



Convention on  
Biological Diversity

# The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the possible roles of AP-BON

AP-BON Science Symposium  
Tokyo, Japan  
4 December 2011



**United Nations Decade on Biodiversity**

## Background:



The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted 29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan during COP-10 and was based on:

- More than 2 years of consultations
- Experiences in implementing the Convention
- Information from national reports
- Scientific literature
- The conclusions of GBO-3

COP 10 MOP 5  
Nagoya, Japan 2010

Life in Harmony, into the future  
いのちの共生を、未来へ

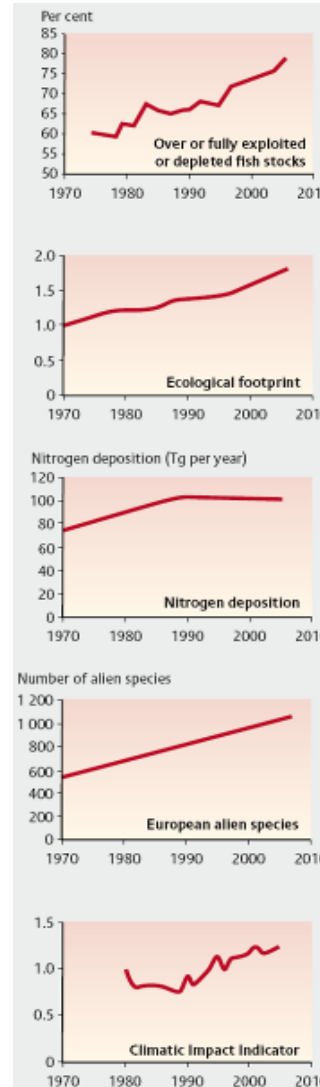


# Rationale of the Strategic Plan:

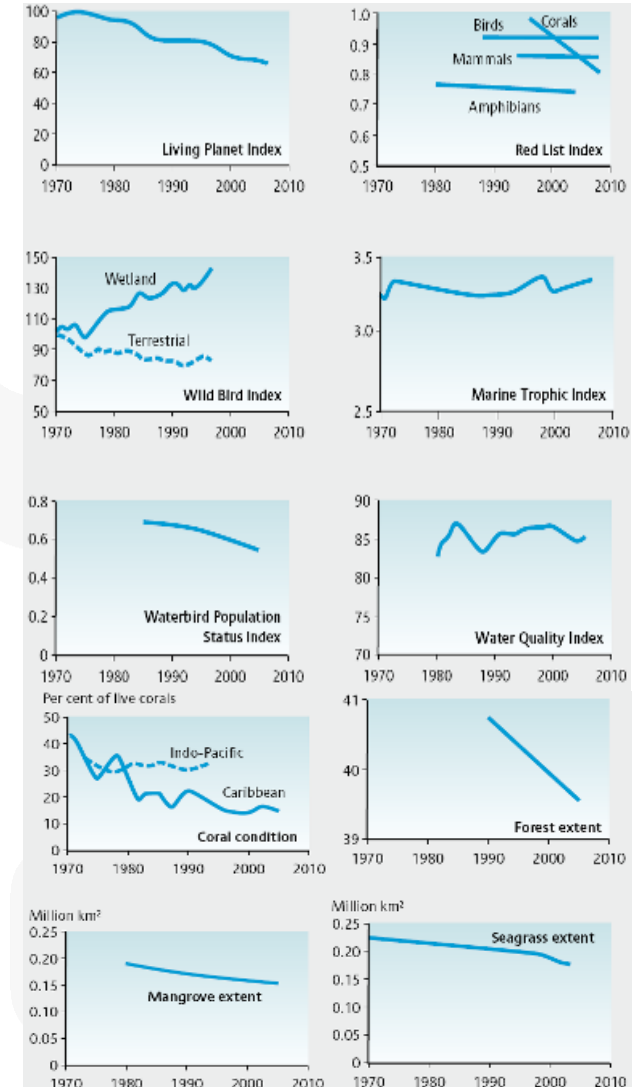


The 2010 Biodiversity Target was not met ...

