

# East Africa Workshop for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020  
Strengthening the linkages between NBSAPs and ABS

CBD Secretariat  
27 - 30 June 2011



Convention on  
Biological Diversity





Life in harmony,  
into the future

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

47 decisions of COP-10, including:

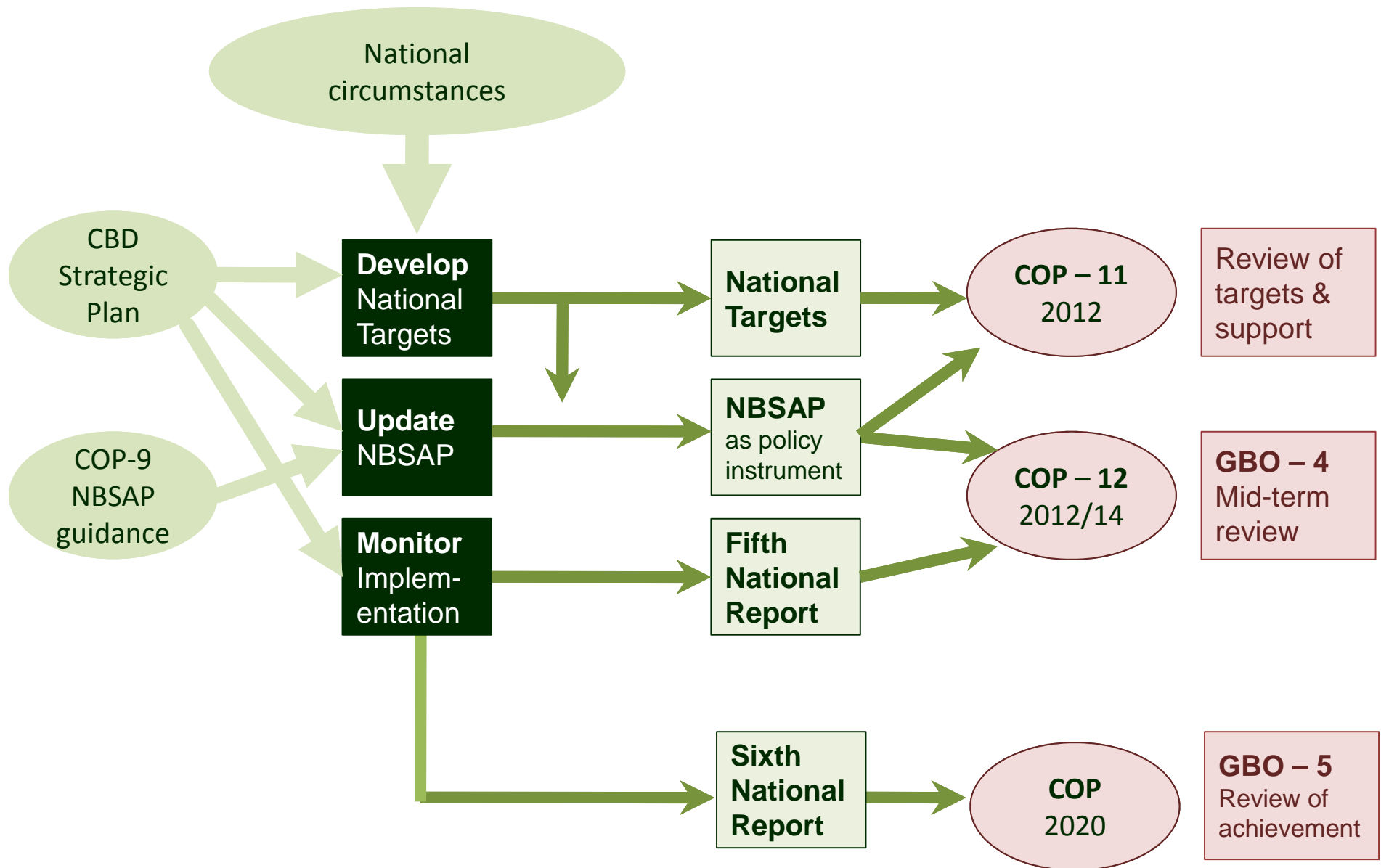
- Nagoya Protocol on ABS
- Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets
- Strategy for Resource Mobilization

17 decisions of MOP, including:

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

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

# Next Steps



# 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

**20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

**Implementation mechanisms**

# 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 .

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</b></p>   | <p><b>Strategic goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</b></p>   |
| <p>Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,</p> <p>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,</p> <p><u><i>Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation</i></u></p> | <p><u><i>Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.</i></u></p> <p>Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.</p> <p>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.</p> |

# National implementation

## Article 6: General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use

Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, inter alia, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and
- b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.



