

The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-20, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and National Implementation – a global update

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Chisinau, Republic of Moldova
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Convention on
Biological Diversity



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



Life in harmony,
into the future

47 decisions of COP-10, including:

- Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
- Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Strategy for Resource Mobilization
- Nagoya Protocol on ABS

17 decisions of MOP-5, including:

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

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

COP-10 Decisions

- X/1. Nagoya Protocol on Access Benefit Sharing
- X/2. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- X/3. Strategy for Resource Mobilization
- X/4. Global Biodiversity Outlook
- X/5. Implementation of the Convention
- X/6. Biodiversity and poverty eradication and development
- X/7. Goals and targets and associated indicators
- X/8. UN Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020
- X/9. The multi-year programme of work
- X/10. National reporting
- X/11. IPBES
- X/12. Ways and means to improve the effectiveness of SBSTTA
- X/13. New and emerging issues
- X/14. Retirement of decisions
- X/15. Clearing-house mechanism
- X/16. Technology transfer and cooperation
- X/17. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020
- X/18. CEPA and IYB
- X/19. Gender mainstreaming
- X/20. Cooperation with other conventions and initiatives
- X/21. Business engagement
- X/22. Plan of Action on Cities and Local Authorities
- X/23. South-South Cooperation
- X/24. Review of guidance to the financial mechanism
- X/25. Additional guidance to the financial mechanism
- X/26. Assessment of the amount of funds needed for GEF-6
- X/27. 4th review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism
- X/28. Inland waters biodiversity
- X/29. Marine and coastal biodiversity
- X/30. Mountain biological diversity
- X/31. Protected areas
- X/32. Sustainable use of biodiversity
- X/33. Biodiversity and climate change
- X/34. Agricultural biodiversity
- X/35. Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands
- X/36. Forest biodiversity
- X/37. Biofuels and biodiversity
- X/38. Invasive alien species
- X/39. Global Taxonomy Initiative
- X/40. Mechanisms for the effective participation of indigenous and local communities
- X/41. Elements of *sui generis* systems for the protection of traditional knowledge
- X/42. The Tkarihwaí:ri code of ethical conduct
- X/43. Multi-year programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions
- X/44. Incentive measures
- X/45. Administration and budget 2011-2012
- X/46. Date and venue of COP-11
- X/47. Tribute to the Government and people of Japan



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.”

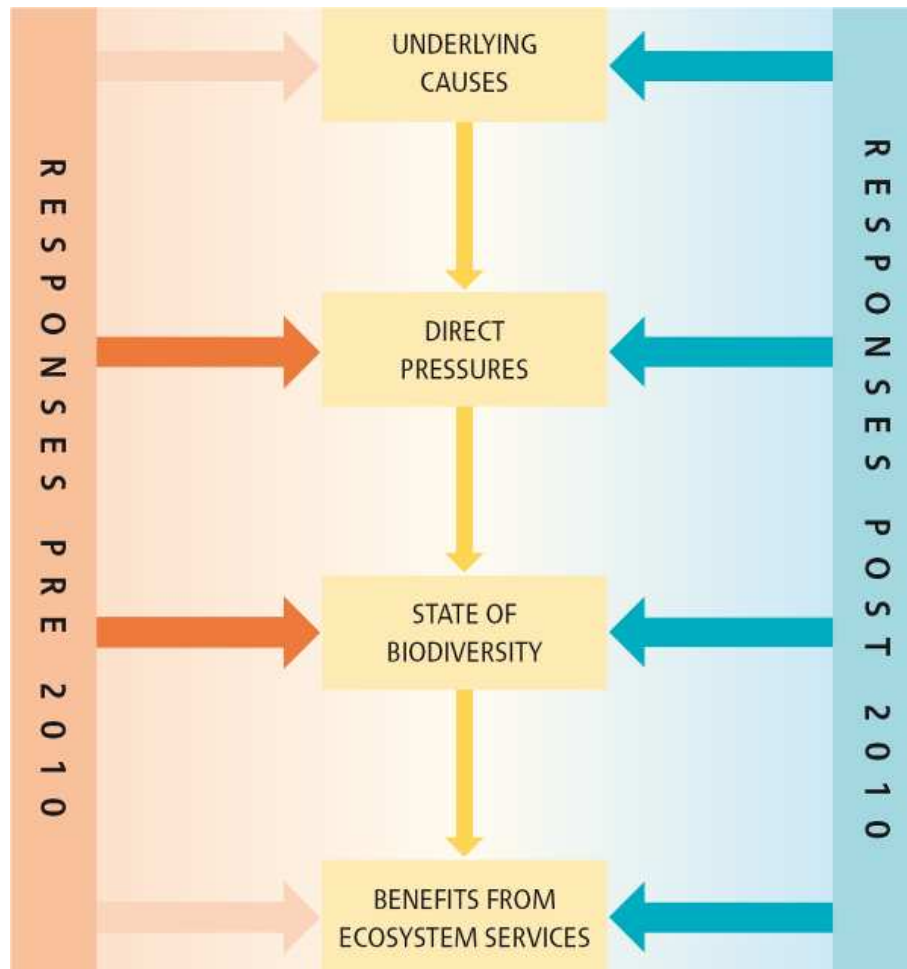
Mission Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet’s variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication.

