



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Global Status of Updating NBSAPs and Initial Assessments of Updated NBSAPs

International Workshop on Mainstreaming Biodiversity
into Production Landscapes: Integrated Approaches for
Design and Implementation of NBSAPs

16-17 January 2018, Tokyo, Japan

CBD Secretariat
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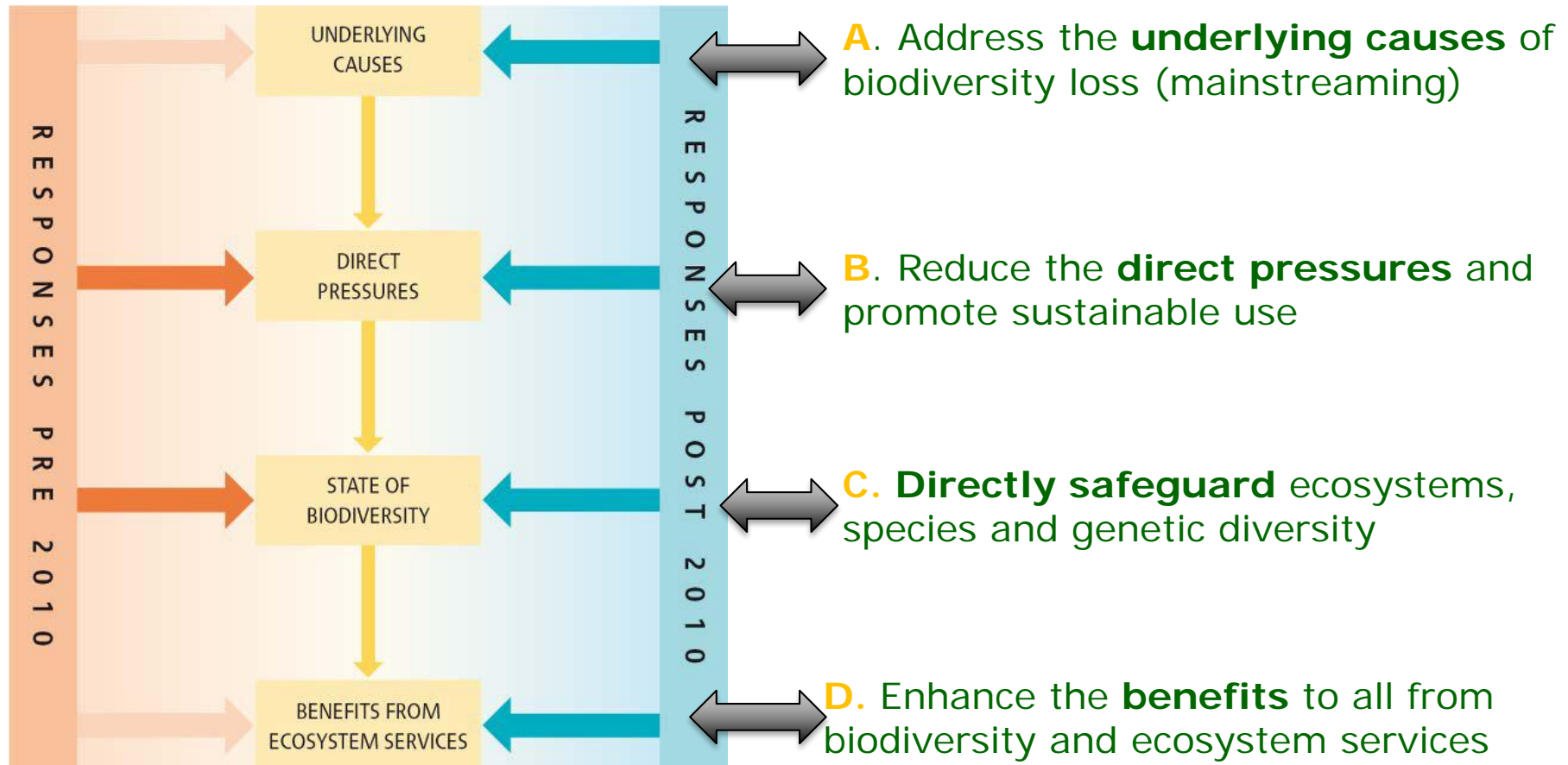
Guidance

- Article 6 (a) of the Convention
- COP decision X/2
- COP decision XI/2
- COP decision XII/2
- COP decision XIII/1
- Aichi Target 17



Strategic Plan For Biodiversity 2011-2020

Strategic Goals





VISION

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.

