



Assessment of national reporting and target setting



Convention on
Biological Diversity



Countries	Assessment of state and trends of ecosystems (23 elements)	Target setting T5 (5 elements)	Target setting T15 (6 elements)
Nepal			
Timor-Leste			
India			
Thailand			
Myanmar			
China			
Mongolia			
Viet Nam			
Japan			
Australia			
Bhutan			
Cambodia			
Philippines			
Lao People's Democr			
Maldives			
Republic of Korea			
Indonesia			
Bangladesh			
Papua New Guinea			
Malaysia			
Democratic People's I			
Sri Lanka			
Brunei Darussalam			
Singapore			

Regional variation in how SMART the targets are based on review of national reports and NBSAPs



National Target for AT5	National Target for AT15
Rate of abatement of ecosystem loss	target for the conservation of carbon in natural ecosystem
Target year	target for the enhancement of carbon in natural ecosystem
Specification of baseline period	target area for restoration
Prioritization of certain ecosystems	target area for restoration includes breakdown by ecosystem
	Map of area targeted for restoration

Assessment of state and trends of ecosystems	Extent and distribution of natural ecosystems	Extent of forest	20	83%
		Map of forest	6	25%
		Extent of wetlands	10	42%
		Map of wetlands	5	21%
		Extent of other ecosystems	5	21%
		Maps of other ecosystems	2	8%
		Ecosystem map	9	38%

Table 1.1 Distribution of Terrestrial Ecosystems of China and Percentage of Areas of All Ecosystems in 2010

Ecosystem Types	Area (10 ³ km ²)	Percentage of Areas of All Ecosystems (%)
Grassland ecosystem	284.2	30.0
Forest ecosystem	191.3	20.2
Shrub ecosystem	69.6	7.4
Aquatic and wetland ecosystem	33.8	3.6
Agricultural ecosystem	180.9	19.1
Urban ecosystem	25.4	
Desert ecosystem	126.5	
Others	34.1	

