

International Consultation on REDD+, Quito, Ecuador

# The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-20, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans: their relevance for REDD+

CBD Secretariat  
July 2011.





2010 International Year of Biodiversity

# Aichi-Nagoya Outcomes (COP-10 / MOP-5)



Life in harmony,  
into the future

47 decisions of COP-10, including:

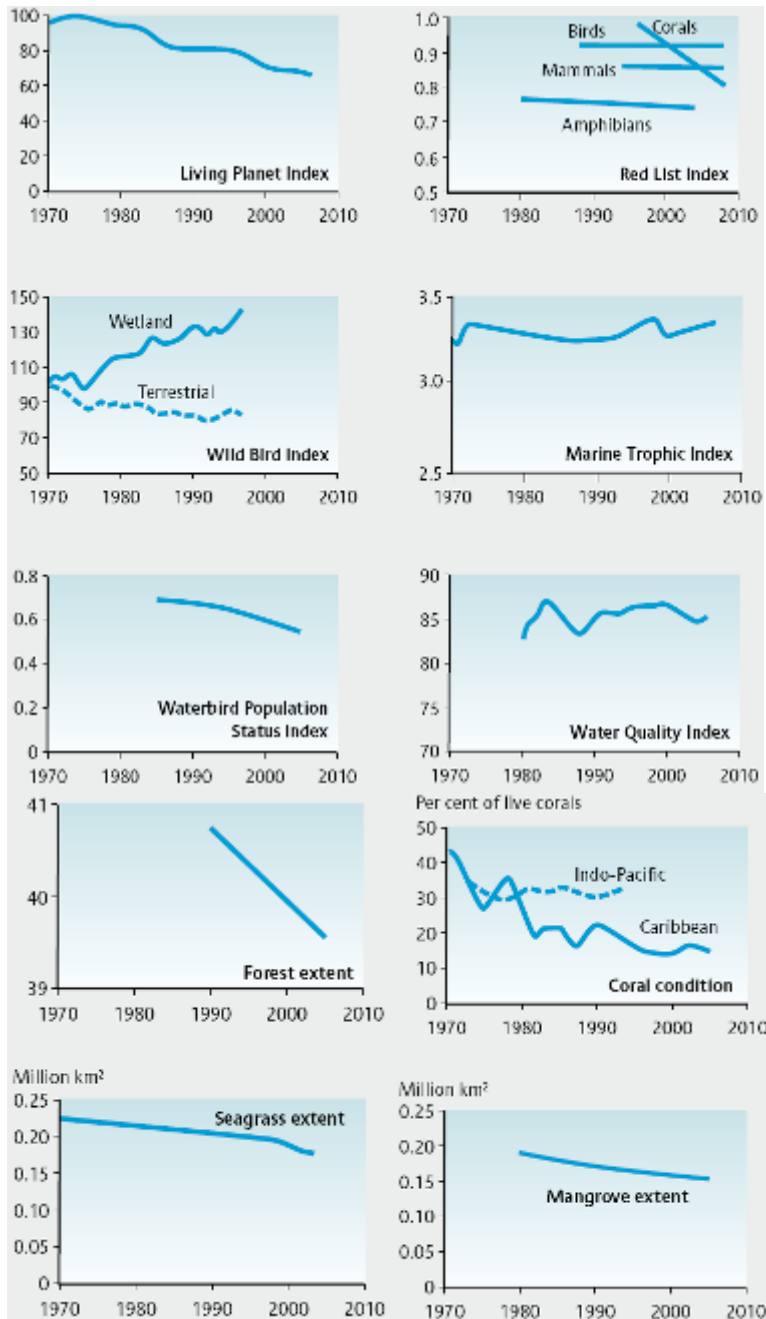
- Nagoya Protocol on ABS
- Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets
- Strategy for Resource Mobilization
- Biodiversity and Climate Change (incl. REDD+)

17 decisions of MOP, including:

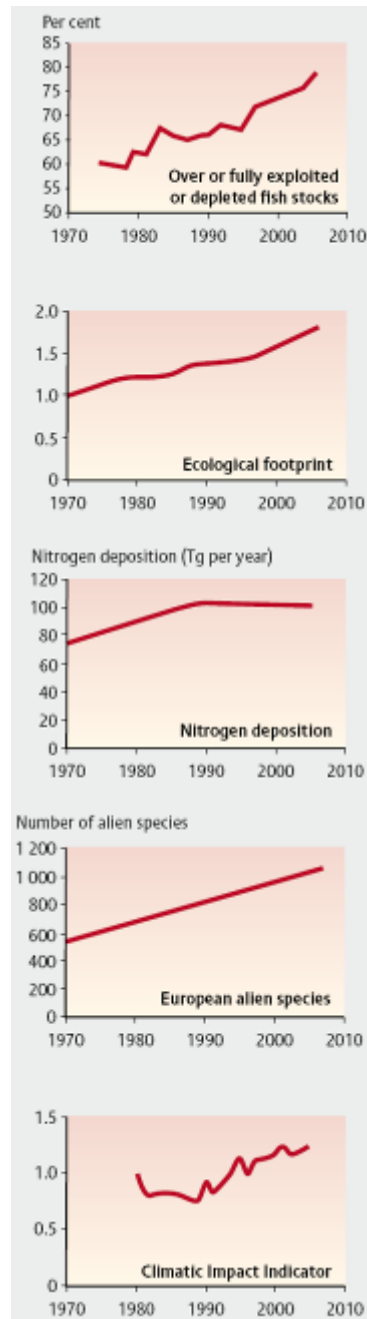
- Nagoya-KL Protocol on Liability & Redress
- Strategic Plan for Biosafety Protocol