STRATEGIC GOAL A:
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity

STRATEGIC GOAL B:
Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

STRATEGIC GOAL C: Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

STRATEGIC GOAL E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

SUPPORT MECHANISMS



20 Aichi 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.

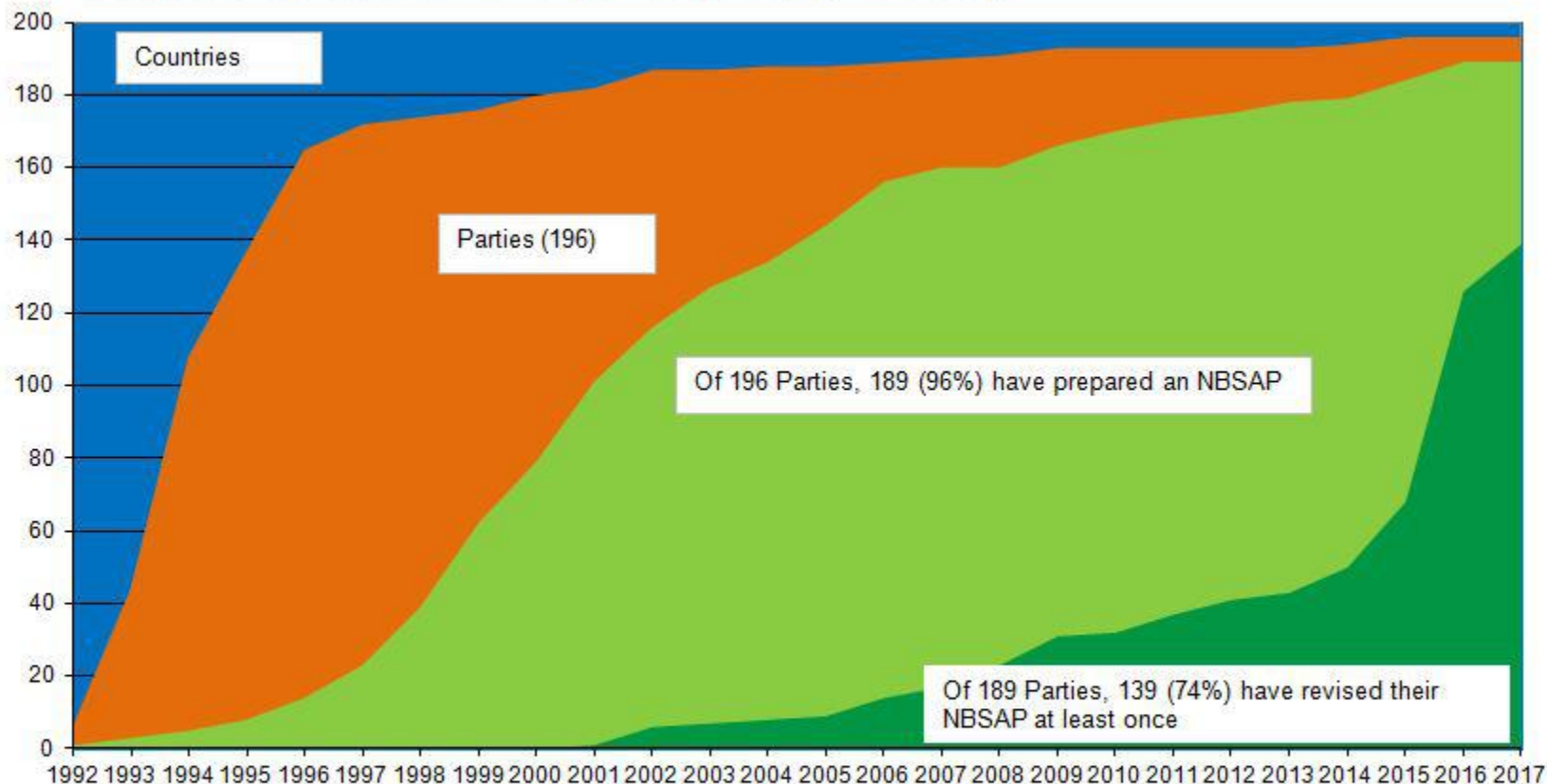
Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .



GLOBAL STATUS AND REVIEWS OF UPDATED NBSAPS RECEIVED SO FAR

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Status of NBSAPs (8 January 2018)



NOTE: Since COP-10, 151 Parties have submitted an NBSAP: 131 Parties submitted a revised version (among these, 2 Parties completed their revisions prior to COP-10 however with consideration given to the draft Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and are therefore included in this number); 14 Parties submitted their first NBSAP; 2 Parties submitted both their first NBSAP and a revised version; 2 Parties submitted two revised versions; 1 Party submitted an Action Plan to 2020 for enhancing implementation of its Strategy adopted before COP-10; and 1 Party submitted a first NBSAP developed in 2010 prior to COP-10.