Note: Data above do not include those from Taiwan Province



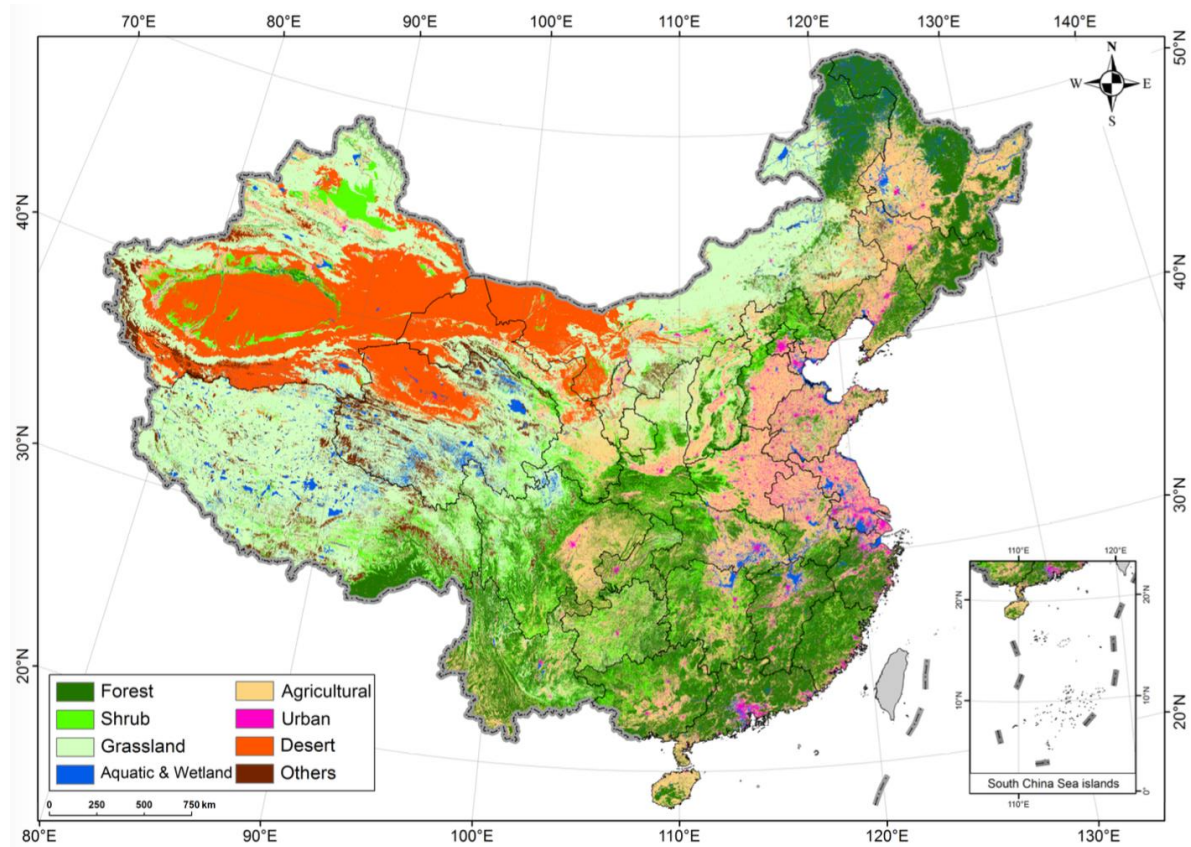



Figure 1.1 Map of Distribution of China's Terrestrial Ecosystems in 2010. Data of Taiwan Province of China was not included.
 Source: Project of Remote-sensing Survey and Assessment of Ecological Changes in China from 2000 to 2010, courtesy of Ouyang et al

Rate of loss of natural ecosystems

**GLOBAL
FOREST
WATCH**

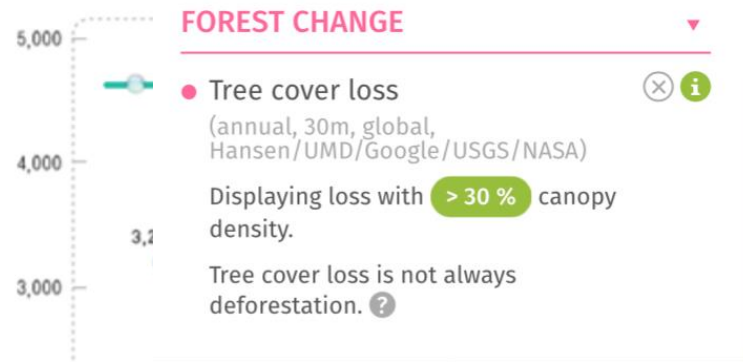


Figure 1. Statistics of current ecosystems in Korea (

Assessment of state and trends of ecosystems

Rate of degradation of natural ecosystems

Extent of forest degradation	8	33%
Map of forest degradation	5	21%
Extent of wetland degradation	1	4%
Map of wetland degradation	0	0%
Extent of other ecosystem degradation	2	8%
Map of other ecosystem degradation	0	0%
Indicator of degradation in forest	9	38%
Indicator of degradation in wetlands	2	8%
Indicator of degradation in other terrestrial ecosystems	1	4%
Indicator of degradation in marine ecosystems	0	0%

90% of pastureland in Mongolia is recognised as being vulnerable to further degradation. A report in 2010 showed that over 77% of Mongolian land has signs of degradation and an increasing amount since 2010 is considered to be very severely degraded.