5 Strategic Goals

20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Implementation mechanisms

Strategic Goals



A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming) (T1-4)

B. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use (T5-10)

C. **Directly safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity (T11-13)

D. Enhance the **benefits** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services (T14-16)

E. **Enhance implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management & capacity building (T17-20)

Aichi-Nagoya Biodiversity 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.

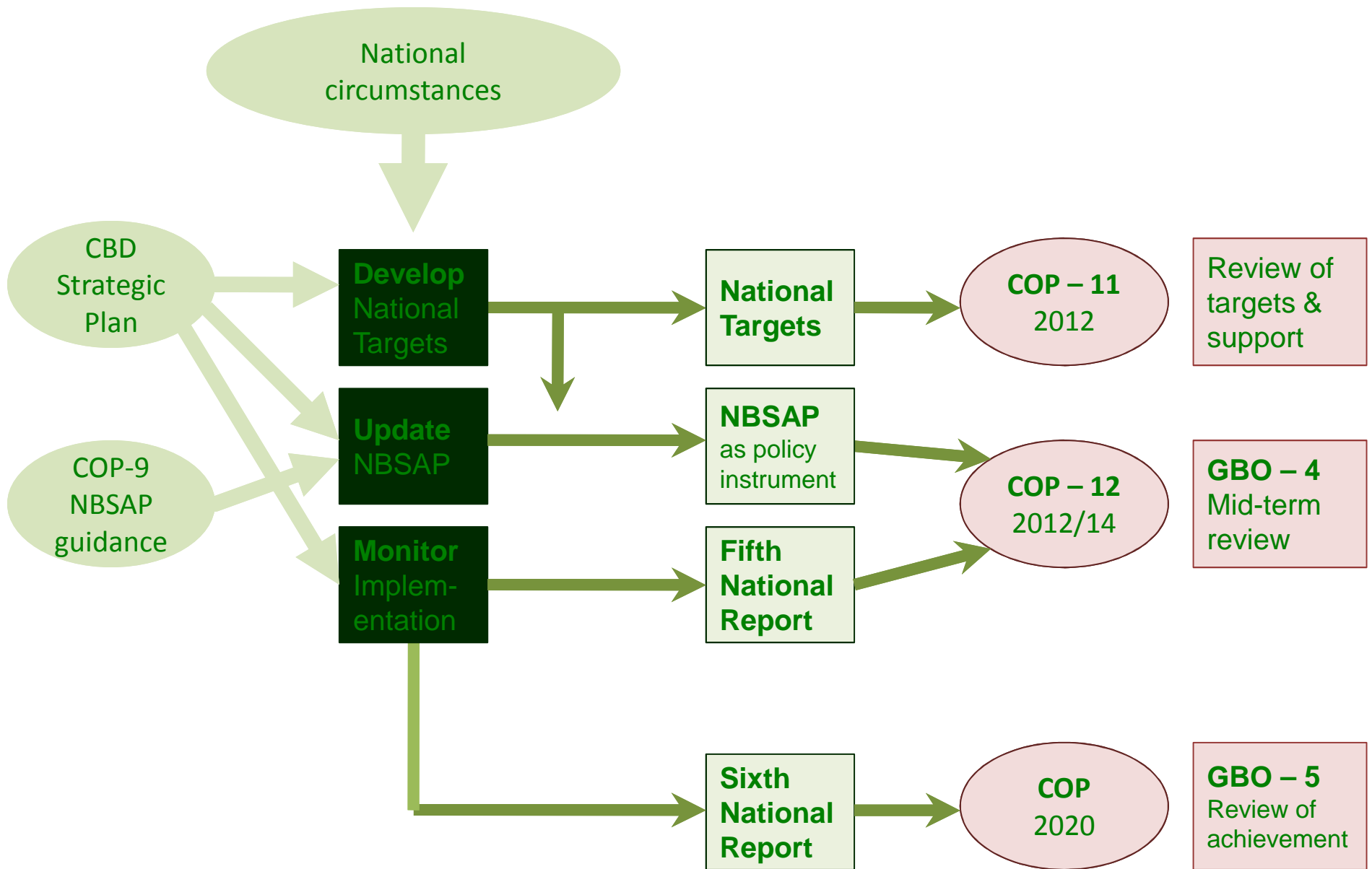
Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

