

The CBD Strategic Plan Post-2010



David Cooper, CBD Secretariat
London, January, 2010



The 2010 target

“ to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss ... as a contribution to poverty alleviation”

- CBD COP-6 (2002)
- WSSD, Jo'burg (2002)
- UNGA MDG Summit (2006)
- MDG Framework (2007)

The existing Strategic Plan and framework

Strategic Plan

Introductory Paragraphs (Purpose)

The Issue (Biodiversity loss, the CBD)

The Mission (2010 Biodiversity Target)

Strategic Goals (4) & Objectives (19):

- CBD international leadership role
- Resources for Implementation
- NBSAPs and Mainstreaming
- Communication & Engagement

Review (Link to PoW; need for methods to evaluate)

Appendix: Obstacles

Decision VI/26

Framework for evaluating progress

Seven Focal Areas, with:

- Goals (11)
- Sub-targets (21)

- Indicators

Reporting mechanisms:

- National Reports
- Global Biodiversity Outlook

Decisions VII/30, VIII/15

The Strategic Plan to 2010

Vision: to halt the loss of biodiversity

Mission: to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss

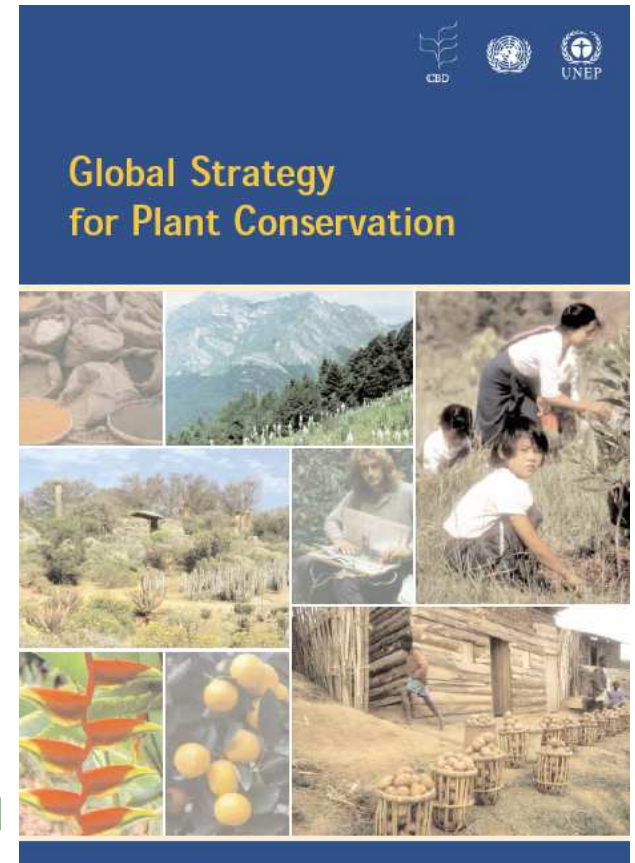
Sub-targets, eg:

- At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.
- Status of threatened species improved.
- Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed
- Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased
- Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

2010 Targets:

1. Assessment of their conservation status
2. Models and Protocols developed
3. 10% ecological regions protected
4. 50% important plant areas protected
5. 30% production lands managed sustainably
6. 60% threatened species conserved *in situ*
7. 60% conserved *ex situ*, & 10% in recovery programmes
8. 70% genetic diversity of crops etc. maintained
9. Management plans for 100 major alien invasive species
10. No wild flora endangered by international trade
11. 30% plant products from sustainable sources
12. Decline of resources that support livelihoods halted
13. Communication, education & public awareness
14. Number of trained people, with facilities, increased
15. Networks established