Plus declarations of parallel meetings on  
Local Authorities & Cities, Parliamentarians,  
Biodiversity and Development

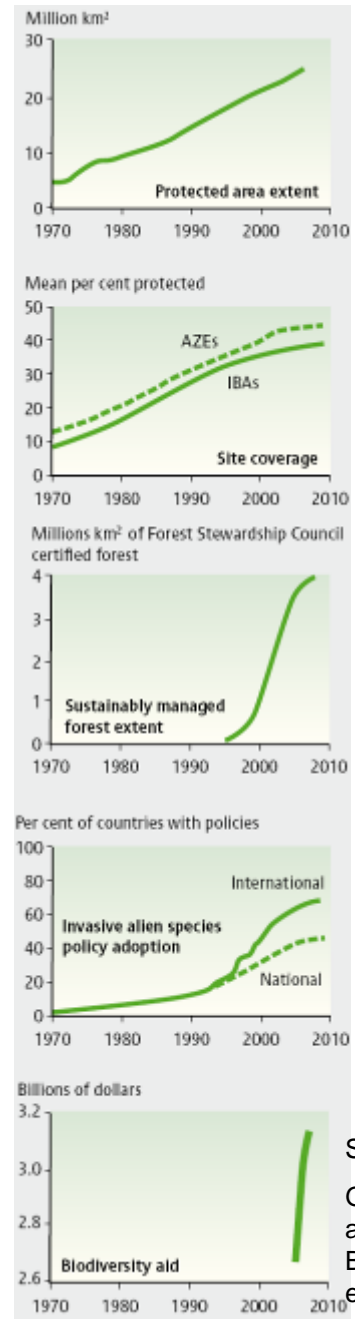
# State



# Pressure



# Response



Source:  
GBO-3,  
after  
Butchart  
et al 2010



# 50

## BIODIVERSITY SCENARIOS: PROJECTIONS OF 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY CHANGE IN BIODIVERSITY AND ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

A Technical Report for the  
Global Biodiversity Outlook 3



10. Major mammal extinctions have occurred since 1600, a process that erases historic modifications (10).

12. Materials and methods are available as supporting material on Science Online.



7 January 2010; accepted 1 April 2010  
10.1016/j.sbspro.2010.07.011

## Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines

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framework of indicators to measure biodiversity loss at the level of genes, populations, species, and ecosystems (3, 4). Although a minority have been published individually (5), hitherto they have not been synthesized to provide an integrated outcome. Despite suggestions that the target is unlikely to be (6–8), or has not been (4, 9, 10), we test this empirically using a broad suite of biodiversity indicators.

To evaluate achievement of the 2010 target, we (i) determined the trend, and timing and direction of significant inflections in trend for individual indicators (11) and (ii) calculated aggregated indices relating to the state of biodiversity, pressures upon it, policy and management responses, and the state of benefits (ecosystem services) that people derive from biodiversity, using the best available sources. To calculate aggregate indices, we first scaled each of 24 indicators (out of 31) with available trend information to a value of 1 in the first year with data from 1970 onward (only eight indicators had earlier trends) and calculated annual proportional change from this first year. Then we used a generalized additive model to fit inflections (5, 12, 13) and determined the difficulty

In 2002, world leaders committed, through the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss (1), and a “2010 target” has been set in an ambitious and explicit goal: “to halve the current rate of biodiversity loss” (1), and a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. We compiled 31 indicators to report on progress toward this target. Most indicators of the state of biodiversity (covering species, population trends, extinction risk, habitat extent and condition, and community composition) showed declines, with no significant recent reductions in rate, whereas indicators of pressures on biodiversity (including resource consumption, invasive alien species, nitrogen pollution, overexploitation, and climate change impacts) showed increases. Despite some local successes and increasing responses (including extent and biodiversity coverage of protected areas, sustainable forest management policy responses to invasive alien species, and biodiversity-related aid), the rate of biodiversity loss does not appear to be slowing.