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 .

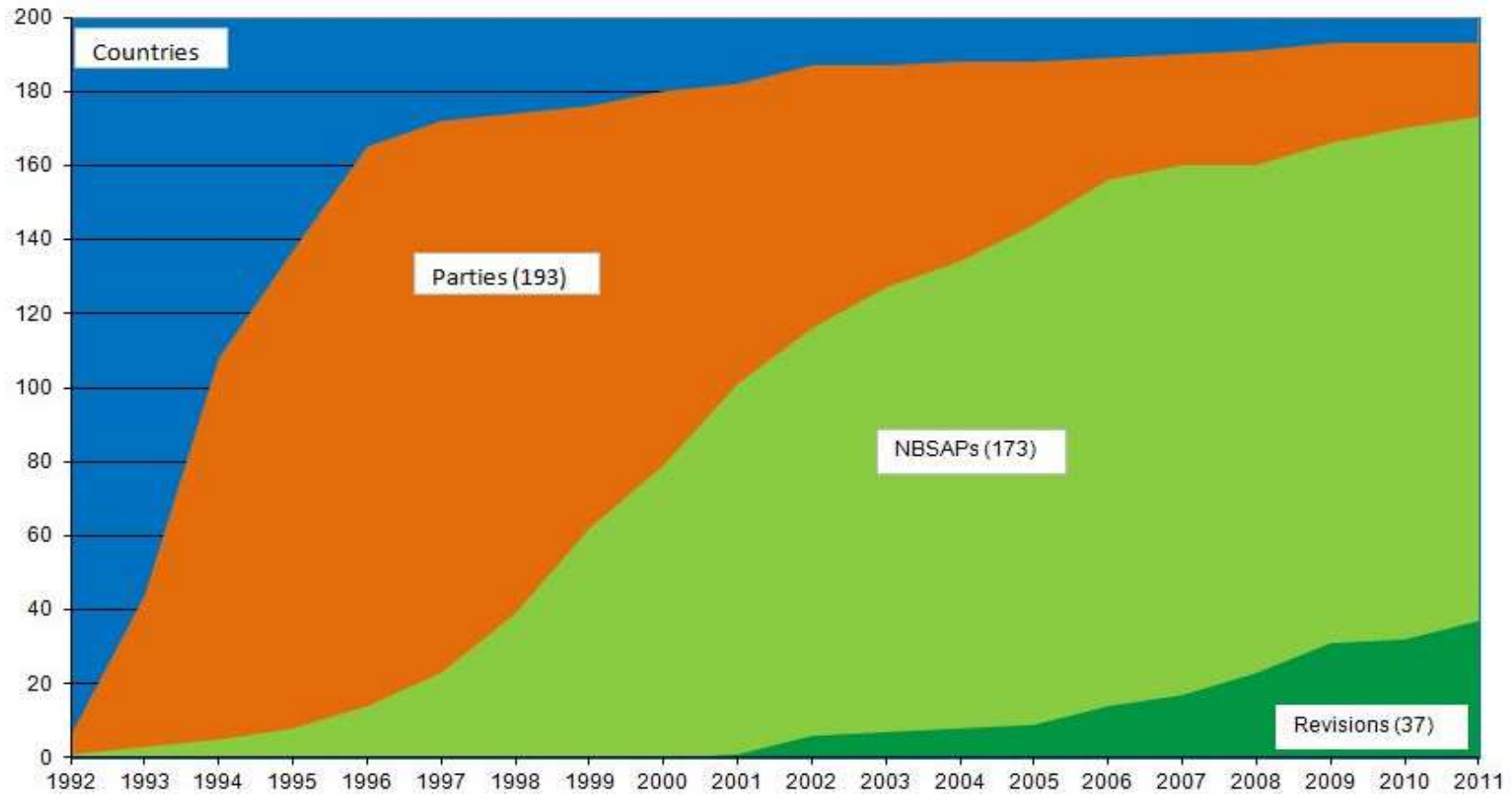
Decision X/2

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;



National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans



Post-Nagoya NBSAP Revisions

Italy, Belarus, Australia*, Serbia, Venezuela, European Union, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Switzerland, Dominican Republic, Colombia

Source: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/about/latest/>

RED = Claims to be In line with with late draft Strategic Plan

* In line with with late draft Strategic Plan

As of August 24th 2012

GEF Support to Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Global)

- **GEF Eligible:** **145**
 - **Working with UNEP:** **77** (57 + 20) (66 approved - 44 active)
 - **Working with UNDP:** **40** (32 approved - 15 active)
 - **Direct Access:** **5** (2 approved – 2 active)
 - **Not Applying** **2**
-
- **Total** **120** (98 GEF-approved)
(+ **20** “pending”)

• As of 24th August 2012

GEF Support to Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Central/Eastern Europe and Central Asia)

COUNTRIES

Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia,
Tajikistan

- Working with UNDP

Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia,
Iran, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Montenegro,
Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkmenistan,
Uzbekistan

- Direct Access

Albania, Belarus

- Currently not GEF-eligible

Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Israel,
Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia,
Slovenia