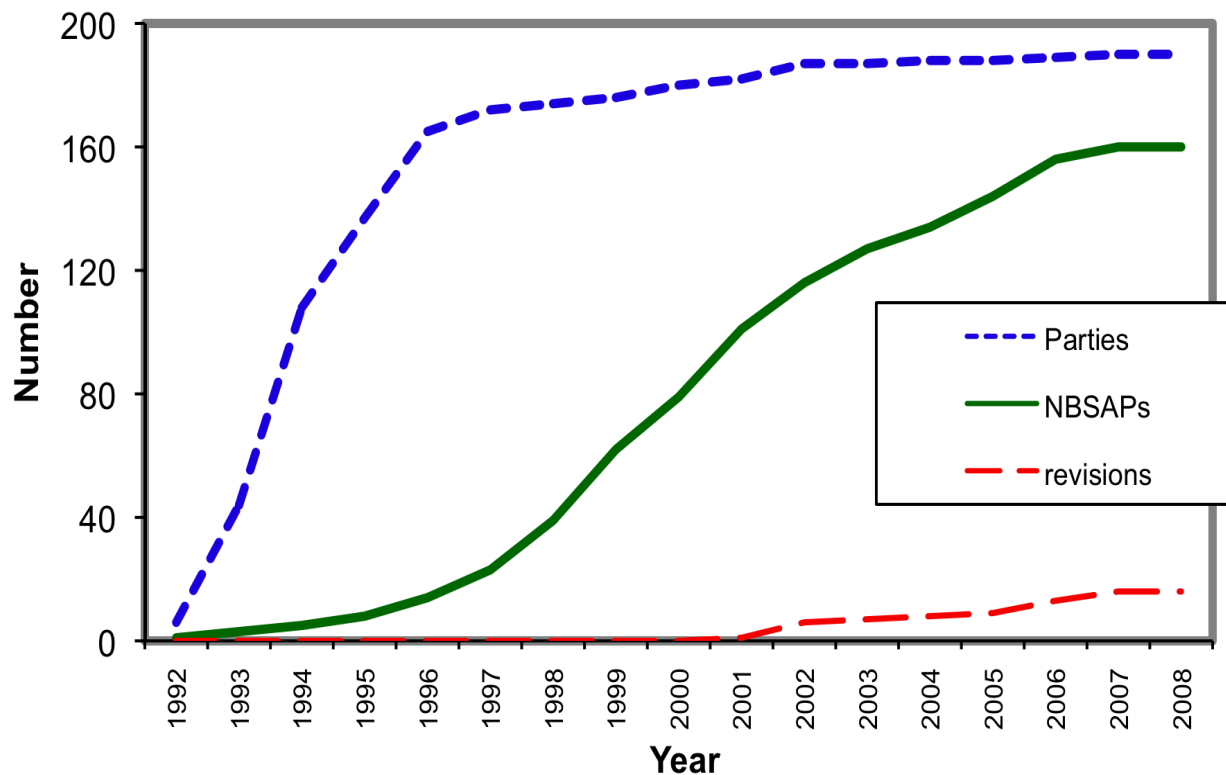


Examples of National Targets

- By 2015, modernize agriculture to an ecologically acceptable level (**Benin**)
- By 2010, 100% reduction in the rate of deforestation in the Atlantic Forest biome, 75% in the Amazonian biome, and 50% in other biomes (**Brazil**).
- Number of community-based fisheries increased from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015 (**Cambodia**)
- By 2012, **Costa Rica** has 1% EEZ (17% territorial waters) in management categories, increasing to 2% by 2015
- Quebec committed to protecting 12% of its territory by 2015 (**Canada**)
- 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010 and 15 million by 2015 (**EC**)
- By 2012, 50% of endangered species will be conserved (B)

National Targets: see [UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/3](#)

More NBSAPs, and more being updated



**Of 193 Parties,
by December 2009:**

- **167 completed NBSAP**
 - 21 revised NBSAP
 - 17 revisions in progress
- **24 without NBSAP**
 - 12 preparing 1st NBSAP
 - 12 no information
- **2 Non Parties**

Results of the 2007 Review:

- **Stakeholders** involved in NBSAP preparation.....
..... but not enough to ensure ownership & mainstreaming
- **Goals & targets**
..... but few quantitative, or respond to 2010 Target
- **Ecosystem approach** is largely absent
- **Action plans** included
..... but often focussed on projects rather than fundamentals of policy or institutional change needed
..... few specify funding
- **Communication plans** lacking
- **Mainstreaming** in some sectors (eg: forestry, tourism)
..... but weak in national development strategies, poverty reduction strategies and planning processes
- Little available information on **Implementation**
- **Funding, budget cuts are problems**
- **Some innovative financing mechanisms**
..... but not sufficient to meet the needs.