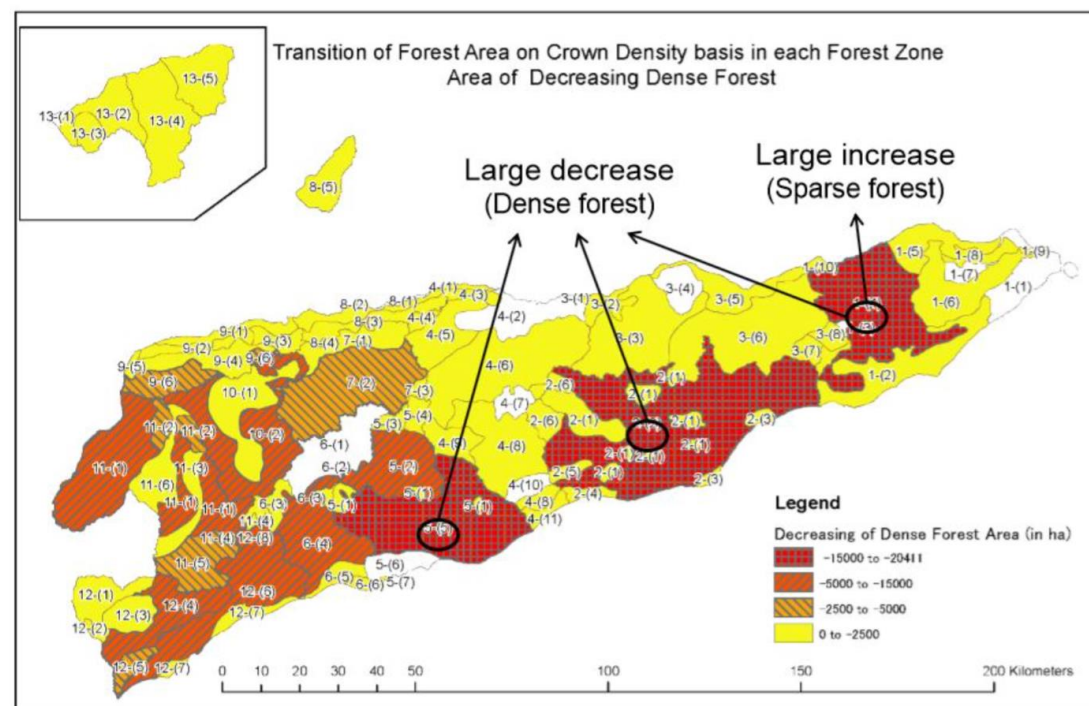
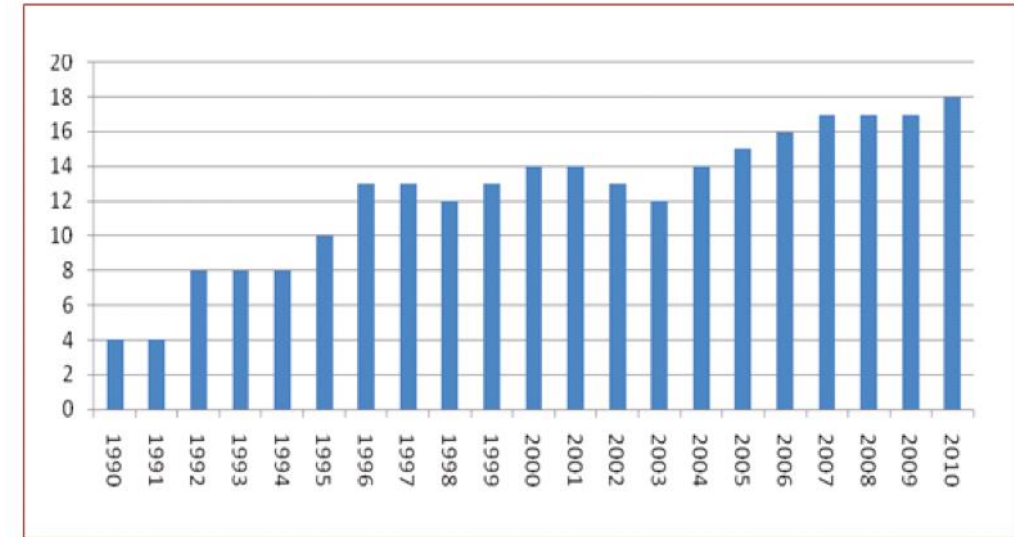


