



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Introduction – The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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Regional capacity-building workshop on the inter-linkages between human health and biodiversity in Africa (Maputo, Mozambique, 2 – 5 April 2013)





Convention on Biological Diversity

The three objectives of the
Convention are:

1. **Conservation** of biological
diversity
2. **Sustainable use** of its
components
3. **Fair and equitable sharing of
benefits** arising out of the use of
genetic resources

The Convention

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graph TD; A[The Convention] --> B[Decisions of the Conference of the Parties]; A --> C[National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans]; B --> C; C --> D[Implementation];
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The diagram is a vertical flowchart with four rectangular boxes. The top three boxes are dark green with white text, while the bottom box is light green with dark green text. Arrows indicate a downward flow from the top box to the second, then to the third, and finally to the bottom box. Additionally, a direct arrow points from the top box to the third box, bypassing the second.

**Decisions of the Conference
of the Parties**

National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans

Implementation



2010 Biodiversity Target:
To achieve a substantial reduction
in the rate of loss of biodiversity

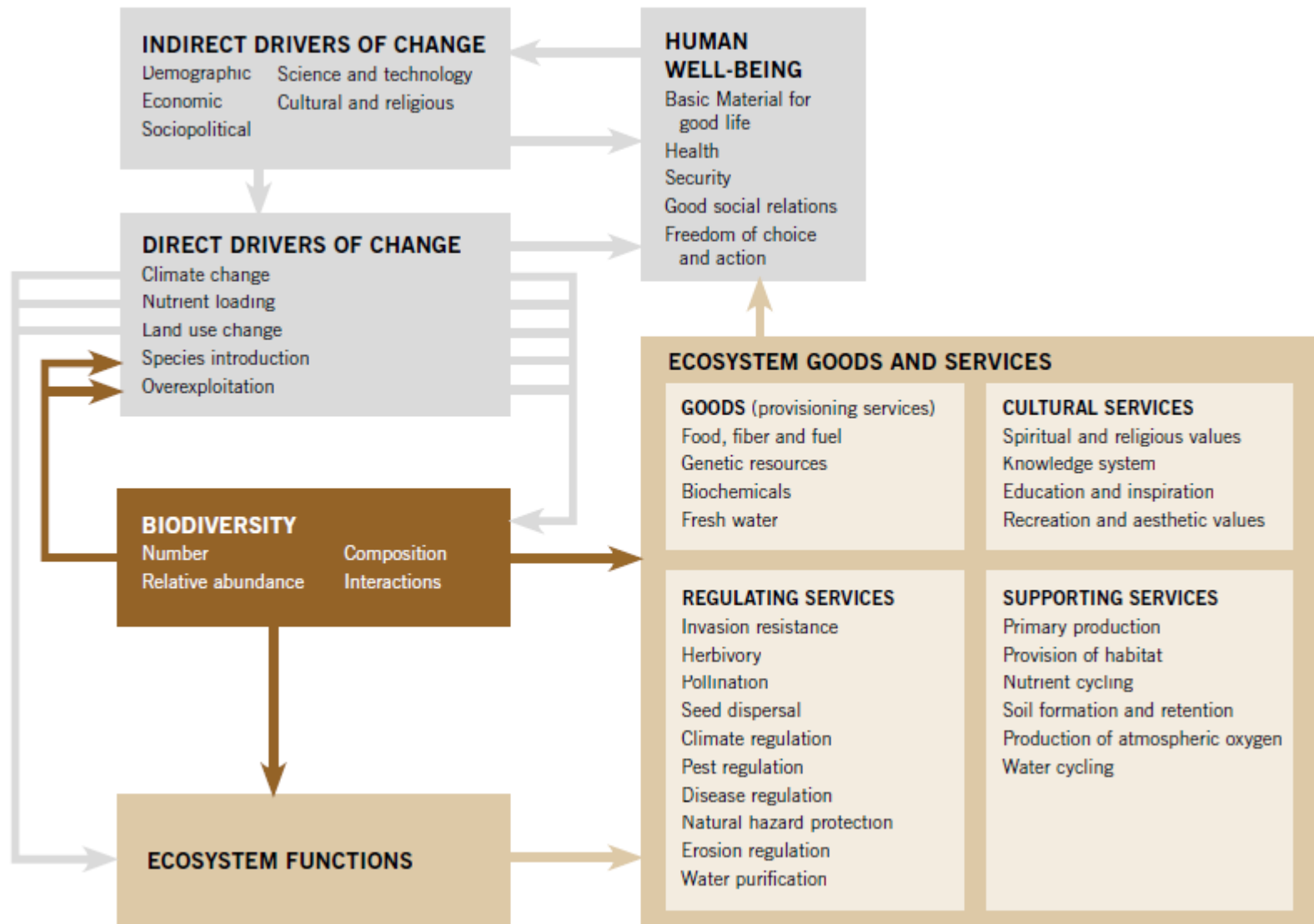


Assessment of Progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target

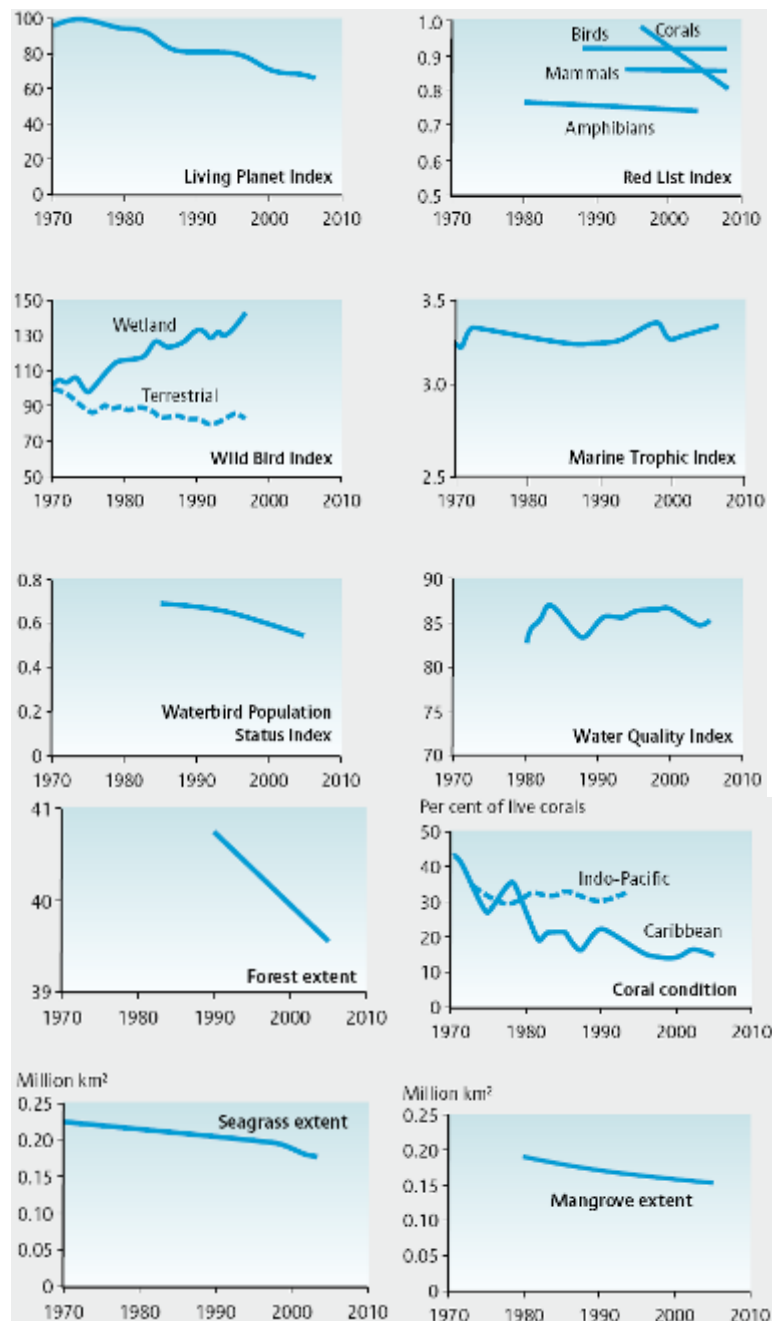


Tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Nagoya Japan

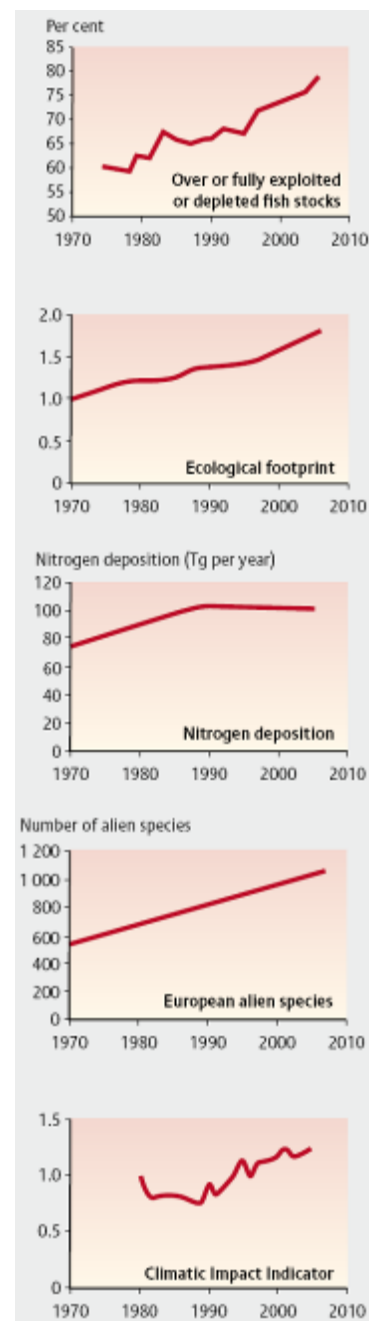
Biodiversity: Foundation for our Well-being