## Pressure



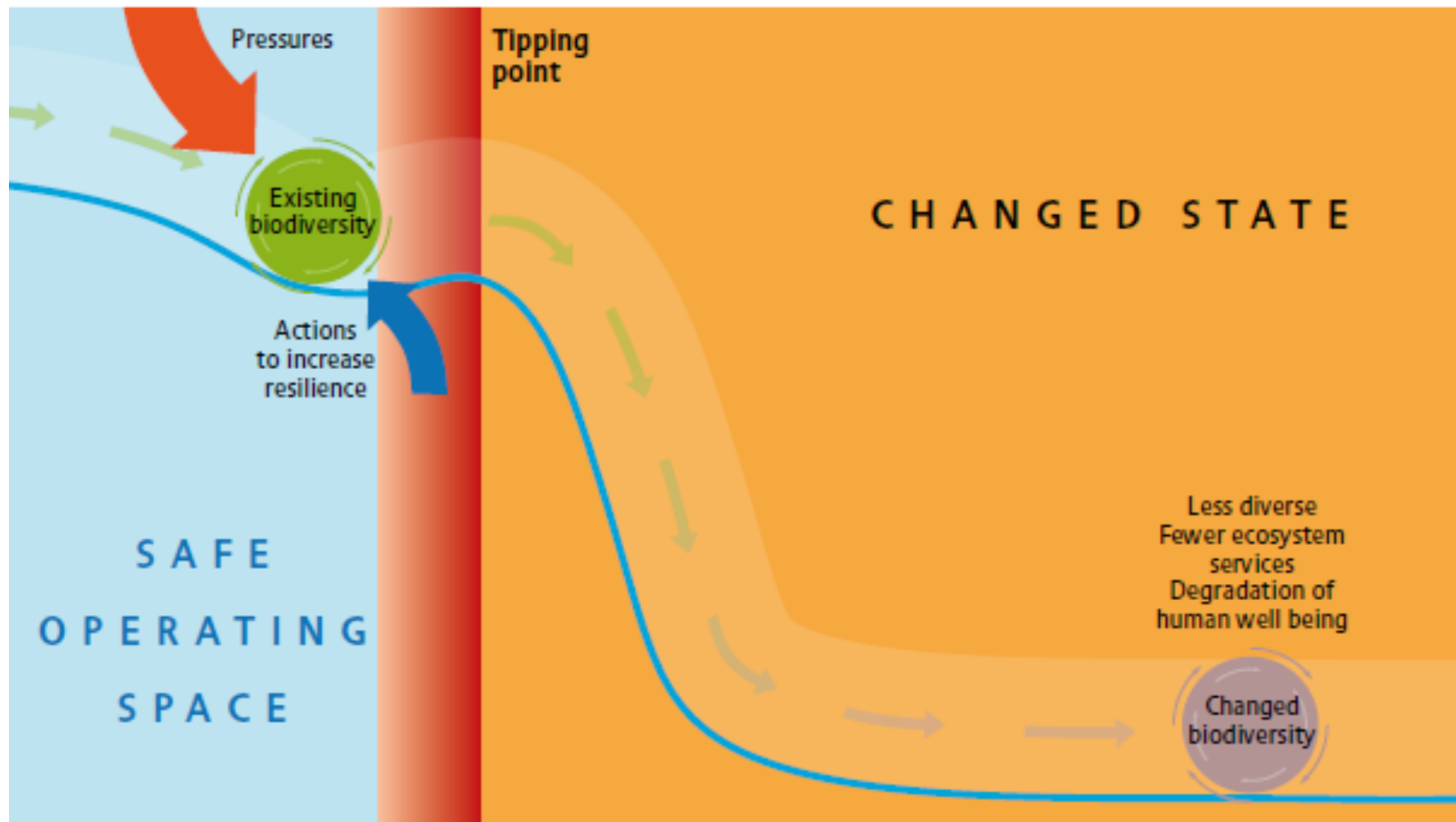
## State



# Rationale of the Strategic Plan:



## High risk of