Figure 3 – Forest zones with significant deforestation of dense forest (source: JICS and NDF. 2013b)

Role of natural ecosystems in adaptation

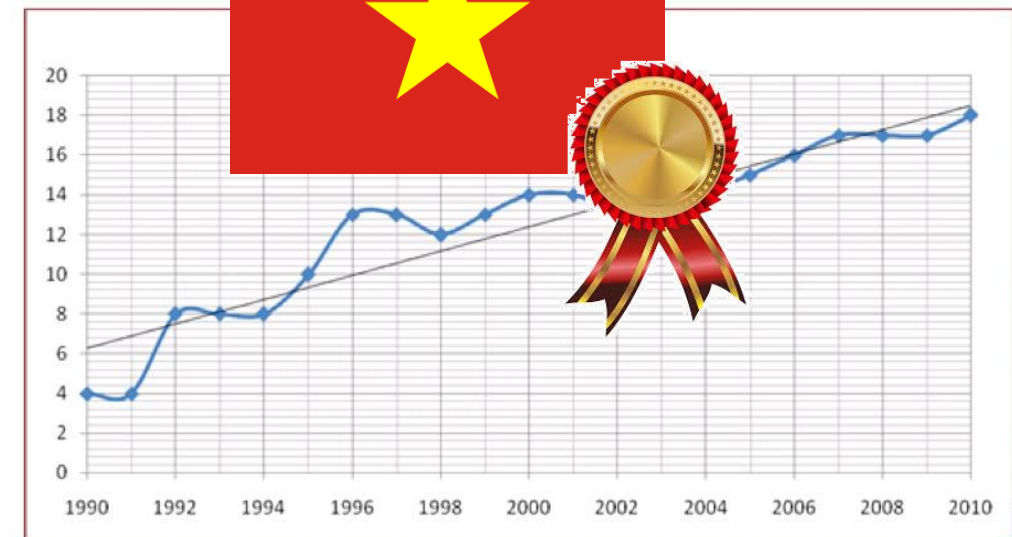
Consideration of ecosystem resilience	14	58%
Assessment of climate vulnerability	19	79%
Map of climate vulnerability	0	0%
Assessment of contribution of natural ecosystems to adaptation	19	79%
Assessment of contribution of natural ecosystems to Disaster Risk Reduction	4	17%
Contribution to combating desertification	8	33%