## Global Biodiversity Outlook 3



# Tipping Points

**Amazon dieback**



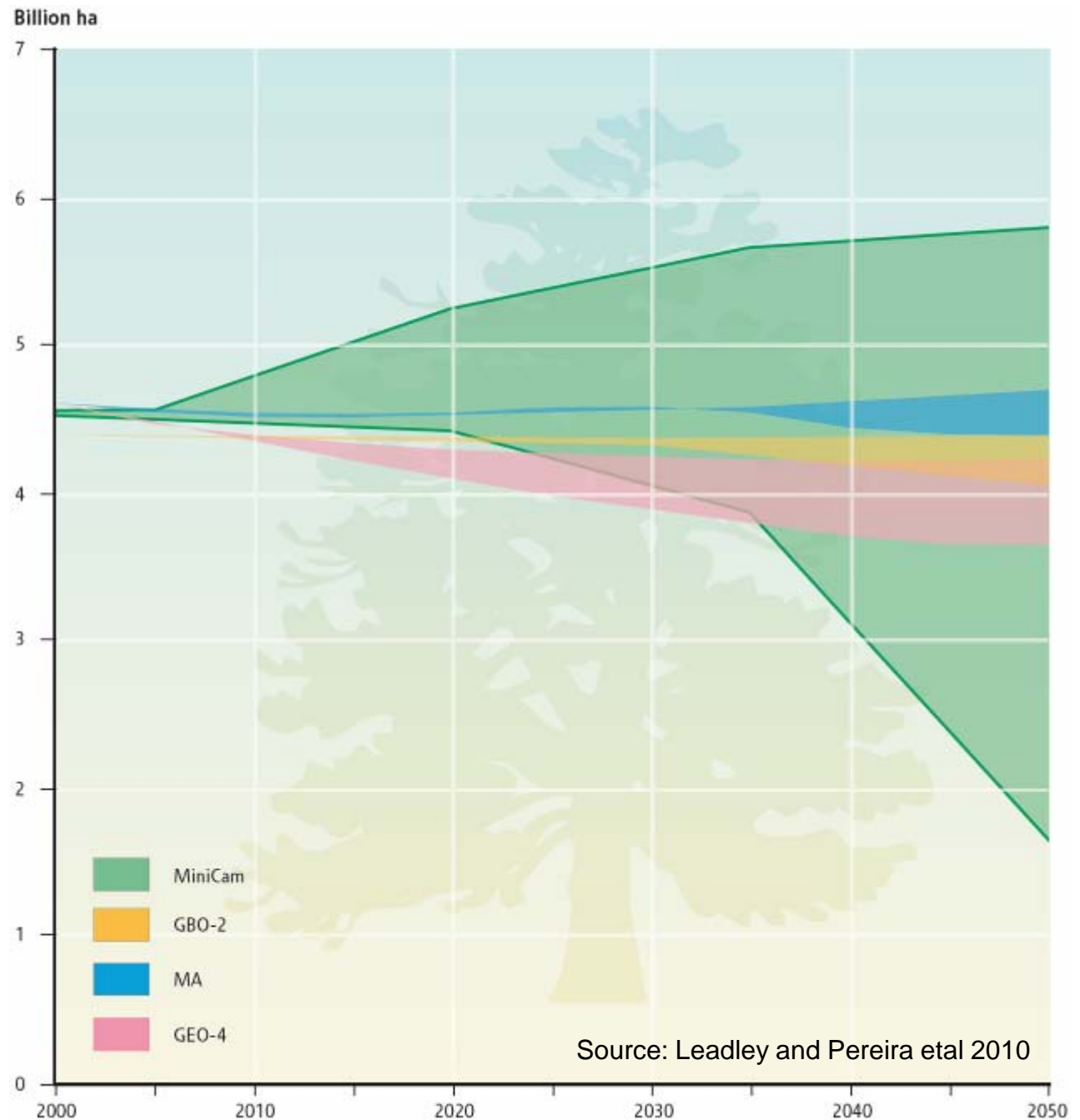
**Eutrophication**



**Coral reef collapse**



There is a greater range of options than previously recognized



# GBO-3: Action needed this decade



The **action** taken over the next decade or two will determine whether the relatively stable environmental conditions on which human civilization has depended for the past 10,000 years will continue beyond this century.

If we fail to use this opportunity, many ecosystems on the planet will move into new, unprecedented states in which the capacity to provide for the needs of present and future generations is highly uncertain (“**tipping points**”).

Greater range of **options** than previously recognized

**Inaction is more expensive** in the long run than investing in action now



# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

**Framework** for all Conventions and stakeholders.

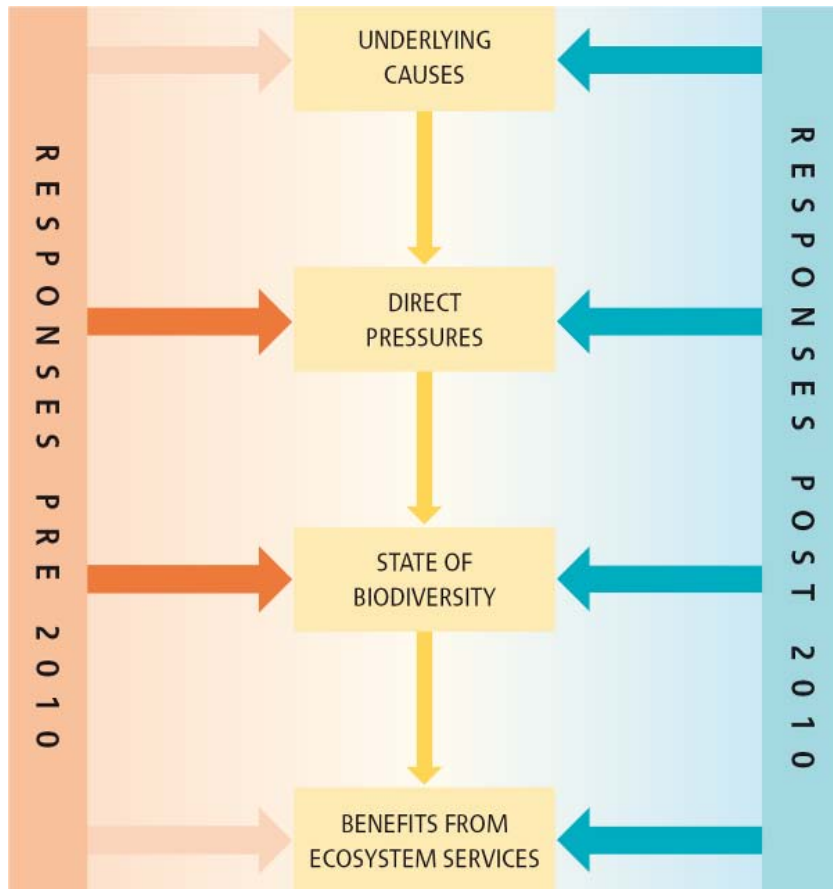
**Vision:** *Living in harmony with nature.* By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."