Implementation of NBSAPs

Proportion of activities/ elements of the NBSAP that have been implemented:

- Djibouti **30%** of projects carried out
- France **32%** of actions completed
 additional 54% initiated
 14% have yet to be launched
- Krygyzstan **30%** of strategic components implemented
- Togo **40%** of 119 priority actions implemented
- Turkmenistan **49%** of objectives & activities implemented

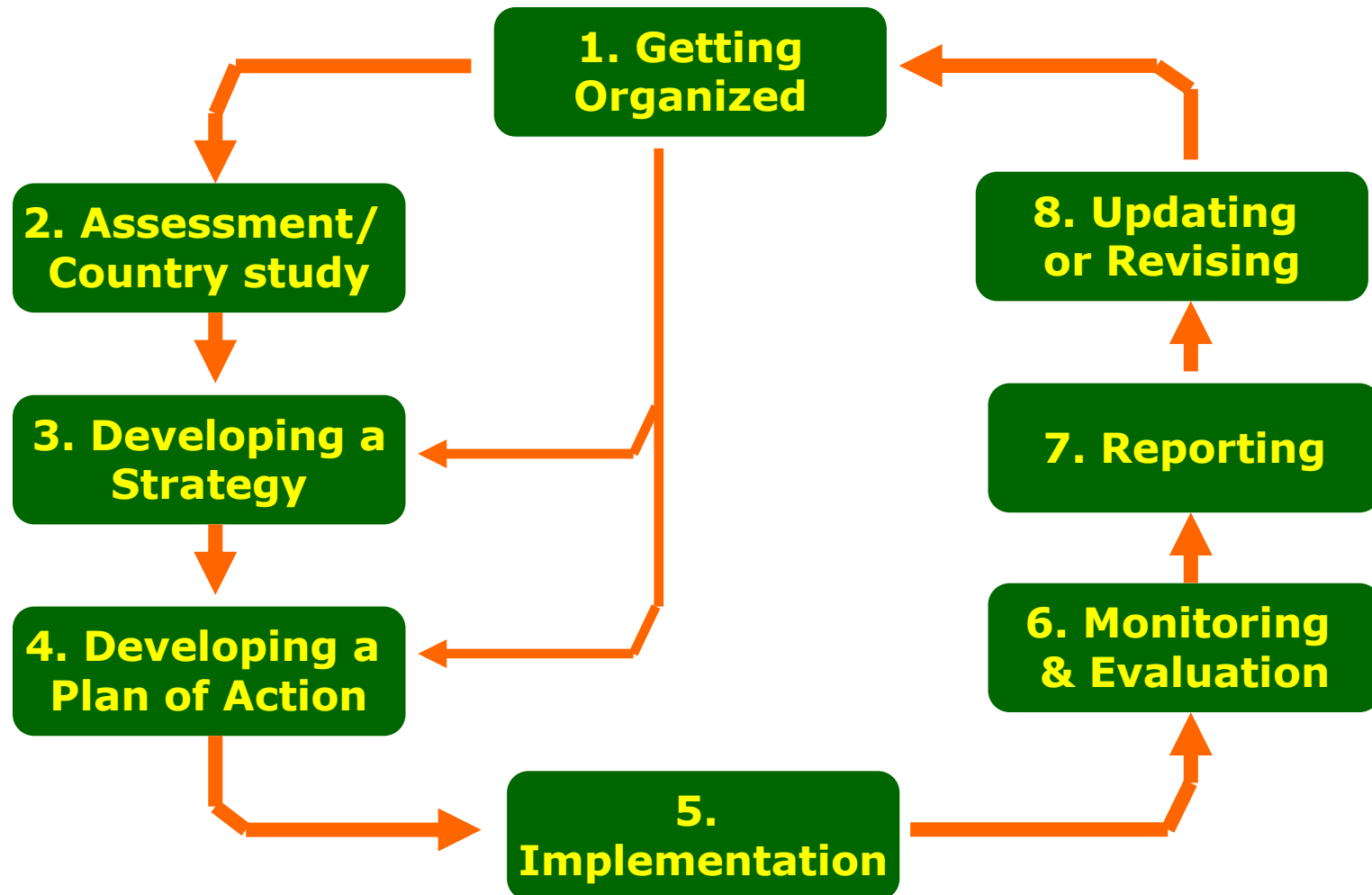
Information from fourth NR: [UNEP/CBD/AP/EW/Inf.1](#)

NBSAPs: key elements

- Mechanisms for mainstreaming across national policies, sectors & levels of government, economy and society
- Communications and stakeholder involvement
- Knowledge -- information accessible to those who need it
- Tools for implementation, including valuation and assessment
- Monitoring and review
- Financing and capacity