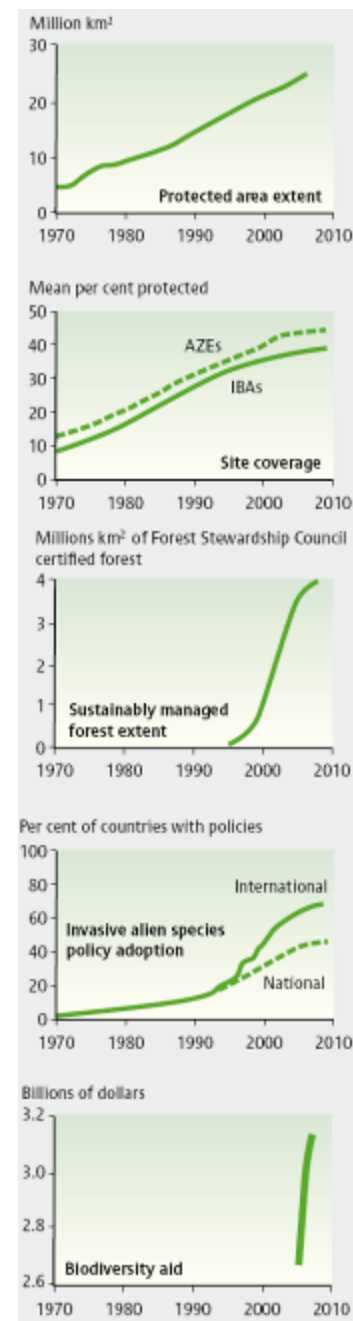
STATE



PRESSURE



RESPONSE



Source:
GBO-3,
after
Butchart
et al 2010

15 of 24 ecosystem services are in decline

(source: Millennium Ecosystem Assessment)

Provisioning Services		
Food	crops	↑
	livestock	↑
	capture fisheries	↓
	aquaculture	↑
	wild foods	↓
Fiber	timber	+/-
	cotton, silk	+/-
	wood fuel	↓
Genetic resources		↓
Biochemicals, medicines		↓
Fresh water		↓

Regulating Services	
Air quality regulation	↓
Climate regulation – global	↑
Climate– regional and local	↓
Water regulation	+/-
Erosion regulation	↓
Water / waste treatment	↓
Disease regulation	+/-
Pest regulation	↓
Pollination	↓
Natural hazard regulation	↓

Cultural Services	
Spiritual / religious values	↓
Aesthetic values	↓
Recreation and ecotourism	+/-

Tipping Points

Amazon dieback



Eutrophication



Coral reef collapse



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**”).

