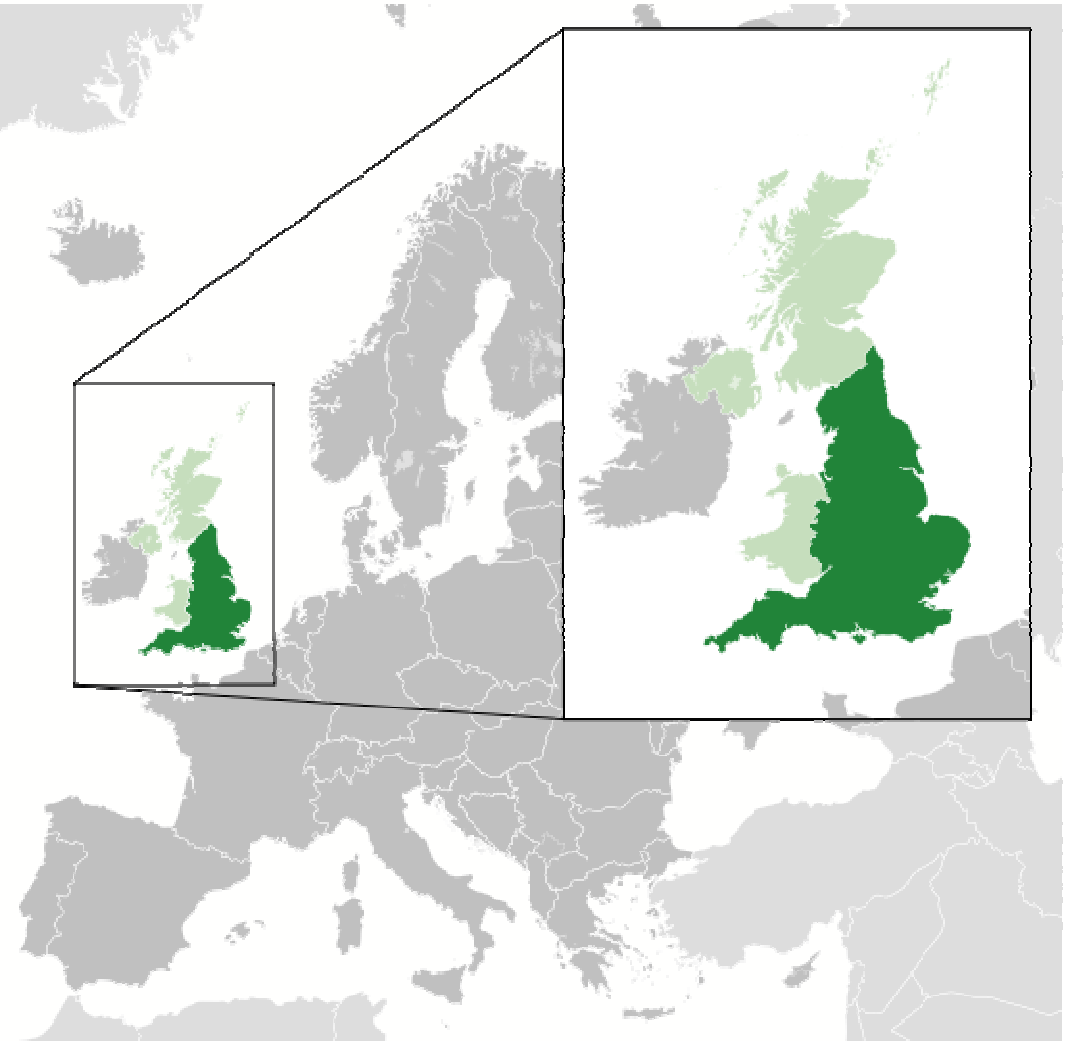




After Nagoya: Updating England's NBSAP

Updating England's NBSAP

- **New CBD strategic plan agreed at Nagoya (2010), including the 20 'Aichi' targets.**
- **Update of England's NBSAP required to take account of Nagoya agreement**



Context: the status of biodiversity in England



Biodiversity

- Previous England strategy had been in place since 2002
- Some successes but many priority habitats and priority species still declining

Ecosystem services

- 30% of the services delivered in the UK by habitats and their constituent biodiversity assessed as currently declining.