➤ Consolidated guidance: see decision IX/8

Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process



Good Practice: Examples from NBSA



Targets

- Brazil set 51 national biodiversity targets building on CBD 2010 Framework

Indicators

- UK's 18 headline indicators aligned with CBD and EU frameworks

Communication

- Germany's Alliance for Nature awareness campaign

Stakeholder Engagement

- 50,000 people involved in Indian NBSAP process → 70 State, bioregional, & local BSAPs

Spatial Planning

- South Africa's National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment

National Development Planning

- Indonesia's NBSAP integrated into medium-term development planning

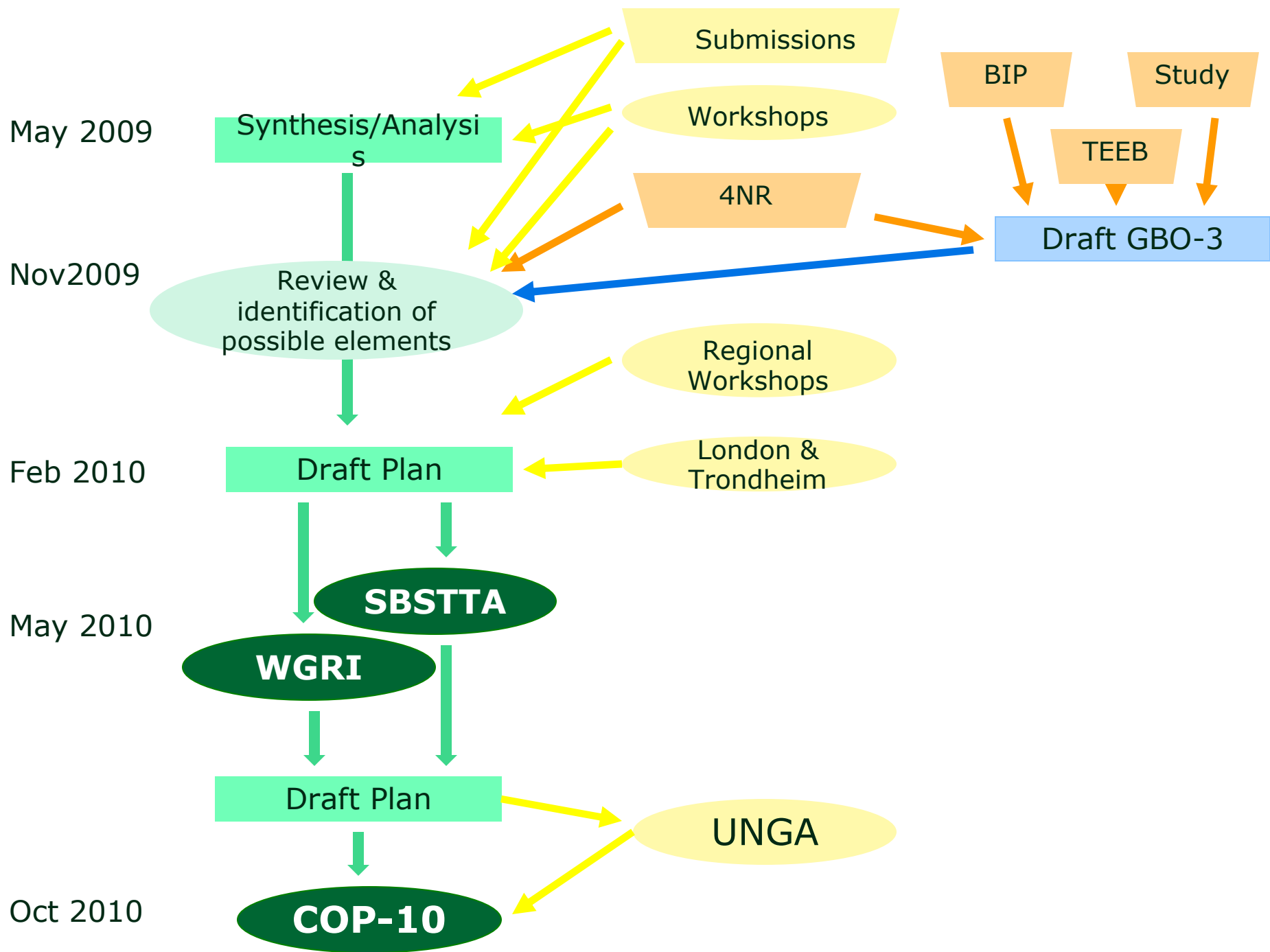
Biodiversity integrated into Economic Strategies

- Maldives NBSAP has informed Tourism Master Plan & other National Development and Sectoral Plans