Findings from SCBD Reviews

- Types of documents:
 - Mostly NBSAPs
 - Some strategies or policy instruments
 - Some strategies in place and action plans under development
- Time periods covered by NBSAPs:
 - Mostly up to 2020
 - Some between 2015 and 2018, 2025
 - Some up to 2030



Findings from SCBD Reviews

Improvements over previous NBSAPs in terms of:

- Involving or engaging more ministries or sectors in the development paving the way for mainstreaming;
- Development based on review of implementation of earlier NBSAP(s);
- Legal status (more updated NBSAPs adopted as policy or legal instruments);
- Other criteria cited in decision IX/8.



SCBD Reviews (cont'd)

Out of 151 updated NBSAPs received so far, only 50 have been adopted as policy instruments. Among these 50:

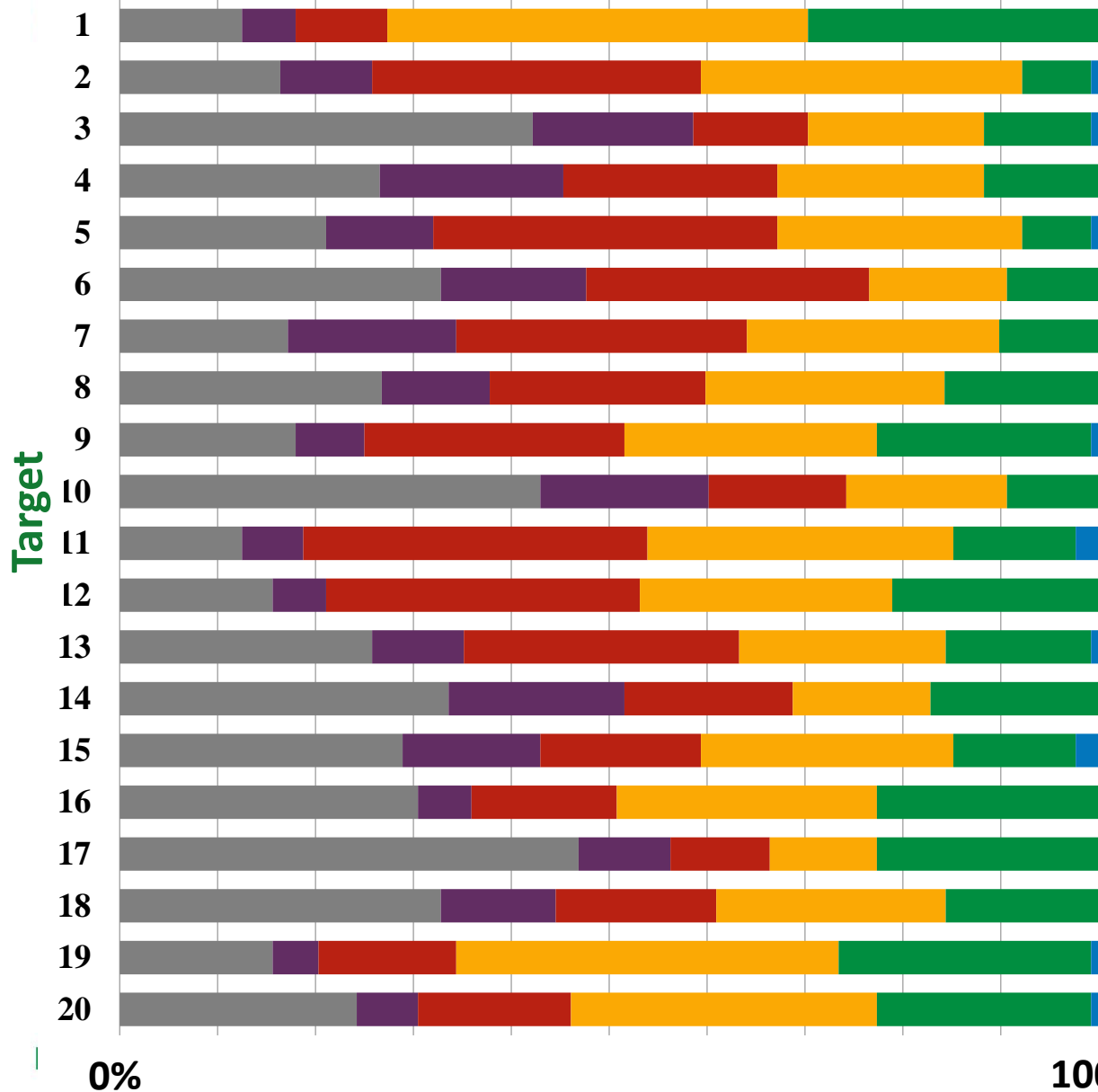
- Mostly adopted as “whole-of-government” policy instruments (approved by Cabinet, Council of Ministers, or Parliament);
- Some adopted as instruments for the environment sector;
- Some adopted as guidance or framework documents.