**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

## 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

**Implementation mechanisms** including updating of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs)

# Strategic Goals



- A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)
- A. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use
- A. **Directly safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- B. Enhance the **benefits** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- C. **Enhance implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

# Aichi Nagoya Targets

## **Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss**

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed .....

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

## **Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use**

Target 5: 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.

Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided .....

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

## **Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity**

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.....

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

## **Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services**

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: 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,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

## **Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building**

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .

## 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

## Forest – related Aichi Targets

Target 5: 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.

Target 7: By 2020 **areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.**

Target 11: By 2020, **at least 17 per cent of terrestrial** and inland water areas, 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

Target 15: 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.

## Other relevant Aichi Targets

Target 2: By 2020, ... biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, ... incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable

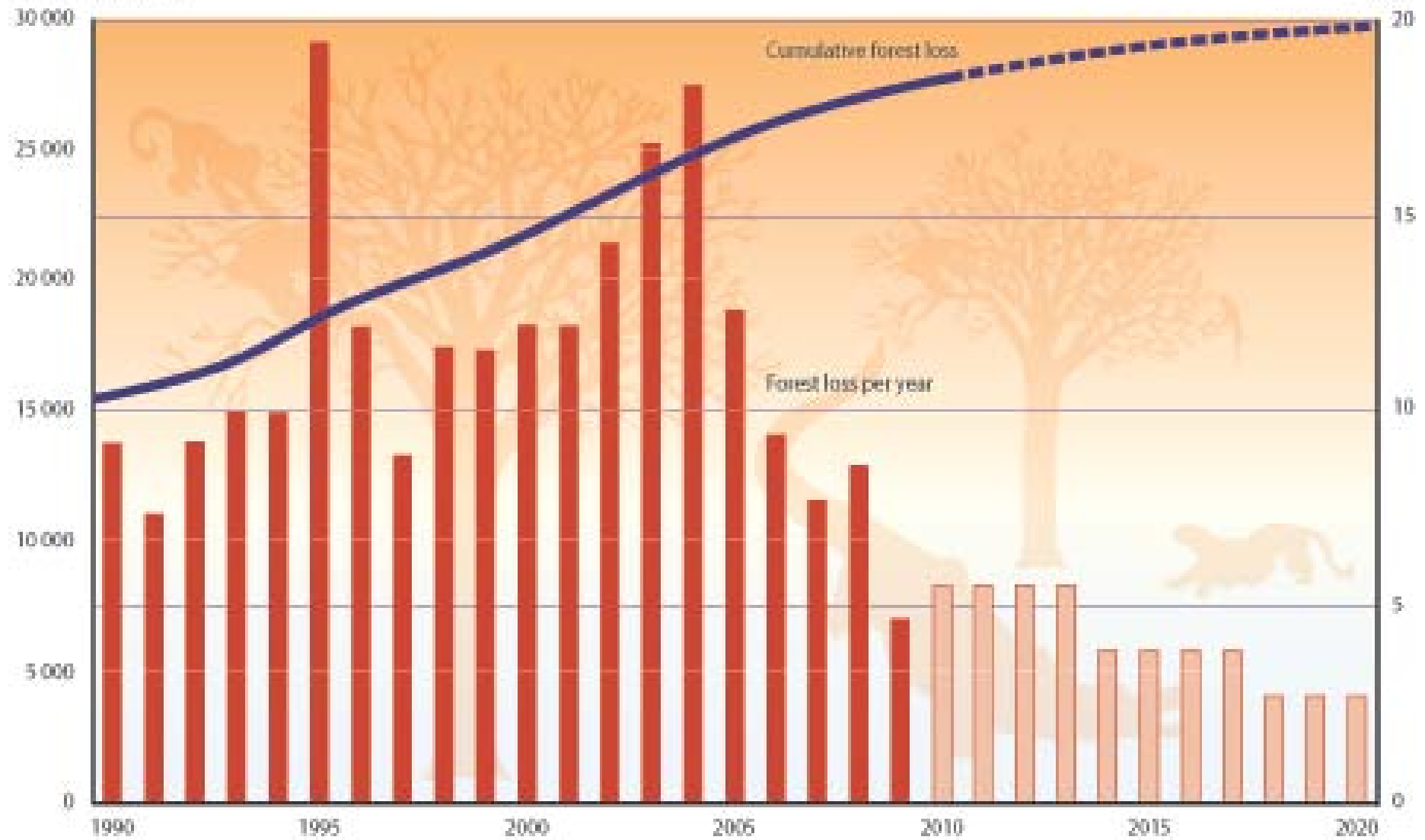
Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities ... and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, ... and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