- No proposal submitted

Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania,
Turkey, Ukraine



The Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their Utilization

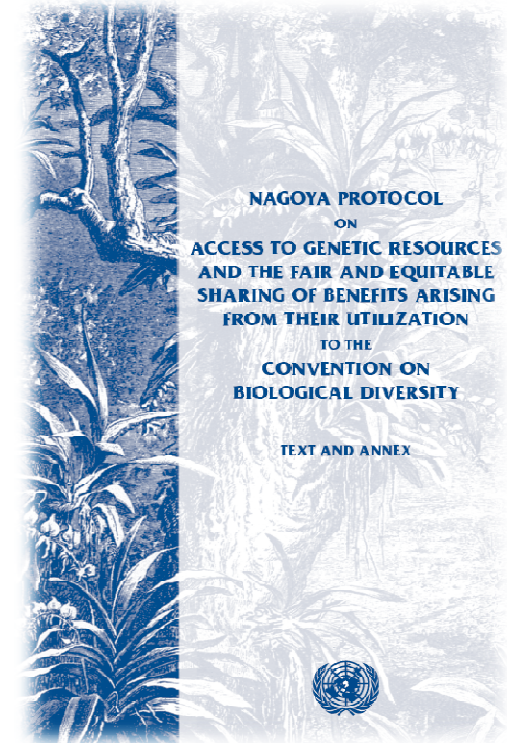
Status: Signature and ratification

- Nagoya Protocol adopted at COP 10, October 2010
- Protocol open for signature at UN Headquarters in New York from 2 February 2011 until 1 February 2012
- Entry into force **90** days after the date of deposit of the **50th** instrument of ratification
- COP 11, 8 to 19 October 2012, India
 - Target for convening the Nagoya Protocol's first meeting of the Parties
 - Fiftieth instrument of ratification to be deposited no later than **10 July 2012** to meet this objective



Signature and ratification

- Protocol was open for signature from 2 February 2011 to 1 February 2012
- 92 Parties have signed and 5 Parties have ratified the Protocol (Gabon, Jordan, Mexico, Rwanda and Seychelles)
- Entry into force 90 days after the date of deposit of the 50th instrument of ratification
- Info on how to ratify the Protocol can be found at:
<http://www.cbd.int/abs/becoming-party/>



Africa (31)		Asia/Pacific (16)		CEE (11)	GRULAC (15)	WEOG (19)	
Algeria	Kenya	Bangladesh	Bulgaria	Antigua and Barbuda	Australia	Ireland	
Benin	Madagascar	Bhutan	Czech Republic	Argentina	Austria	Italy	
Burkina Faso	Mali	Cambodia	Hungary	Brazil	Belgium	Luxembourg	
Cape Verde	Mauritania	Cyprus	Lithuania	Colombia	Denmark	Netherlands	
Central African Republic	Morocco	India	Poland	Costa Rica	European Union	Norway	
Chad	Mozambique	Indonesia	Republic of Moldova	Dominican Republic	Finland	Portugal	
Congo	Niger	Japan	Romania	Ecuador	France	Spain	
Côte d'Ivoire	Nigeria	*Jordan	Serbia	El Salvador	Germany	Sweden	
Congo (Democratic Republic of)	*Rwanda	Lebanon	Slovenia	Grenada	Greece	Switzerland	
Djibouti	Senegal	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tajikistan	Guatemala		UK	
Egypt	*Seychelles	Mongolia	Ukraine	Honduras			
*Gabon	Somalia	Palau		*Mexico			
Ghana	South Africa	Republic of Korea		Panama			
Guinea	Sudan	Thailand		Peru			
Guinea-Bissau	Togo	Vanuatu		Uruguay			
	Tunisia	Yemen					
						* Ratified	
						UN-GA Groupings	

**The Nagoya – Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol
on Liability and Redress
to the
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety**

Signature, ratification & entry into force

- The Supplementary Protocol, in accordance with its Article 17, is open for signature at the United Nations Headquarters, New York from 7 March 2011 to 6 March 2012.
- Consistent with Article 41 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the COP-MOP requested the Secretary General of the United Nations to be the Depository.
- The Supplementary Protocol will enter into force **90** days after deposit of the **40**th instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
- Only Parties to the Biosafety Protocol may become Parties to the Supplementary Protocol.

Signature, ratification & entry into force (cont'd)

The Supplementary Protocol is open for signature by Parties to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Dates: 7 March 2011 – 6 March 2012

Venue: UN Headquarters, New York

Certified true copies:

http://treaties.un.org/pages/DB.aspx?path=DB/Opening%20for%20Signature/page1_en.xml&menu=MTDSG

More information: http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/NKL_Protocol.shtml

Signature, ratification & entry into force (cont'd)

- As of 01 March, 2012 there are 51 signatories, with 2 ratifications
- Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cyprus, **Czech Republic**, Denmark , European Union , Finland , France, Germany , Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, **Latvia**, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom.
- See: <http://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/#tab=1>