Decision IX/9

1. Requests WGRI-3 to prepare, for consideration and adoption by COP-10, a revised and updated Strategic Plan including a revised biodiversity target, as well as a multi-year programme of work for the period 2011–2022, and proposals for the periodicity of meetings after 2010, drawing upon:
 - (a) The points mentioned in the preamble to the present decision;
 - (b) Further submissions from Parties and observers;
 - (c) A synthesis/analysis of issues prepared by the Secretariat in conjunction with the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;
 - (d) An examination of the scientific and technical aspects of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators by SBSTTA;
5. Requests SBSTTA at its meeting prior to COP-10 to examine, the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators contained in the annex to decision VIII/15, with a view to recommending adjustments, if and where necessary, taking into account GBO-3, the analysis/synthesis prepared by the Secretariat and further work by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and the scientific community;



Views on the Strategic Plan post-2010: **Process**

The revised and updated plan should be developed:

- With **active engagement of all Parties and stakeholders**
- On the basis of **robust scientific evidence**
- To **address the gaps** identified in previous reviews of implementation.
- **building upon the existing Strategic Plan** and associated framework with appropriate **improved coherence**

Like the existing strategic plan, the new Plan should be a
short, focused document

UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/1 (all languages)

www.cbd.int/sp

Views on the Strategic Plan post-2010: General

The Plan is important:

- As a **framework** for action under the Convention itself
- **Outreach** to a broader community.

The Plan should highlight:

- links: biodiversity, ecosystem service & **human well-being**
- **economic value** of biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Importance for **poverty eradication** and the MDGs

The Plan should address:

- the direct and indirect **drivers of biodiversity loss**
- **integrate** biodiversity considerations into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, programmes and strategies and planning processes
- The Plan should take into account and respond to the current context of **global change** and related challenges and opportunities

Views on the Strategic Plan post-2010: **Targets**

- Targets for **2050** (long term vision) and **2020** (mission).
- These should be inspiring, stimulate action across society
- The 2020 Target should be **ambitious** but **realistic**, and **measurable**, developed on the basis of scientific evidence
- The current target of reducing biodiversity loss appears unlikely to be achieved by 2010. Nevertheless, more ambitious targets, for example to halt and/or reverse loss are being proposed for 2020
- A broad overall 2020 biodiversity target could be complemented by **a set of quantifiable sub-targets**
- The Plan should include **milestones** or time-bound measures of progress and a **monitoring and evaluation** (M&E) plan

Views on the Strategic Plan post-2010: **National Implementation**

The new Plan should have a greater focus on the practical implementation of the Convention:

- include **mechanisms to support implementation**, capacity development and monitoring of implementation
 - address the need for **new and additional financial resources**, through the Resource Mobilization Strategy.
 - prioritize **communication and outreach**
 - allow for a more **systematic evidence-based review** of implementation to elucidate better lessons learned
 - provide a framework for the establishment of **national, and, where possible, quantitative, targets**, that Parties can implement according to their own priorities.
- All this needs to be reflected in the COP's multi-year programme of work (**MYPOW**)

Possible Outline for new Strategic Plan

- **Issues** Context and rationale for strategic approach
- **Vision** (long/medium term: 2050): What are our ultimate objectives?
- **2020 Mission** What specifically do we aim to achieve by 2020?
- **Strategic Objectives** and **2020 SMART Targets**:
- **Enhancing implementation, monitoring, review and evaluation**: Framework for national action and role of COP etc
- **Support mechanisms**: To enable implementation by Parties and CBD bodies
- **MYPow**: How should this be reflected in the programme of work of the Conference of the Parties