Updating the NBSAP for England



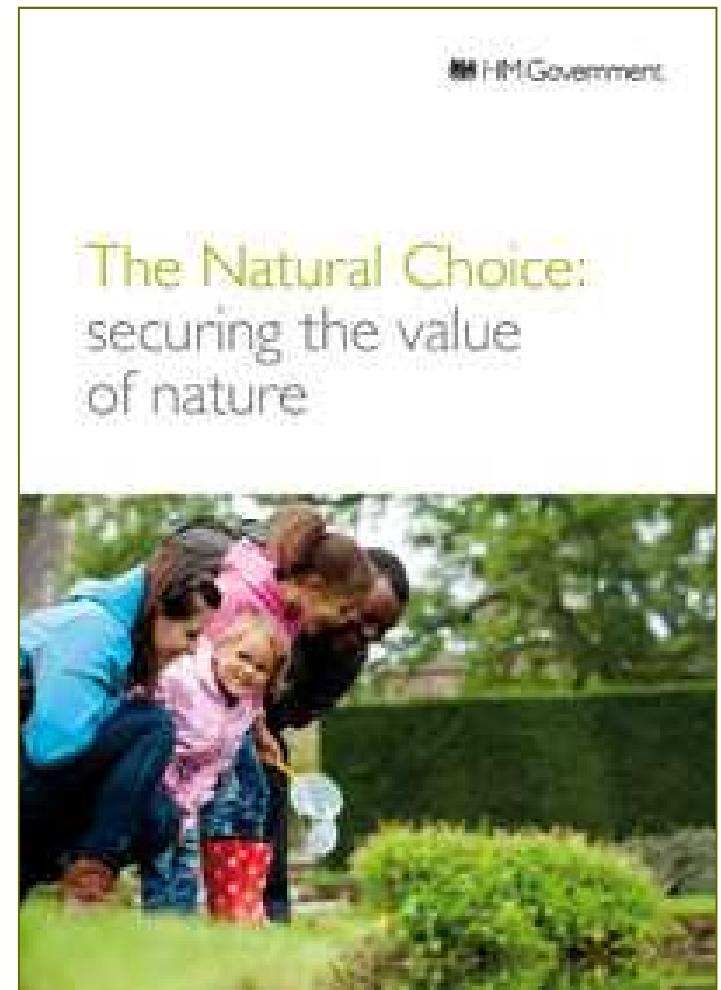
- **CBD Strategic Plan and Aichi targets** provided a **guiding framework**
- Challenge was to refine these into a **strategy specifically tailored for the context of England**
- Initial stage - Reviewed specific England evidence and context

The process (1)

- **Initial check of national action contributing to Aichi targets**
- **Considered major new initiatives already underway**
 - Independent review of ecological networks
 - National Ecosystem Assessment
 - Development of major natural environment policy statement
- **Checked evidence base**
 - Key pressures and threats to biodiversity in England
- **Developed initial ideas on priorities and structure, tested these with stakeholders**

The process (2)

- **Engaged policy leads across government** for contributions (including through development of new policies on the natural environment in general).
- **Several iterations** to compile input and address all areas identified



Biodiversity 2020: New biodiversity strategy for England 2011-2020

- **2020 Mission** :Our mission is to halt overall biodiversity loss with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.
- **Underpinned by a suite of outcomes** (covering habitats, species and people)
- **Sets out action** (in four themes, each with headline areas for action and specific commitments)



Biodiversity 2020 – areas for action



The four areas for action:

- a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea
- putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy
- reducing environmental pressures
- improving our knowledge

Re-structured:

- to give greater emphasis to those areas which are new approaches/high priority in England
- to simplify the structure (refined from 5 goals in the CBD strategic plan to 4 themes to avoid overlaps and duplication, and to make easier to understand for non-experts)

Strategy includes a table setting out how the actions link to the Aichi targets

Biodiversity 2020: Tracking action and progress

- Will use a annual delivery plan, looking three years ahead
- Will use a set of indicators to track progress with the strategy
- Established a new governance structure to take the work forward in partnership



Conclusion – key messages

- **Aichi targets provide a really useful framework, but tailor approach to specific national context**
- **Evidence-based approach** – helps identify the most important threats and pressures, and highest priority actions
- **Ecosystem services** – evidence on value of nature can be important in making the case
- **Role of stakeholders**
- **Consider implementation** – how will the strategy be delivered on the ground

- **The Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature
(Natural Environment White Paper)**

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/whitepaper/>

- **Biodiversity 2020 (NBSAP for England)**

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/biodiversity/>