Figure 9 - Number of flash floods from 1990 to 2010



Source: The Vietnam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment

Figure 10 - Number of flash floods from 1990 to 2010

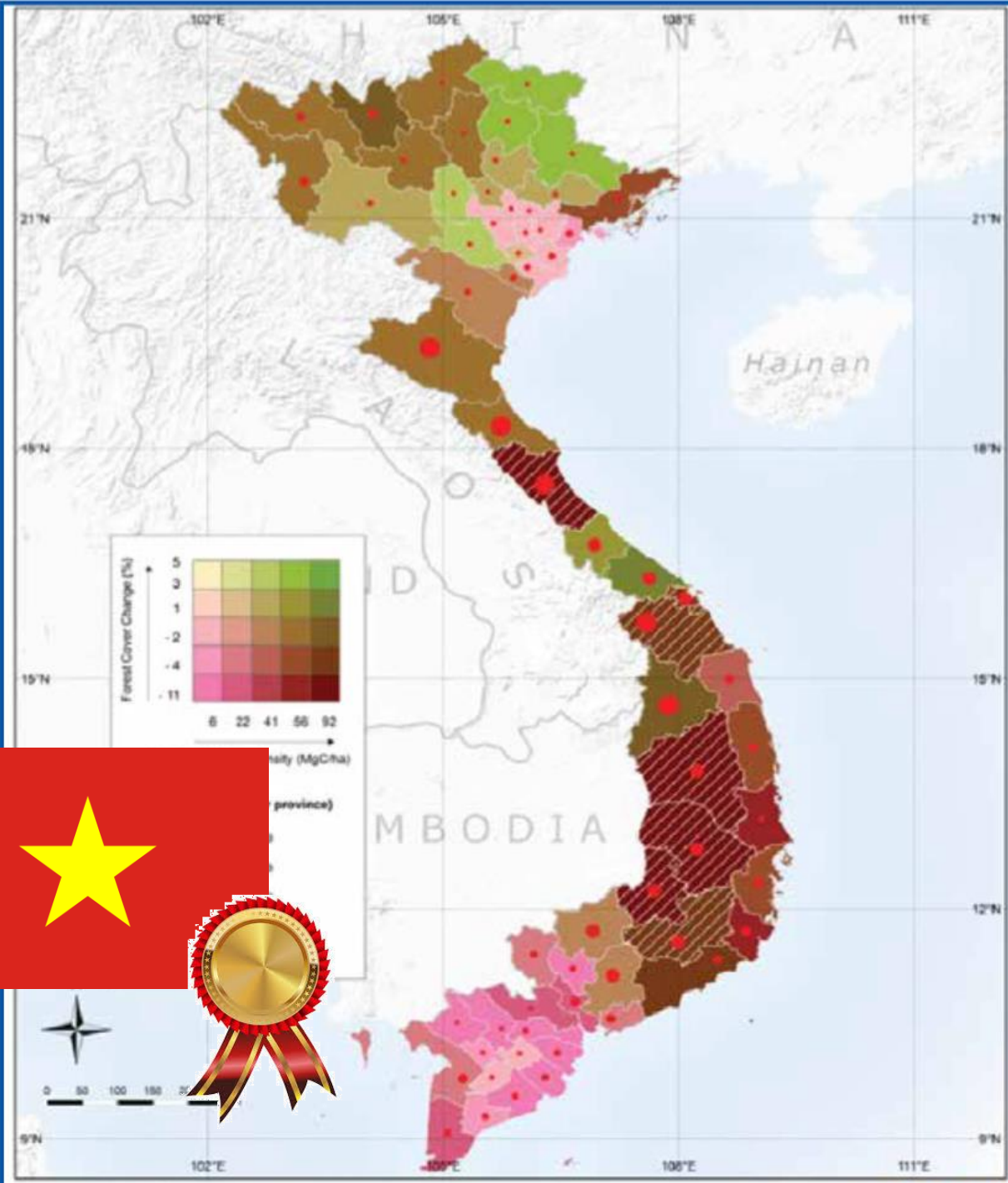


Source: The Vietnam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment

Role of natural ecosystems in climate mitigation

Quantitative assessment of carbon stock or density in forests	3	13 %
Quantitative assessment of carbon stock or density in peatlands	1	4%
Quantitative assessment of carbon stock or density in other ecosystems	1	4%
Map of carbon density in ecosystems	1	4%

Component
Above Ground Biomass
Bellow Ground Biomass
Dead wood
Litter
Soil
Total



Specific Measurable and Timebound T5



National Target for AT5	15	63%
Rate of abatement of ecosystem loss	1	4%
Target year	13	54%
Specification of baseline period	5	21%
Prioritization of certain ecosystems	9	38%



Maldives

By 2025 rate of loss of all natural habitats are identified and where rate of loss is high, the rate of loss is at least halved or where feasible, brought close to zero

Nepal

By 2020, the rate of forest loss and degradation will be reduced by at least 75 percent of the current rate.