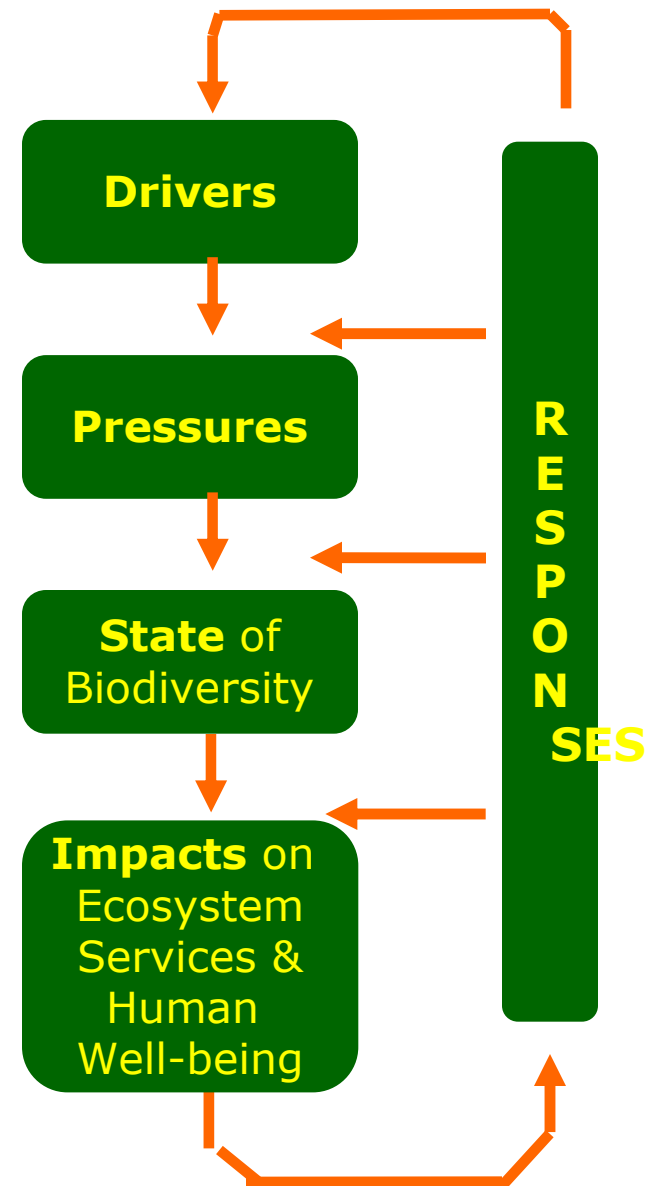
Issues

- Better understanding of links: biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being [MA](#), [TEEB](#) → [GBO-3](#)
- Need for coherent implementation of three objectives. ABS as a key mechanism
- 2010 target has inspired action at many levels. Protected areas; impact assessment; some regions, deforestation rates greatly reduced; [4NR](#) → [GBO-3](#)
- 2010 Biodiversity target unlikely to be achieved at global level. [4NR](#), [BIP](#) → [GBO-3](#)
- Actions not at sufficient scale. And (indirect) drivers of biodiversity loss hardly touched
- Science predicts (BAU) continuing loss of biodiversity with risk of serious negative impacts on human well-being as several thresholds, tipping points crossed (uncertainties) [Futures Study](#) → [GBO-3](#)
- Scenario analysis also reveals wide range of options for addressing the crisis. Contribute to health, food security and mitigation and adaptation to climate change Need for ecosystem services and resilience increases due to other global change
- Complex dynamic: continuing loss, conservation, restoration

New strategic plan outline: **Elements for the Strategy**

How to move towards the Vision, achieve the 2020 targets:

- Address underlying drivers
 - excessive consumption (fossil fuels, meat ...)
 - population growth (other benefits for MDGs)
 - Incentive measures
 - Communication, Education and Public Awareness
 - Action by all sectors of government & society
- Decouple pressures from drivers:
 - Smarter planning at land and sea
 - Technical Innovation
- Address other pressures and drivers
- Well sited protected areas to protect critical species, habitats and ecosystem services
- Maximize contribution of biodiversity to climate change mitigation and adaptation; ecosystem restoration



New strategic plan outline: **Elements for the Vision**

Desired state; Long term (but not too long): 2050

- Biodiversity loss halted (anthropogenic undesired)
- Biodiversity and ecosystems conserved, restored and managed sustainably
- Biodiversity and ecosystems services contribute to human well-being, including poverty reduction / MDGs
- Benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services equitably shared
- Benefits from use of genetic resources shared (fair and equitable)
- Economic and social drivers within ecological limits, with equity;
- Harmony between humans and the rest of biodiversity
- Importance of safeguarding biodiversity universally recognized

“Living in Harmony with Nature – Biodiversity is conserved and restored, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”

New strategic plan: **Elements for the 2020 Mission**

Key questions:

- What is to be done under the CBD to put us on a path to achieve the vision?
- What must be done by 2020 (i.e. urgently) in avoiding irreversible change or change that has particularly dangerous implications?
- What can be done to ensure continued provision of ecosystem services and respond to opportunities to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation?
- What must be done to provide the necessary enabling conditions to implement the Convention?



2010 International Year of Biodiversity

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