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."

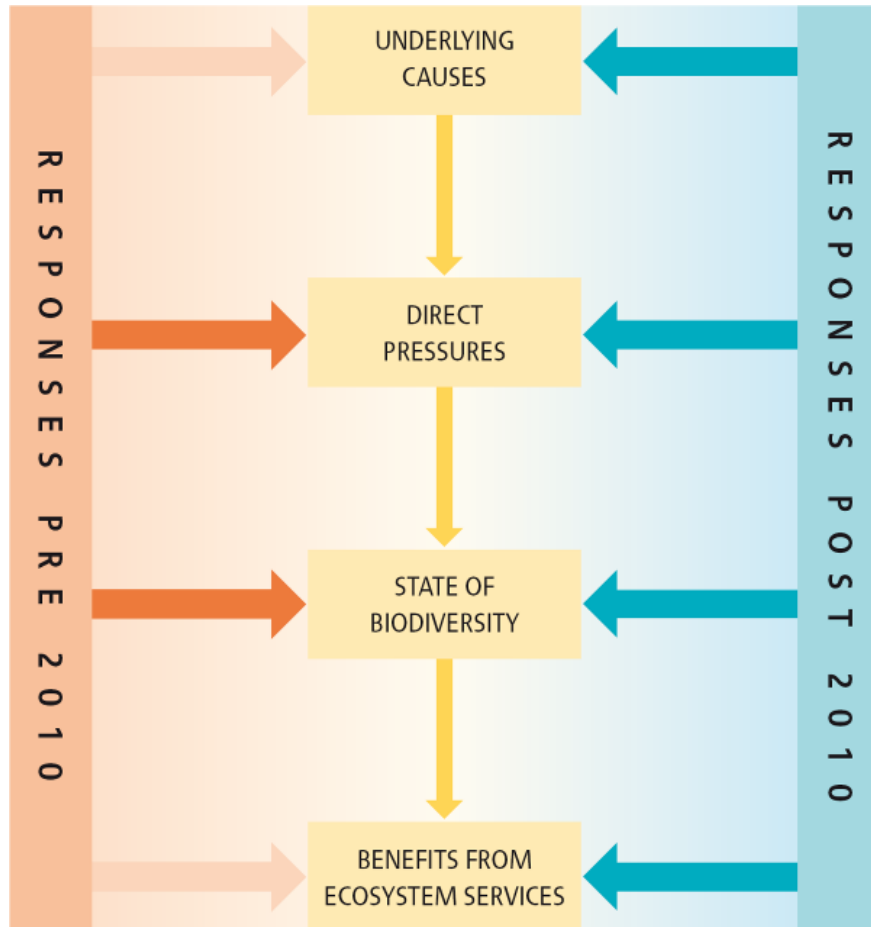
Mission Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication

5 Strategic Goals and 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Implementation mechanisms



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 .

Aichi Biodiversity Targets and Health

- **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 6:** By 2020, all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably.
- **Target 7:** By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably.
- **Target 11:** By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained
- **Target 18:** By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected

Aichi Biodiversity 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



Implementation

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 the global targets and national circumstances;

Review, update and revise National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) by 2014, in line with the Strategic Plan, integrating national targets, adopt as a policy instrument;

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 NBSAPS, using indicators, and report to COP through the national reports;