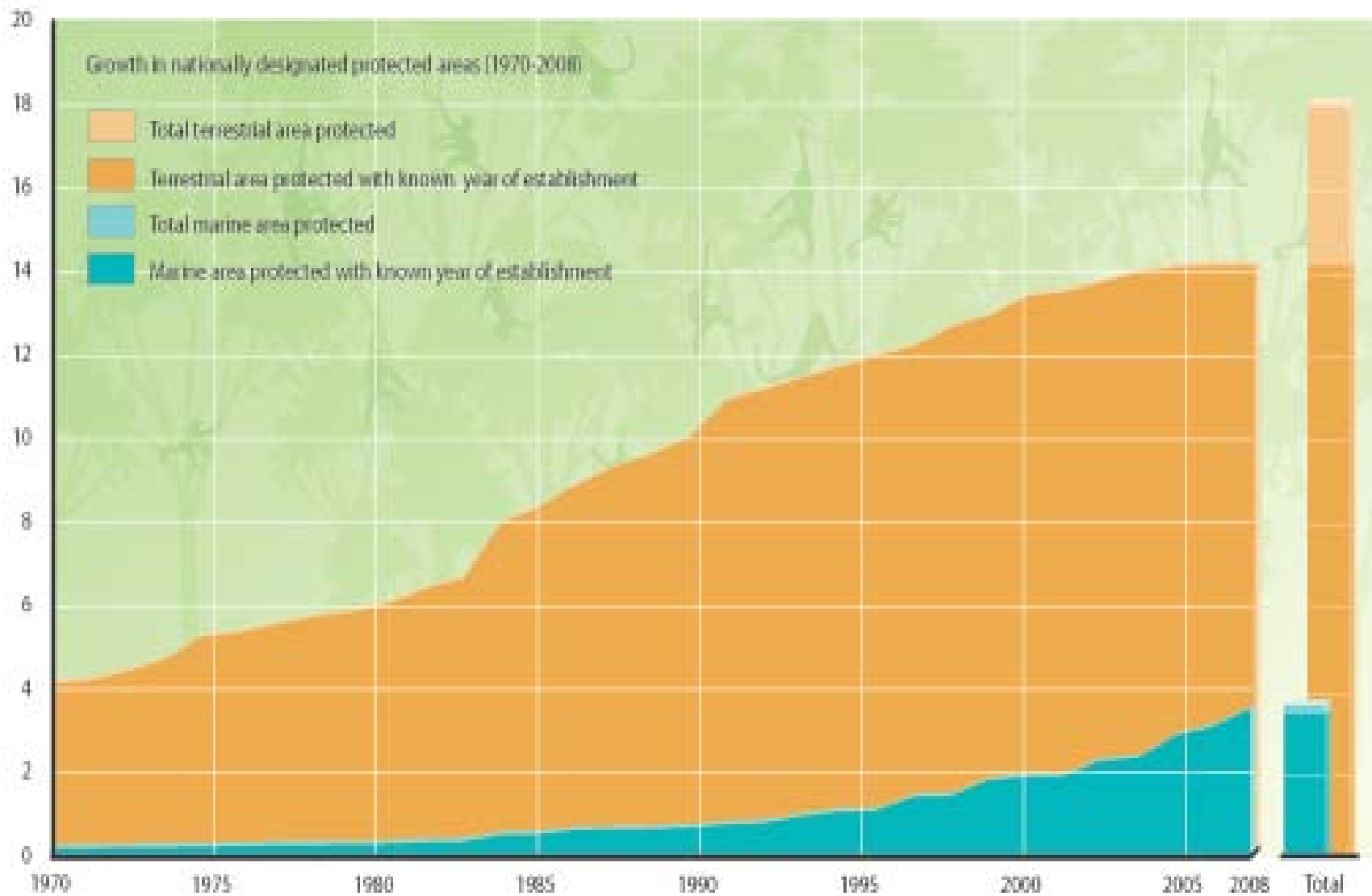
Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, should increase substantially .