## Guiding principles (Decision IX/8)

### *Meeting the three objectives of the Convention:*

- Ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are action-driven, practical and prioritized, and provide an effective and up-to-date national framework for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, its relevant provisions and relevant guidance developed under the Convention;
- Emphasize the integration of the three objectives of the Convention into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies;
- Identify priority actions at national or regional level, including strategic actions to achieve the three objectives of the Convention.





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meet the challenges of  
sustainable  
development

# Coverage of the CBD objectives

- Very uneven focus of CBD objectives;
- conservation features dominantly, especially protected areas;
- sustainable use appear mostly in very general terms;
- ABS is absent from most NBSAPs.



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# Coverage of the CBD objectives

- Measures to implement the objective of the Convention –access to genetic resources and benefit sharing- are visibly weaker in NBSAPs than measures to implement the other two objectives
- The Pacific Island Countries are exceptions
- NBSAPs should be comprehensive and designed to cover all the provisions of the CBD, in particular its three objectives....,
- NBSAPs should provide a platform for national implementation of the CBD provisions on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing....,



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# Mechanisms to support implementation

## **Capacity Building**

- Global Support Programme (SCBD/UNEP/UNDP etc)
- Workshops on NBSAP

## **Knowledge Network:** Clearing House Mechanism and technology transfer

- National CHM nodes and central CHM
- Regional networks through Centres of Excellence

## **Financial Resources**

- GEF-5
  - STAR
  - Biodiversity Enabling Activities
  - Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund
- Resource Mobilization Strategy

## **Initiatives to enhance cooperation**

- South-South Cooperation
- Plan of action for cities and local governments
- Engagement of Parliamentarians

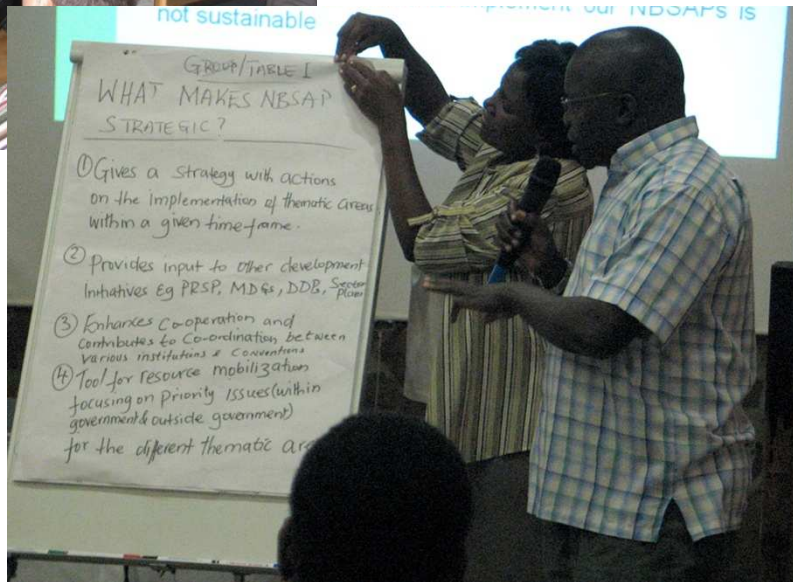
## **Supporting Mechanisms for monitoring and assessment**

- IPBES
- GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network
- DIVERSITAS & other research programmes

# Capacity building workshops



- To assist Parties to establish national targets in the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- To assist Parties to integrate national targets into updated NBSAPs as effective tools for mainstreaming
- To raise awareness to stimulate early entry into force of Nagoya Protocol on ABS and Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress



Organized with support of

- Japan Fund
- Host countries
- Regional partners



# Strengthening the linkages between NBSAPs and ABS



Thank you for your attention!

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**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**