Specific Measurable and Timebound T15

National Target for AT15	14	58%
Target for the conservation of carbon in natural ecosystem	0	0%
Target for the enhancement of carbon in natural ecosystem	0	0%
Target area for restoration	9	38%
Target area for restoration includes breakdown by ecosystem	0	0%
Map of area targeted for restoration	0	0%



Myanmar

By 2020, over 130,000 hectares of forest are under community management-FD management

By 2020, participatory and integrated soil and water conservation initiatives will be implemented in at least 30 critical sub-watersheds.

By 2020, additional 5,000 ha of degraded forest will be rehabilitated through pro-poor leasehold forestry.

By 2020, the loss and degradation of Siwalik forests will be reversed or at least controlled by making it a priority of the central and local governments (i.e. DDCs, VCs)

1. Assess progress in
National reports

2. Assess outlook
based on national
targets

3. Identify barriers to
better national
targets

4. Identify potential
for synergies with
relevant initiatives

5. Identify needs for
the design of
implementation
measures



UN-REDD
PROGRAMME



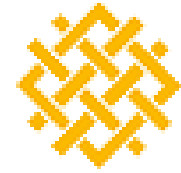
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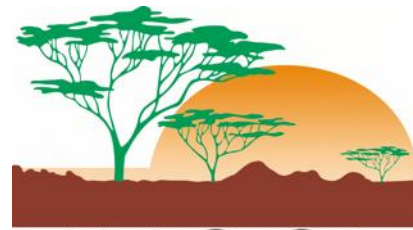
THE GLOBAL
PARTNERSHIP
ON FOREST
LANDSCAPE
RESTORATION



BONN
CHALLENGE 2011



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND



UNCCD

Land
Neutral
Degradation





Coherence and synergies with other national commitments



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Biological Diversity

Country	Revised NBSAP (post Nagoya)	Quantitative area-based nationally determined contribution in the AFOLU or LULUCF sectors under the UNFCCC	Other quantitative nationally determined contribution in the AFOLU or LULUCF sectors under the UNFCCC	Quantitative target for the reduction of natural habitat loss under the CBD	Quantitative element for the restoration of natural habitat under the CBD	CBD and UNFCCC targets align
Cambodia	-	Increase forest cover from 57 to 60%	4.7 tCO ₂ eq/ha/year	-	-	-
China	-	40 million ha increase in forest cover by 2030 as compared to 2005	1.3 billion cubic meter increase in forest stock volume as compared to 2005	✓	✓	⚠
India	✓	Bring 33% of its geographical area under forest cover eventually	Carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.	-	-	-



Coherence and synergies with other national commitments



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Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	70% forest cover by 2020 and maintain this through 2030 (National Forest Strategy) (Conditional target)	-	-	-	-
Nepal	✓	40% of the total area of the country under forests	-	✓	✓	⚠
Sri Lanka	-	Forest cover increase from 29 to 32% by 2030	10% emission reduction in forest sector	-	-	-

1st part of the exercise – SMART targets (45 mn)

- Each country to explain to other countries on the table their national targets and discuss whether they meet the SMART elements
 - *Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound*
- What are the reasons why some of these targets are not specific, measurable or time bound? Is it capacity, or political will, or lack of data?
 - *Scribe to extract main points of the discussion for report back*
- Each country to identify a priority data need (blue section or dark yellow section) that could be fulfilled in order to support better target setting.
 - *Scribe to take note of this priority data need identified for each country at the table and whether technical or financial support is required*

2nd part of the exercise - alignment with other commitments (30 mn)

- Do your national targets under T5 and T15 consider national commitments under the UNFCCC (including REDD+) and the UNCCD?
 - Scribe to note key points from the discussion
- What are the barriers to closer coordination with other environmental agendas and/or agencies in your country and the integration of commitments under these agendas in your NBSAP?
 - Scribe to note key points from the discussion
- How do you propose to overcome some of these barriers in your country?
 - Scribe to take note of one key action for each country at the table

Plenary discussion (45 mn)

- Each group to report back on the key points from their discussion
- Open discussion on challenges, opportunities, enhanced coordination and access to tools and resources

