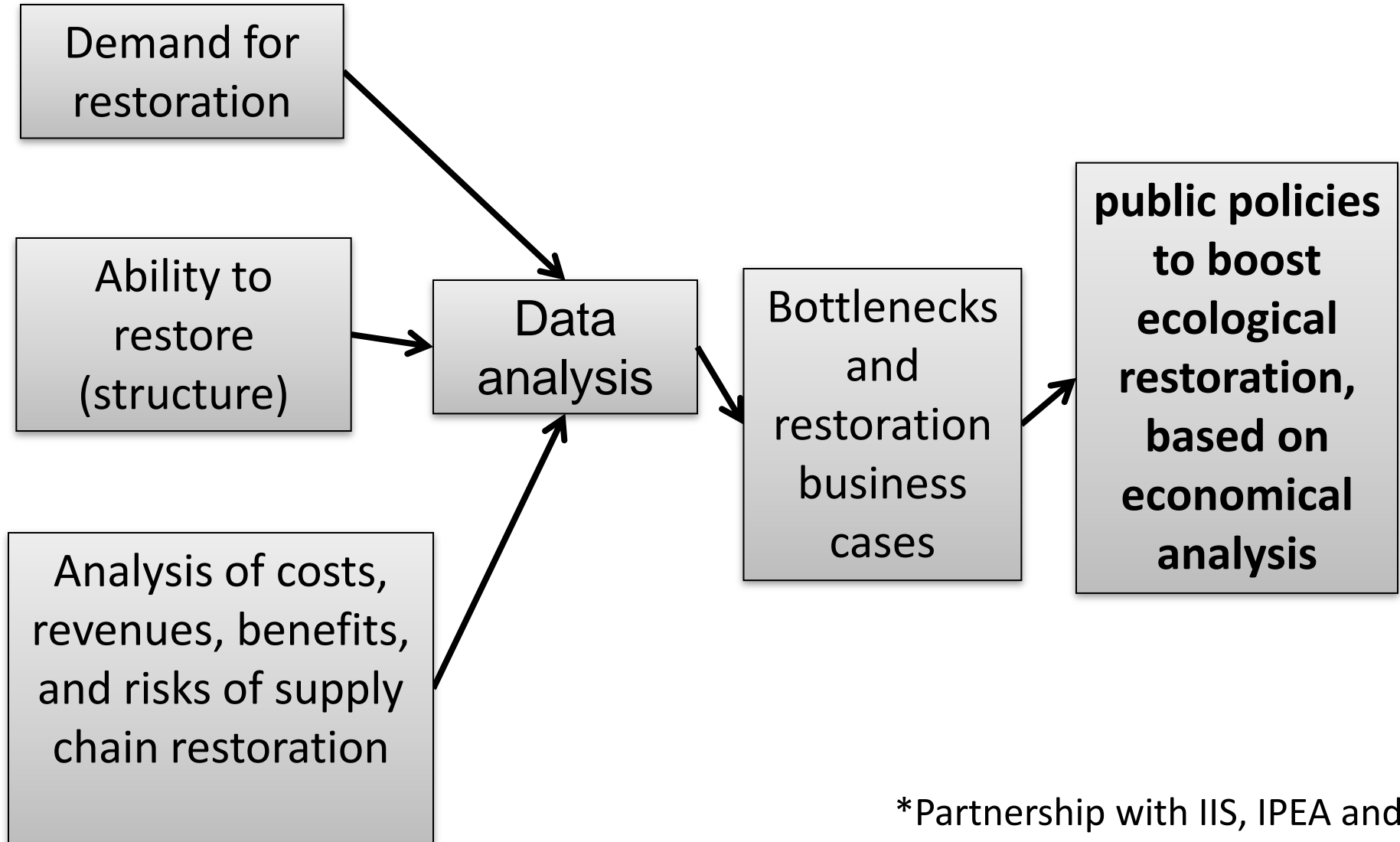
Develop online database

↓


Provide information on
methods and techniques

*Partnership with Embrapa
(Brazilian Agricultural
Research Corporation)


Performing economic viability analyses for each biogeographical domain (Brazilian Target 3)



*Partnership with IIS, IPEA and Atlantic Forest Restoration Pact



Implementing 12 Reference Centers for Ecological Restoration (Brazilian Target 4)

- Activities: **research, training and outreach** in ecological restoration
 - University and NGOs based centers
 - Governmental regulation (in process):
procedure for formal mission and duties
statement (criteria, scope of activities, target public)
 - Financial and institutional sustainability
- 

Nursery development



Training courses



Seedling production



CRADs



Outreach

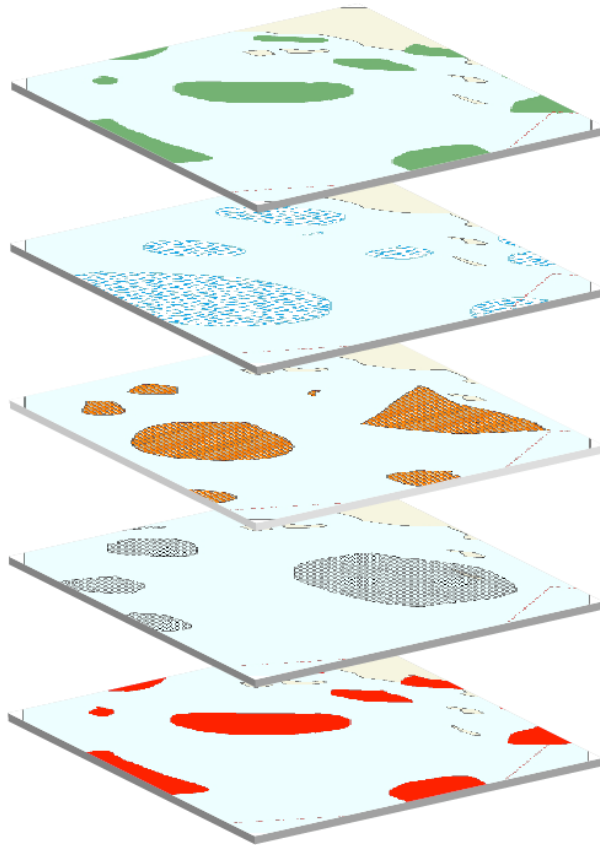


Photos: CRAD
University of Brasília

Lessons: Economics of Restoration

- **Identify constraints to restoration** (suitability)
- **Looking for ways to create space for ecological restoration**
 - *Finding sites: with higher resilience & to improve benefits*
 - *Low land opportunity costs (lands available; should not compete with productive land uses)*
 - *Diminish the pressure for new agricultural land*
 - *Economic viability & Benefits (i.e carbon, water, NTFP, PES)*
 - *Land connectivity hotspots (reduce impacts from expected extreme climate events)*
- **Provide income through restoration** – meet socio-economic needs
- **Integrating restoration** in conservation- development programmes

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 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?

Thank you

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