Thematic Capacity Building Activities Supported by the Japan Biodiversity Fund (2011)

I	IMPLEMENTATION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	III	SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL MATTERS
1	Engaging Sub-national Governments, Cities and other Local Authorities in the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan of the CBD	14	Supporting Parties in the Implementation of Ecosystem Based Approaches for Adaptation and Mitigation
2	Enhancing South-South and triangular cooperation on Biodiversity for Development in the CBD	15	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
3	Clearing-House Mechanism	16	GLISPA Progress Assessment Seminar during SBSTTA 15
4	Mainstreaming Poverty Eradication and Development in Regional, National, and Local BSAP and Mainstreaming Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in policies, programmes and planning processes	17	Development of an International Facilitating Mechanism and tools for building capacity to address invasive species
5	Resource Mobilization	18	Strategic Capacity Building in Taxonomy with partners for the Global Taxonomy Initiative
6	Business and Biodiversity	19	Sustainable Ocean Initiative
7	UN Decade on Biodiversity	20	Regional workshops for EBSA identification at regional scale
8	Mainstreaming Gender	21	Synthesis on experiences and use of marine spatial planning
II	SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LEGAL MATTERS	22	Life web Financing Roundtables in support of NBSAP Process
9	Article 8(j): Capacity Building Workshops LAC region	23	REDD-plus and Biodiversity
10	Article 10 (c): ILC and expert participation in International Conference on Article 10	24	Collaboration with the UNFF and CPF
11	Article 10 (c): Local Communities Experts meeting	25	Expert meeting on Marine Protected Areas
12	Gap Analysis on Technology Transfer	IV	ABS
13	Regional or sub-regional workshops to integrate the TEEB approach into NBSAP's	26	ABS 1st Intergovernmental Committee
		27	Capacity Building for early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol
		28	ABS Meetings in 2010
		V	BIOSAFETY
		29	Promotion of Awareness and Ratification of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Thematic Capacity Building Activities Supported by the Japan Biodiversity Fund (2012)

I	IMPLEMENTATION AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	III	SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL MATTERS
1	Strengthening the Clearing-House Mechanism	14	14: CBD Life Web Financing Roundtable Meetings in Support of the NBSAP Process
2	Biodiversity for Poverty Eradication and Development	15	Strategic capacity-building in taxonomy with partners for the Global Taxonomy Initiative
3	World Wide Views on Biodiversity	16	Development of an international facilitating mechanism and tools for building capacity to address invasive alien species
4	Supporting the Implementation of the Convention's Strategy for Resource Mobilization	17	Forest Landscape Restoration: Building Capacity for Aichi Target 15
5	United Nations Decade on Biodiversity	18	Streamlining forest-related reporting
6	Business and Biodiversity	19	Economic value of Biodiversity in Dry and Sub-humid lands
7	Gender Mainstreaming	20	Piloting the Development and Implementation of National-level joint activities between the Rio Conventions in Developing Countries
8	Engaging Sub-national Governments, Cities and other Local Authorities	21	Implementation of the updated Global Strategy for Plant Conservation in the broader context of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
9	South-South Cooperation	22	Sustainable Ocean Initiative
II	SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND LEGAL MATTERS	23	Regional Workshops and capacity-building for EBSA identification at regional scale
10	Programme of Work for Article 8(j), 10(c), and related provisions and joint programme of work on biological and cultural diversity	24	Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity
11	Legal Preparedness to Achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets	V	BIOSAFETY
12	Regional capacity-building workshop for achieving Target 2 and 3 (TEEB integration into NBSAPs)		Organization of a workshop for heads of laboratories involved in the detection of living modified organism (LMOs) to exchange information and experience on the implementation of relevant standards and methods
13	Biodiversity and Health Initiative		26: Promotion of awareness and ratification of the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress of CPB
			27: Caribbean sub-regional capacity-building workshop for the implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Thank You

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