Deforestation in km<sup>2</sup>

% lost

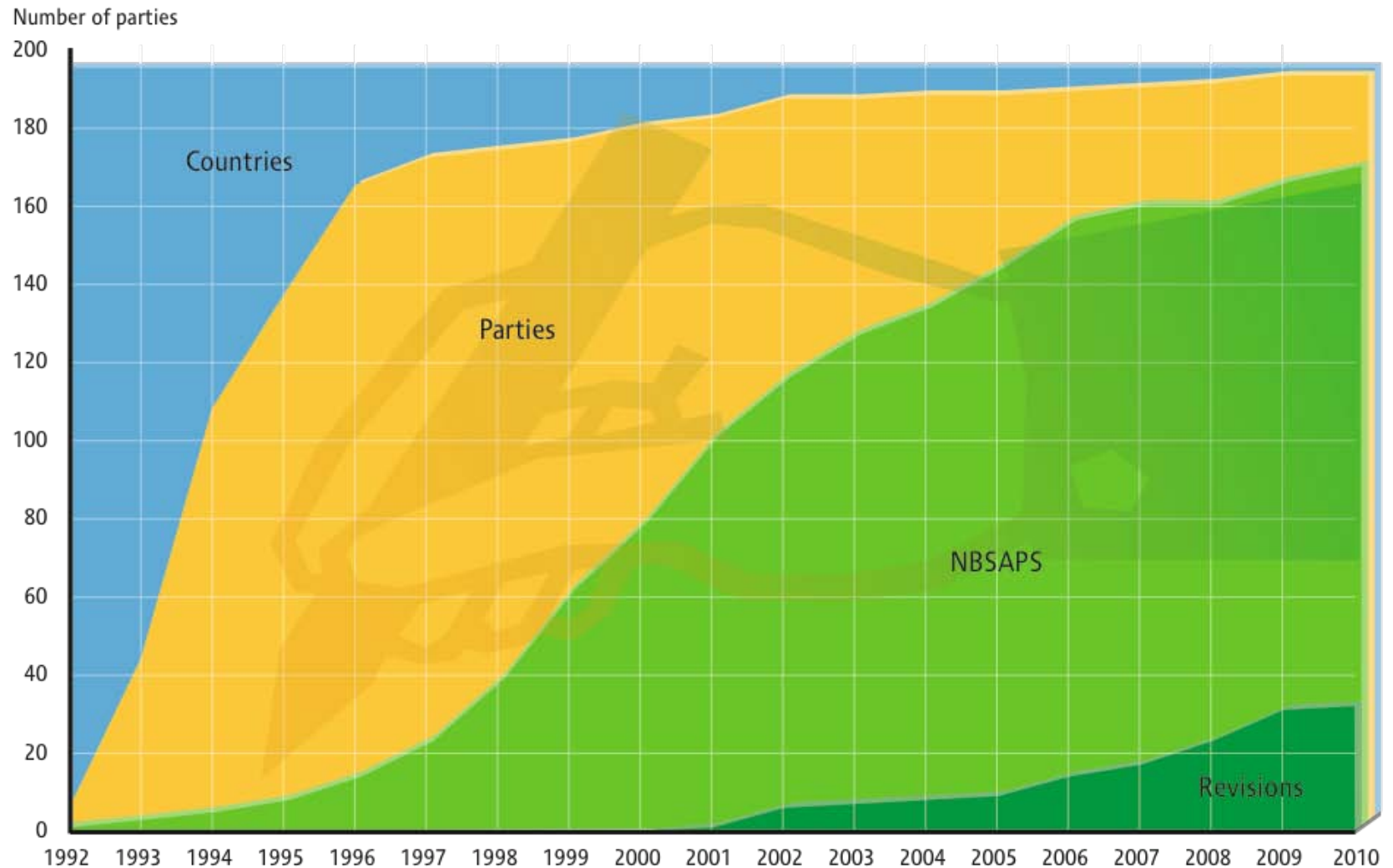


Millions km<sup>2</sup>





# National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans



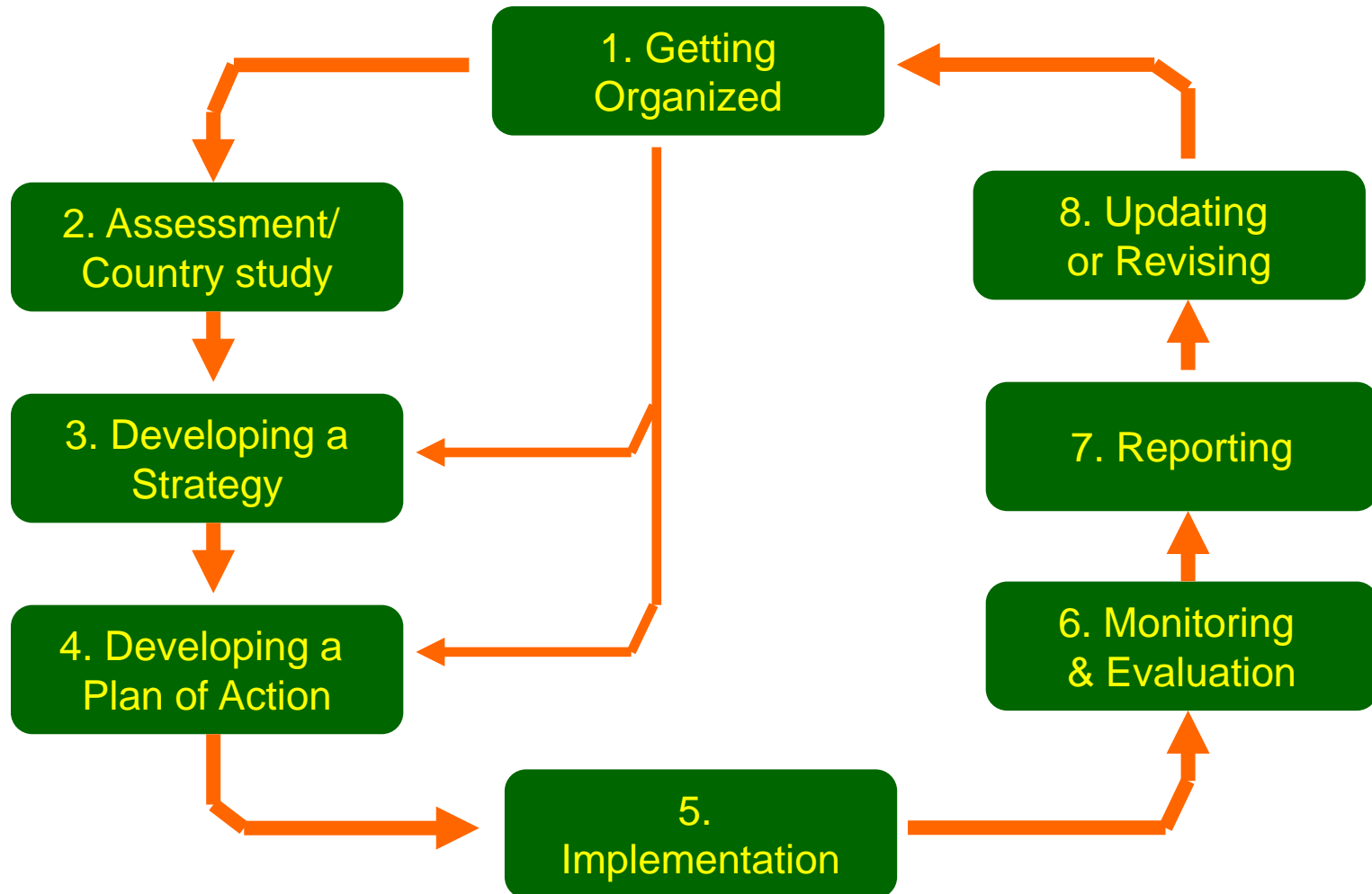
# What is an NBSAP ?

