



**African Training Workshop on Community Protocols, Indicators on
Traditional Knowledge and Customary Sustainable Use under the
Convention on Biological Diversity**

**Overview of the Convention on
Biological Diversity, including its
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

25 - 29 January 2016

Nairobi, Kenya

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Outline



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- **The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
- **Objectives of the Convention (Article 1)**
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- **First meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (COP-MOP)**
- **Strategy for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
- **Mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity**
- **National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**
- **National Reports**

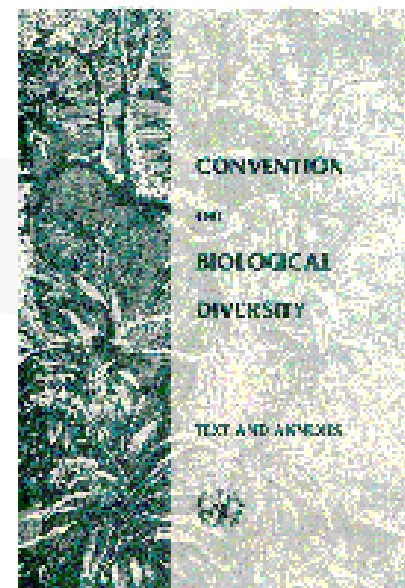


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Background of the CBD



Opened for signature in Rio in 1992 (the Rio "Earth Summit").



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The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)



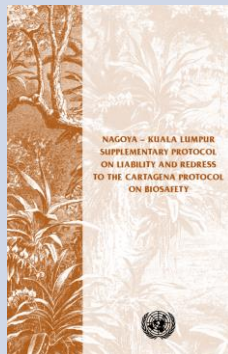
1992- The CBD is an international legally-binding treaty
196 Parties to date



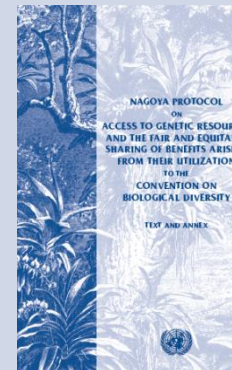
2003 Cartagena Protocol



2010 Nagoya - Kuala Lumpur and Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety



2010 Nagoya Protocol ABS
69 Parties to date (Febr.2015)



Objectives of the Convention (Article 1)



- Conservation of biological diversity
- Sustainable use of its components
- Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

The Convention is a treaty for sustainable development



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Terms (Article 2)