2012

2014

2015

MDGS

2020

National
Targets Set

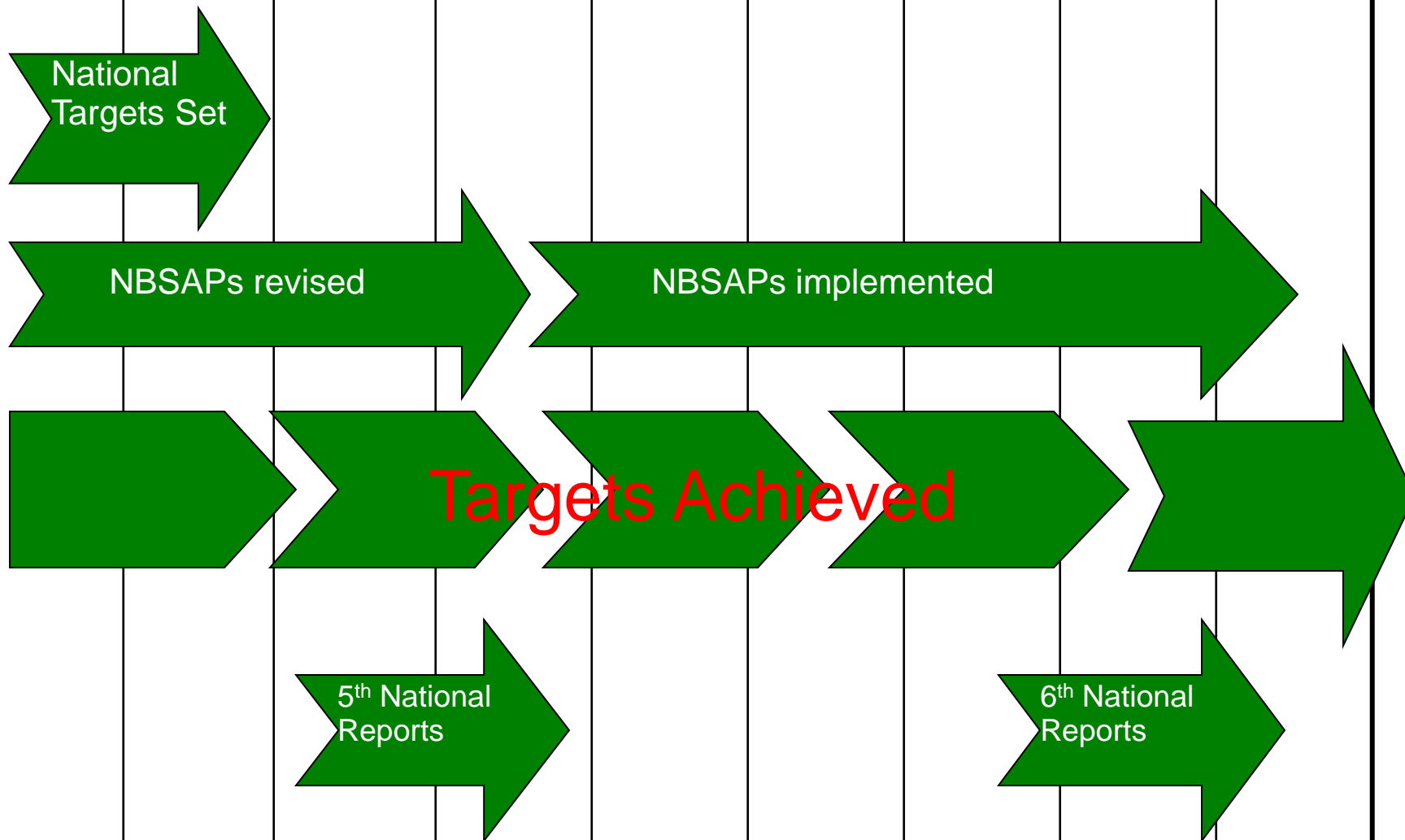
NBSAPs revised

NBSAPs implemented

Targets Achieved

5th National
Reports

6th National
Reports



CBD Mandate for Health and biodiversity

1. To strengthen collaboration with WHO and others
2. To explore how implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity can best support efforts to address global health issues and support achievement of the MDGs;
3. To facilitate consideration of biodiversity within national health strategies in line with the World Health Declaration
4. To bridge gaps between work on impacts of climate change on public health and impacts on biodiversity.



Biodiversity and Health Linkages: Food

Role of biodiversity:

- ❑ Components of production
- ❑ Species and genetic diversity
- ❑ Agro-ecosystem functions: (Pollination; soils, pest control)

Direct opportunities for the health sector:

- ✓ Recognize and promote dietary diversity, food cultures and their contribution to good nutrition
- ✓ Recognize synergies between human health and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. moderate consumption of meat)

Indirect interest of the health sector::

- ✓ Promote sustainable production harvesting, and conservation of agricultural biodiversity



Biodiversity and Health Linkages: **Water**

Role of biodiversity:

- ☐ Quantity
- ☐ Quality
- ☐ Supply

Direct opportunities for the health sector:

- ✓ Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy

Indirect interest of the health sector:

- ✓ Promote protection of ecosystems that supply water and promote sustainable water use



Biodiversity and Health Linkages: Disease Regulation

Role of biodiversity:

- ☐ Ecosystem integrity and diversity
- ☐ Species diversity

Direct opportunities for the health sector:

- ✓ Integrate ecosystem management considerations into health policy

Indirect interest of the health sector:

- ✓ Promote ecosystem integrity

Biodiversity and Health Linkages: **Medicine**

Role of biodiversity:

- ❑ Traditional knowledge
- ❑ Drug development

Direct opportunities for the health sector:

- ✓ Recognize contribution of genetic resources and traditional knowledge to medicine

Indirect interest of the health sector:

- ✓ Protect genetic resources and traditional knowledge
- ✓ Access to pathogens for responses
- ✓ Ensure benefit sharing

Biodiversity and Health Linkages:

Physical, mental and cultural well-being

Role of biodiversity:

- ❑ Physical
- ❑ Mental health
- ❑ Cultural/spiritual enrichment

Direct opportunities for the health sector:

- ✓ Integrate 'value of nature' into health policy including mental health and non-communicable Diseases

Indirect interest of the health sector::

- ✓ Promote protection of values, species and ecosystems



Biodiversity and Health Linkages:

Adaptation to Climate Change

Role of biodiversity:

- ☐ Ecosystem resilience
- ☐ Genetic resources ('options' for adaptation)

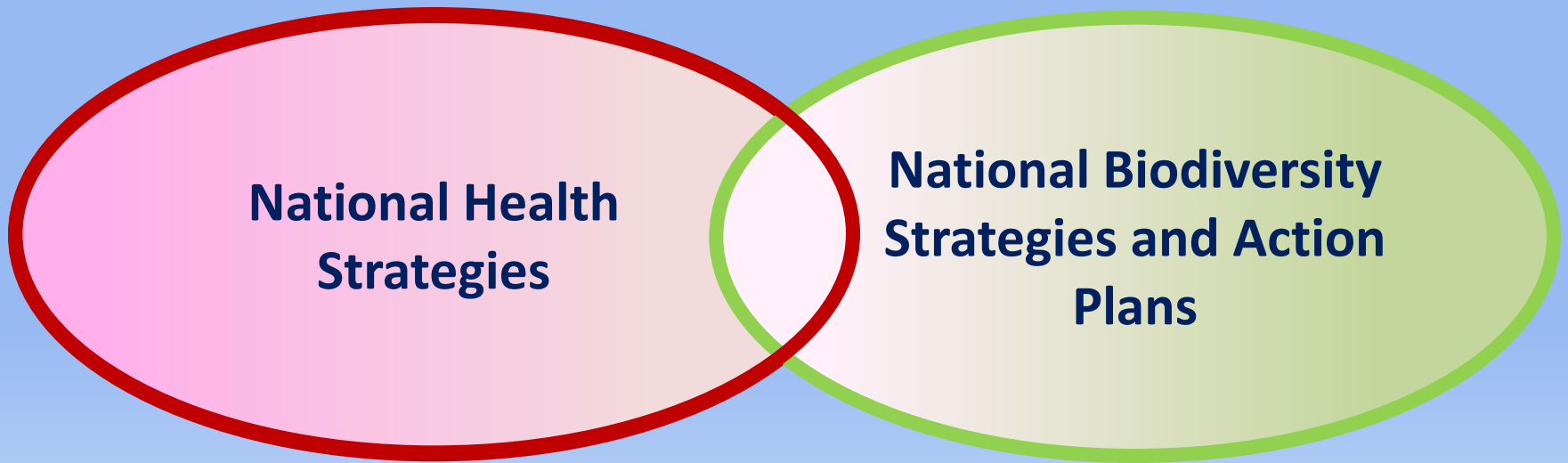
Indirect interest of the health sector::

- ✓ Promote ecosystem resilience and conservation of genetic resources



Health

Biodiversity



**Millennium Development Goals
Sustainable Development
“The Future we want”**



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Thank you !

www.cbd.int





“...hmmpf... an ecosystem ? what's that?”