- A **process** by which countries can plan to address the threats to their biodiversity and promote its sustainable use for national development?.
- The **principal instrument** for the implementation of the Convention **at the national level**.
- A shorthand for implementation of **Article 6** of the Convention.
  - Each Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:
    - a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for biodiversity, or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes
    - b) Integrate biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.
- Opportunity to link to national development plans, national plans for mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, .....

# Guiding principles (based on decision IX/8)

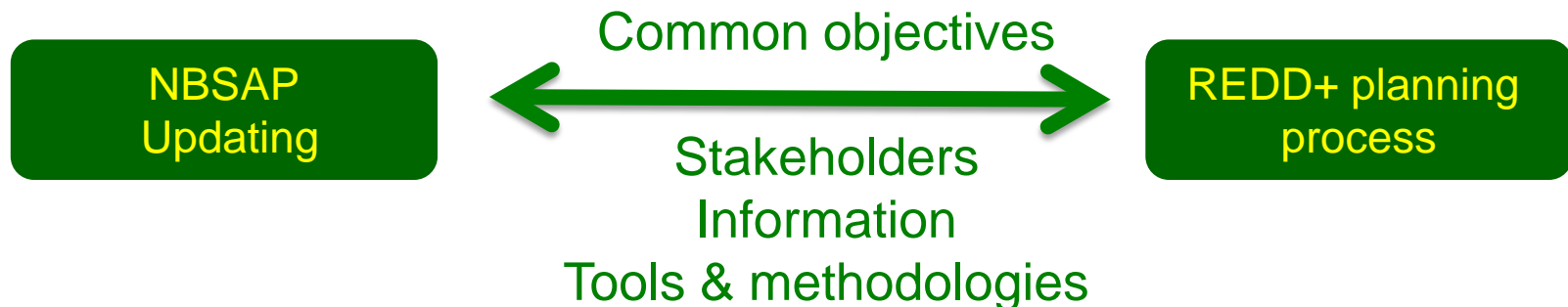
- a) NBSAPs are key implementation tools of the Convention. They must address **all three objectives** of the Convention:
- b) The NBSAP should highlight, and seek to maintain the **contribution** of biodiversity and ecosystem services **to human well being**.
- c) The NBSAP is a **strategic** instrument for achieving concrete outcomes, and not a study.
- d) To be effective the NBSAP must be jointly developed, adopted, and owned by the full range of **stakeholders** involved. It is also important that **high-level government support** be secured.
- e) The NBSAP must include measures to **mainstream** biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs..
- f) **Biodiversity planning is a long-term, cyclical and adaptive process**. It will involve continual monitoring, evaluation, and revision, as progress is made, conditions evolve, and lessons are learned.

# Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process



# NBSAP process – relevance for REDD+

- Comprehensive biodiversity planning process to address all Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Involves all relevant ministries, indigenous and local communities,
- Biodiversity data can inform REDD+ process
- Spatial planning at landscape, regional and national levels can provide context for REDD+ process
- Ecological gap analysis (POWPA) can inform REDD+ process
- REDD+ can contribute to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 15 etc.