dramatic biodiversity loss...

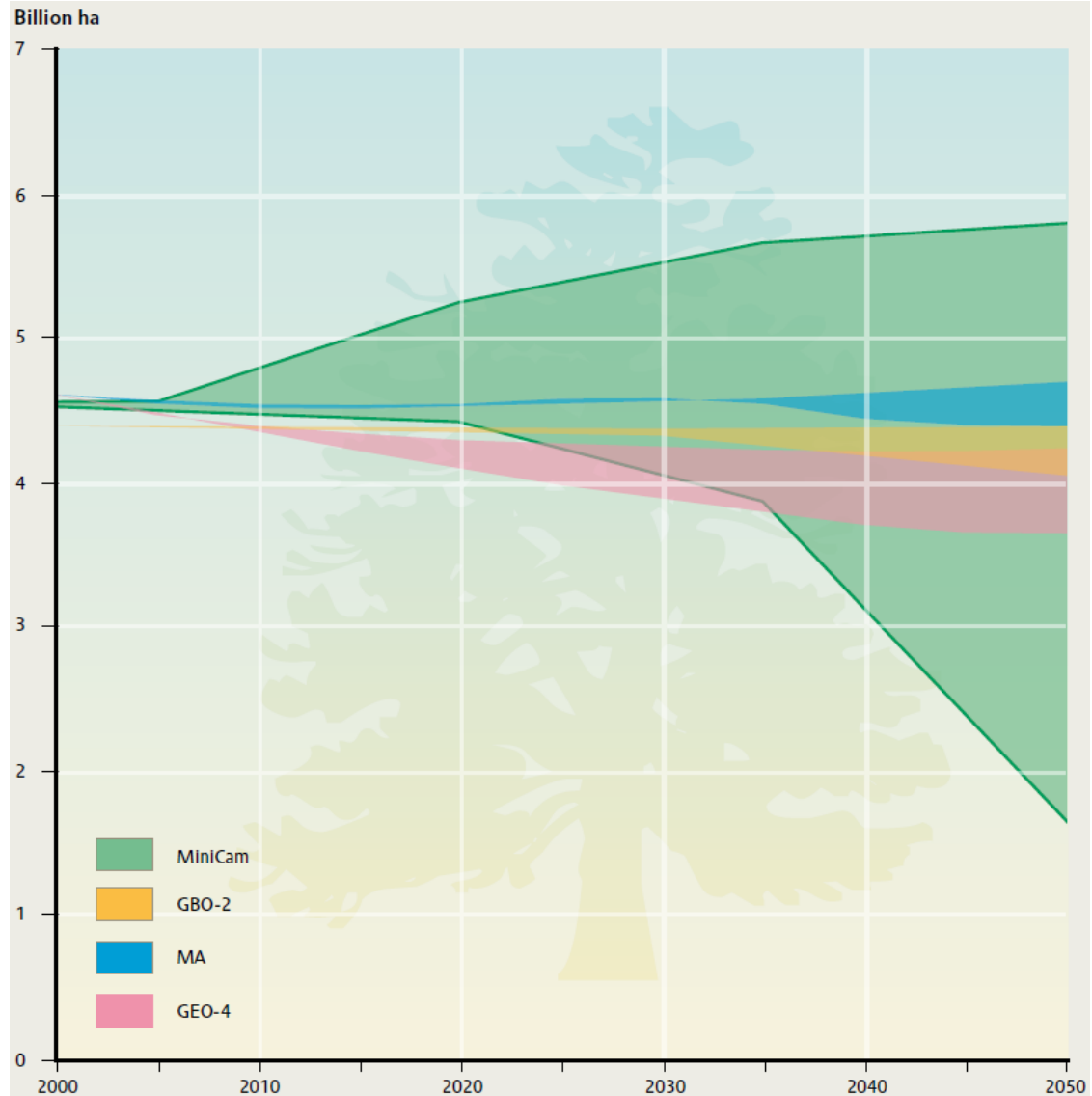


# Rationale of the Strategic Plan:



But...