SCBD Reviews (cont'd)

National Targets

- Most of updated NBSAPs contain national targets in line with ABTs;
- Level of ambition of national targets not commensurate with level of the Aichi Targets;
- Overall, the majority of national targets lower or more general than the Aichi Targets or did not address all of the elements of the Aichi Target;
- Some ABTs are more reflected than others (ABT 1, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16 and 19 having more associated national targets, while ABT 3, 6, 10, 14 and 17 have fewer national targets);
- Targets related to ABTs in other international processes or relevant sectoral/cross-sectoral strategies and plans not reflected in NBSAPs



-  No target
-  Little relevance
-  Significantly lower
-  Similar but lower / does not cover all elements
-  Exceeds
-  Equal



SCBD Reviews (cont'd)

Only a few updated NBSAPs contain:

- Communication or CEPA Strategy
- Capacity Development Plan
- Resource Mobilization Strategy
- Mainstreaming (biodiversity valuation studies, linked with national development plan, sustainable development plan, poverty reduction strategy, gender considerations)

However many Parties set targets or indicated an intent to implement actions on resource mobilization, valuation, capacity development, CHM, CEPA and development of subnational BSAPs.



Key Challenges in Updating NBSAPs

- Inadequate stakeholder participation or less country driven
- Lack of baseline studies including national biodiversity assessments (biodiversity valuation, etc.)
- Inadequate review of the implementation of earlier NBSAP (due to lack of monitoring, etc.)
- Threat or issue analysis still general, therefore leading to difficulty in identifying adequate targets, strategies and actions
- Weak capacities for developing capacity development strategies, funding strategies, monitoring and review mechanisms, indicators, communication strategies, mainstreaming strategies, etc.
- Domestic approvals a long process
- Communicating and get political and public support for NBSAP challenging



Guidance from COP 12 & 13 (decisions XII/2 & XIII/1)

Guidance from decision XIII/1:

- To involve IPLCs in the process
- To consider indicators for measuring the implementation of the SP and SDGs
- To consider increasing the level and scope of ambition to a level commensurate with ABTs and to integrate targets across different sectors
- To mainstream gender considerations in NBSAPs and reporting
- To facilitate development of subnational BSAPs
- To take into account targets set under other national and international processes and to mainstream biodiversity targets into strategies or plans of other sectors or processes
- To adopt NBSAPs as policy instruments
- To mainstream Article 8j and 10(c) into NBSAPs.

Guidance from decision XII/2:

- To incorporate capacity needs and priorities
- To include effective monitoring mechanisms



Mainstreaming Biodiversity



Guidance

- Article 6 (b) of the Convention
- COP decision XIII/3
- COP decision XII/1
- Other COP decisions



Cross-Sectoral Mainstreaming (selected from decision XIII/3)

Encourages Parties and invites other Governments:

- To reduce and reverse biodiversity loss, through the implementation, as appropriate, of sectoral and cross - sectoral strategies and integrated landscape and seascape management that foster sustainable practices, identify potential measures to contribute to the health and resilience of ecosystems and consider spatial and regional approaches as well as appropriate measures to promote the conservation and restoration of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions, ...;
- To develop coherent and comprehensive policy frameworks that integrate biodiversity across sectors, ...;
- To create and strengthen cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, as appropriate, that enable biodiversity mainstreaming across agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture, tourism and other sectors, and ...;
- To engage in networking activities among different actors involved in relevant productive sectors, including the private and public sectors, in order to further mainstream biodiversity across relevant sectors;



Sector-specific Mainstreaming- Agriculture

Guidance from decision XIII/3:

28. Also encourages Parties and invites other Governments to develop, as appropriate, policy frameworks for land use that reflect the national biodiversity objectives, that inform decision-making at different scales and levels of governance to, *inter alia*, promote sustainable increases in the productivity and diversification of production of existing agricultural land and rangeland while enhancing ecosystem services and functions, including those services and functions that contribute to agricultural production (such as pollination, pest control, water provision and erosion control), while also protecting, restoring and sustainably using biodiversity and promoting connectivity in the landscape;



Sector-specific Mainstreaming- Forests

Guidance from decision XIII/3:

55. *Encourages Parties and invites other Governments to strengthen their efforts to promote, establish and maintain and/or develop connected national or regional forest protected area networks, giving priority to existing ones, and, where appropriate, to apply spatial and land-use planning tools to identify areas of particular importance to the sustainable use and conservation and restoration of forest biodiversity, including in buffer zones and ...;*



More on Mainstreaming at COP 14

CBD

Decides that the Conference of the Parties should consider, at its fourteenth meeting, the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the following sectors: energy and mining; infrastructure; manufacturing and processing industry; and health;

Some discussions already undertaken at SBSTTA 21 (December 2017) and recommendations to COP 14 will be adopted at SBI 2 in July 2018.



THANK YOU

For more info, please check
<https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/>.