# Next Steps

Decision X/2 on the Strategic Plan urges Parties with the support of other organizations to:

- Enable **participation** at all levels;
- **Develop national targets by 2012**, taking into account both the global targets and the status & trends of biological diversity in the country, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report to COP-11;
- **Review, update and revise NBSAPs by 2014**, in line with the Strategic Plan and decision IX/9, and integrating national targets, adopt as a policy instrument, and report to COP-11 or -12 (2014);
- Use the revised and updated NBSAPs as effective instruments for the **integration** of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies;
- **Monitor** and review the implementation of their NBSAPS making use of the set of indicators developed for the Strategic Plan and report to COP through the fifth and sixth national reports;

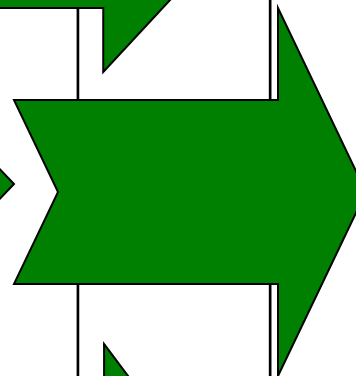
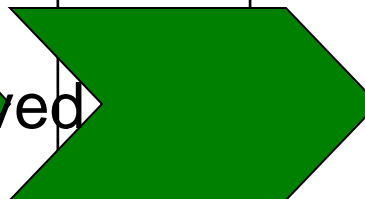
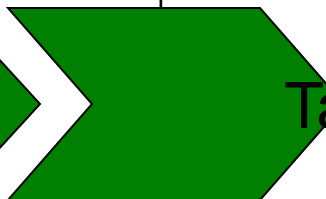
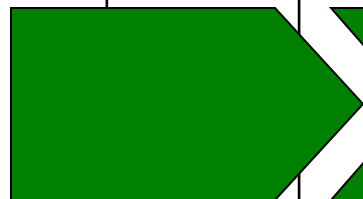
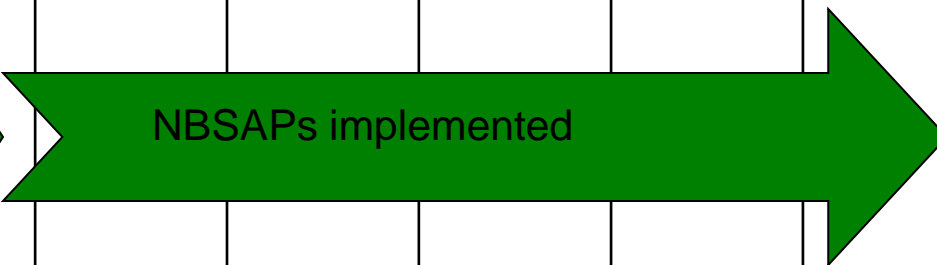
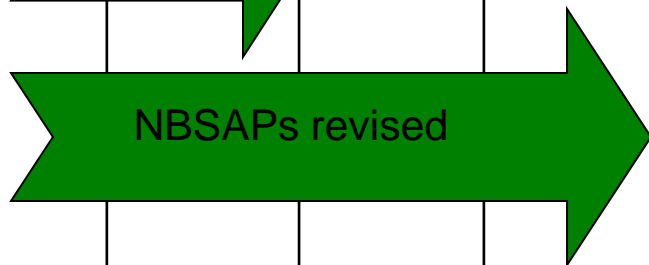
2012

2014

2015

MDGS

2020





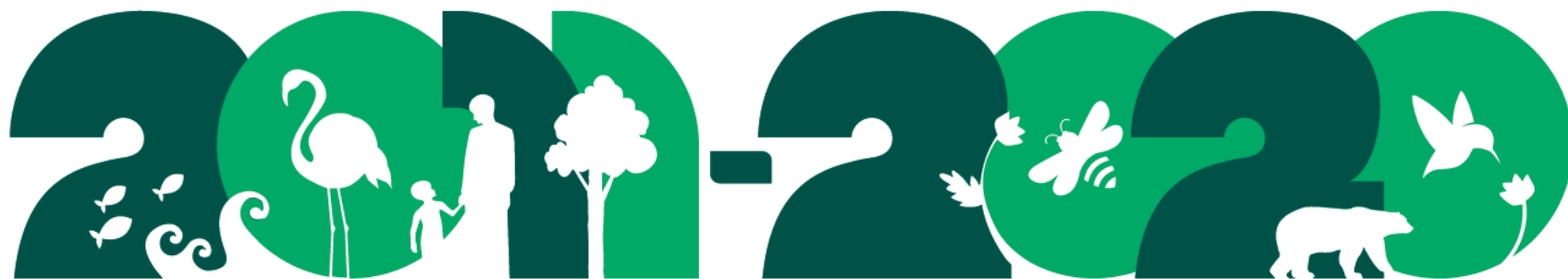
*The United Nations General Assembly:*

*Decides, following the invitation of COP-10, to **declare 2011-2020 the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, with a view to contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,***

*Requests the Secretary-General, in this regard, in consultation with Member States, to lead the coordination of the activities of the Decade on behalf of the UN system, with the support of the CBD secretariat and the secretariats of other biodiversity-related conventions and relevant UN funds, programmes and agencies, *and**

*Invites Member States in a position to do so to contribute, on a voluntary basis, to the funding of the activities of the Decade.*





**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

[www.cbd.int/sp](http://www.cbd.int/sp)

[www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)