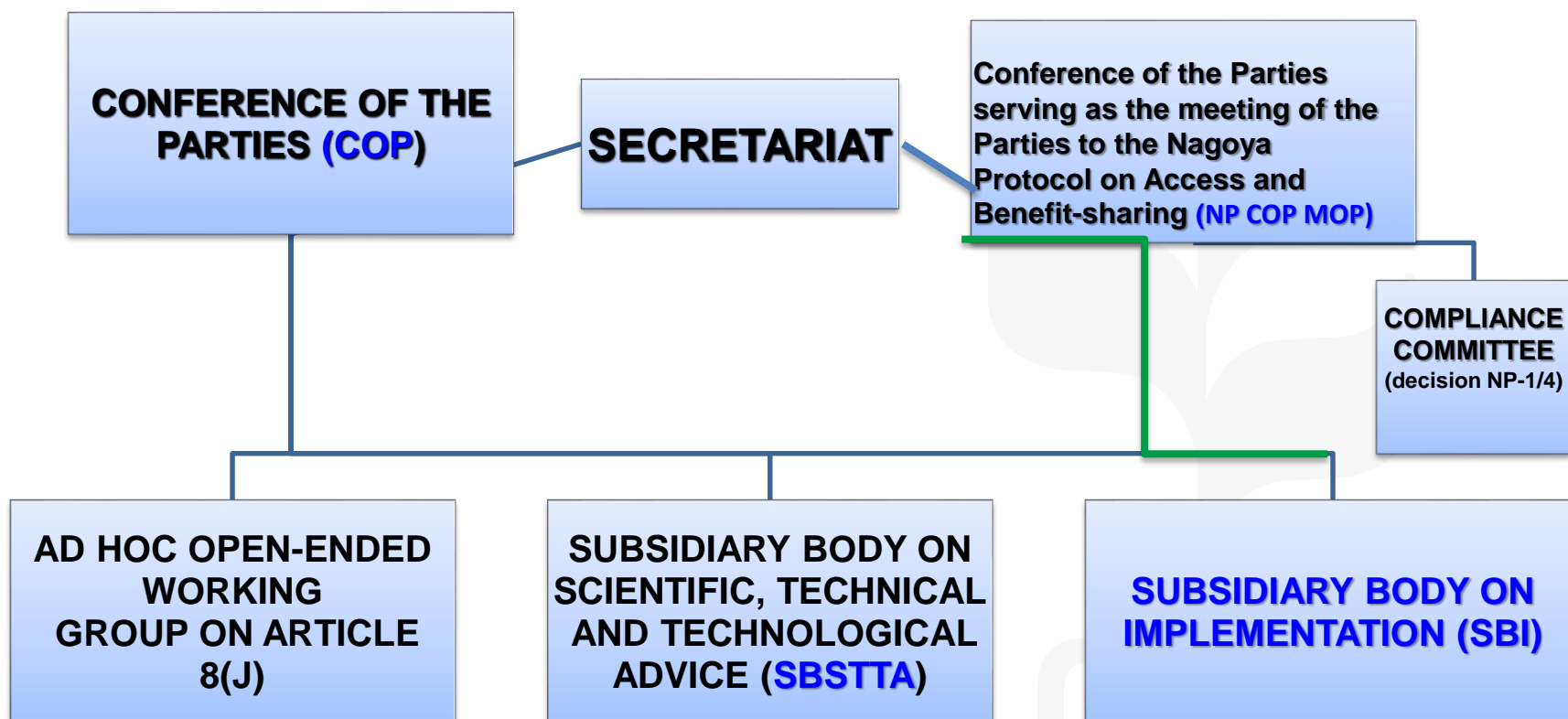
Biological Diversity

“the variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems.”



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CBD- Institutional Framework



Secretariat of the CBD



- The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity was established (Article 24) to **support the goals of the Convention**. Its principal functions are to **prepare for, and service, meetings** of the Conferences of the Parties (COP) and other subsidiary bodies of the Convention, and to coordinate with other relevant international bodies.
- The Secretariat is institutionally linked to the United Nations Environment Programme, its host institution and, pursuant to decision II/19, is located in Montreal, Canada since 1996



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Conference of the Parties (COP)-CBD



The Conference of the Parties is the **governing body of the Convention**, and advances implementation of the Convention through the decisions it takes at its biennial meetings.

To date the Conference of the Parties has held 12 ordinary meetings, and one extraordinary meeting

Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)



Article 25 of the Convention on Biological Diversity establishes an open-ended intergovernmental scientific advisory body known as the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) to **provide** the Conference of the Parties (COP) and, as appropriate, its other subsidiary bodies, with timely **advice** relating to the implementation of the Convention.

Under the authority of and in accordance with guidelines laid down by the Conference of the Parties, and upon its request, this body shall:

- (a) **Provide scientific and technical assessments** of the status of biological diversity;
- (b) **Prepare scientific and technical assessments** of the effects of types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of this Convention;
- (c) **Identify innovative**, efficient and state-of-the-art technologies and know-how relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and advise on the ways and means of promoting development and/or transferring such technologies;
- (d) Provide advice on scientific programmes and international cooperation in research and development related to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; and
- (e) Respond to scientific, technical, technological and methodological questions that the Conference of the Parties and its subsidiary bodies may put to the body.

Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI)



- Review relevant information on **progress in the implementation**, including provision of support for implementation, as well as strategic plans etc.
- Assist COP in preparing decisions to enhance implementation, strengthen mechanisms and identify and overcome obstacles
- Review impacts and effectiveness of existing Convention processes to increase efficiencies
- Perform other functions determined by the COP

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KEY AREAS	SBSTTA	SBI
Assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GBO ➤ Specific assessments/studies ➤ Review IPBES deliverables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Awareness-raising ➤ Effectiveness of Convention ➤ Financial resource assessment
Review of implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scientific assessment of implementation ➤ Focus on outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Review in implementation ❖ NBSAPs, national targets ❖ Means of implementation
Guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Science, assessments on effectiveness of measures ➤ Measures on scientific and technical topics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To overcome obstacles ❖ Means of implementation ❖ Financial resource mobilization ❖ Tech. & scientific coop. and cap. bldg. ❖ Cooperation and partnerships
Technical and scientific needs and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scientific and tech needs ➤ Intern. cooperation in R&D ➤ Technologies and know-how ➤ Ways & means tech. transfer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Further guidance for measures ➤ Tech. & scientific cooperation CHM ➤ Progress in tech. transfer
Operations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Efficiency of structures & processes
Protocols	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Determined by MOPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enabled by the SBI TOR & MOPs

Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing



The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Protocol shall keep under regular **review the implementation of this Protocol** and shall make, within its mandate, the **decisions necessary to promote its effective implementation**. It shall perform the functions assigned to it by this Protocol and shall:

- (a) **Make recommendations on any matters necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;**
- (b) **Establish such subsidiary bodies** as are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Protocol;
- (c) Seek and utilize, where appropriate, the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies;
- (d) Establish the form and the intervals for transmitting the information to be submitted in accordance with Article 29 of this Protocol and consider such information as well as reports submitted by any subsidiary body;
- (e) Consider and adopt, as required, amendments to this Protocol and its Annex, as well as any additional annexes to this Protocol, that are deemed necessary for the implementation of this Protocol; and
- (f) Exercise such other functions as may be required for the implementation of this Protocol.

First meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (COP-MOP)



Adopted:

- the Strategic Framework for Capacity Building
- Awareness-raising Strategy,
- modalities for the operation of the ABS Clearing-house and a reporting format
- Guidelines for submitting an interim national report under the Nagoya Protocol.
- A road map for the discussions on the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism.
- procedures and mechanisms to promote **compliance** with the Nagoya Protocol

Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing



Compliance Committee (decision NP-1/4)

- **15 members nominated by Parties** and elected by the COP-MOP on the basis of three members from each of the five regional groups of the United Nations.
- In addition, **two representatives** of indigenous and local communities (**ILC**) are elected to serve as observers. (list <https://www.cbd.int/doc/lists/np-compliance.pdf>)
- The Committee can receive **submissions** from any Party with respect to itself, any Party with respect to another Party, and the COP-MOP.
- The Committee may also **examine a situation where a Party fails to submit its national report** under Article 29 of the Protocol or where information indicates that a Party is faced with difficulties complying with its obligations under the Protocol as well as systemic issues of general non-compliance.

Strategy for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



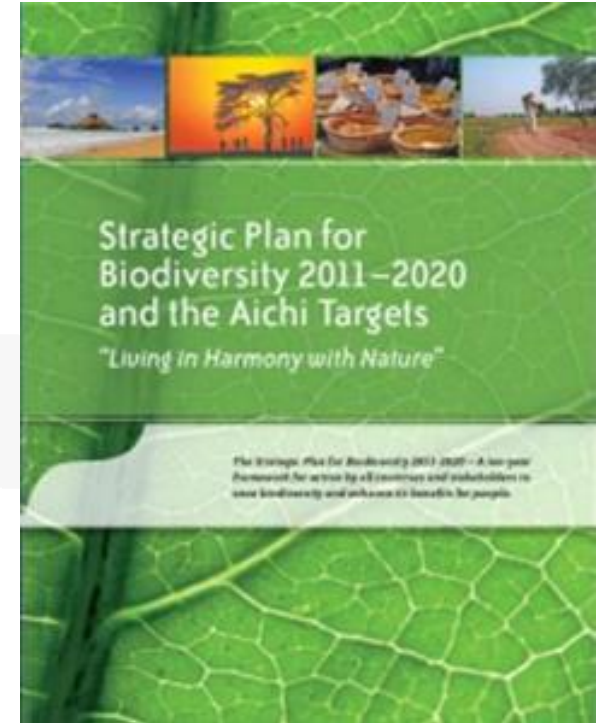
Vision: *Living in harmony with nature.*

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 organized under 5
Strategic Goals

Implementation mechanisms



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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 .

Mid-term assessment of progress towards the implementation of the Strategy Plan for Biodiversity



TARGET 18

Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities are respected



Processes are under way internationally and in a number of countries to strengthen respect for, recognition and promotion of, traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use

Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are fully integrated and reflected in implementation of the Convention ...

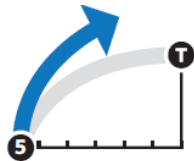


Traditional knowledge and customary sustainable use need to be further integrated across all relevant actions under the Convention

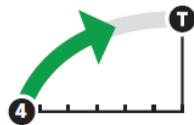
... with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities



Efforts continue to enhance the capacities of indigenous and local communities to participate meaningfully in relevant processes locally, nationally and internationally but limited funding and capacity remain obstacles



On track to exceed target (we expect to achieve the target before its deadline)



On track to achieve target (if we continue on our current trajectory we expect to achieve the target by 2020)



Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate (unless we increase our efforts the target will not be met by its deadline)



No significant overall progress (overall, we are neither moving towards the target nor moving away from it)



Moving away from target (things are getting worse rather than better)

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)



National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are the principal instruments for implementing the Convention at the national level (**Article 6**).

The Convention requires countries to prepare a national biodiversity strategy (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact (positive and negative) on biodiversity.



STRATEGIE NATIONALE ET PLAN D' ACTIONS
SUR LA DIVERSITE BIOLOGIQUE, 2^{ème} édition



Septembre 2014

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National Reports



Article 26. Reports

Each Contracting Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties, **present** to the Conference of the Parties, **reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention** and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention.

In [decision X/10](#), the Conference of the Parties requested Parties to submit their **fifth national report** by **31 March 2014**, as an important source of information for a mid-term review of progress towards the implementation of the [Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020](#) and progress towards the [Aichi Biodiversity Targets](#).

The fifth national reports have also contributed to the development of the edition of the Global

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT WATER & CLIMATE
REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE



ZIMBABWE'S FIFTH NATIONAL REPORT
TO THE CONVENTION ON BIODIVERSITY

AUGUST 2014





Thank you

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