- Greater range of options than previously recognized
- Loss preventable and even reversible with strong, urgent action
- Inaction is more expensive in the long run than investing in action now



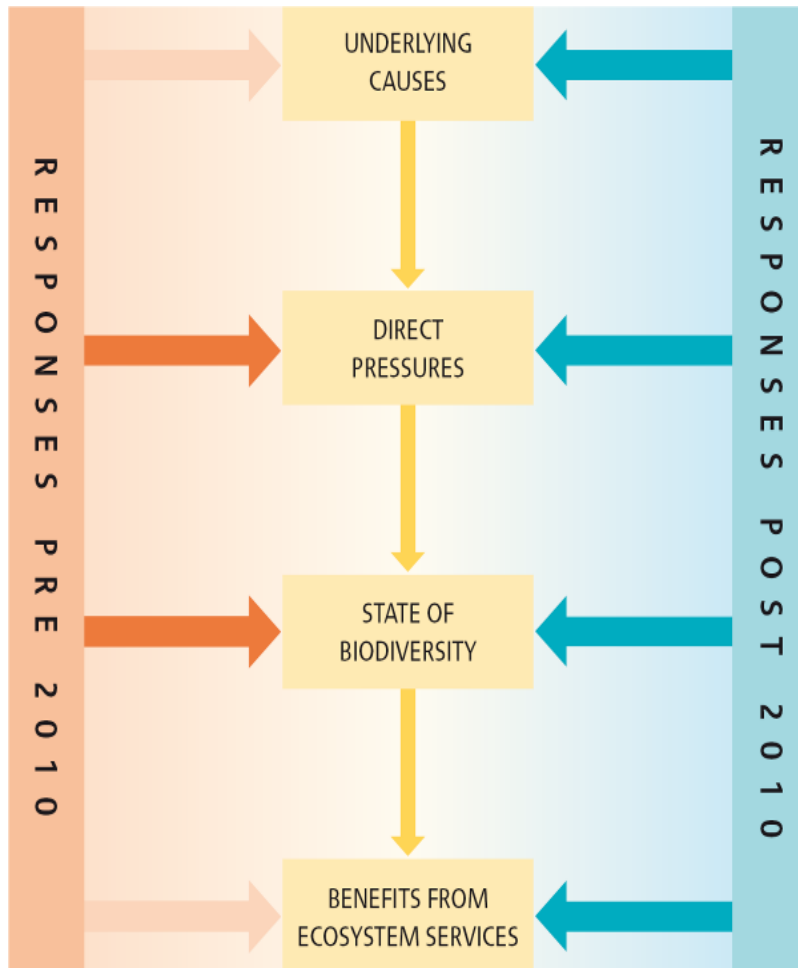
# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



- **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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# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



- A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss
- B. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use
- C. Directly **safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- D. Enhance the **benefits** to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- E. Enhance **implementation** through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



## Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

**Target 1:** People are aware of the values of biodiversity...

**Target 2:** Biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes...

**Target 3:** Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed.....

**Target 4:** Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption...

## Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

**Target 5:** The rate of loss of all natural habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero...

**Target 6:** All stocks managed and harvested sustainably...

**Target 7:** Areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably...

**Target 8:** Pollution has been brought to levels that are not detrimental...

**Target 9:** Invasive alien species and pathways are identified, prioritized, controlled or eradicated...

**Target 10:** The multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized...

## Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

**Target 11:** At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas protected...

**Target 12:** The extinction of threatened species has been prevented...

**Target 13:** Genetic diversity is maintained...

## Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

**Target 14:** Ecosystems that provide essential services are restored and safeguarded...

**Target 15:** Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks enhanced ...

**Target 16:** The Nagoya Protocol is in force and operational...

## Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

**Target 17:** Each Party has developed, and has commenced implementing an effective NBSAP...

**Target 18:** Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are respected.

**Target 19:** Knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity are improved, widely shared, transferred, and applied...

**Target 20:** By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for the Strategic Plan increased substantially



# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



**Target 1:** By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity...

**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 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 14:** By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

**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.

# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:

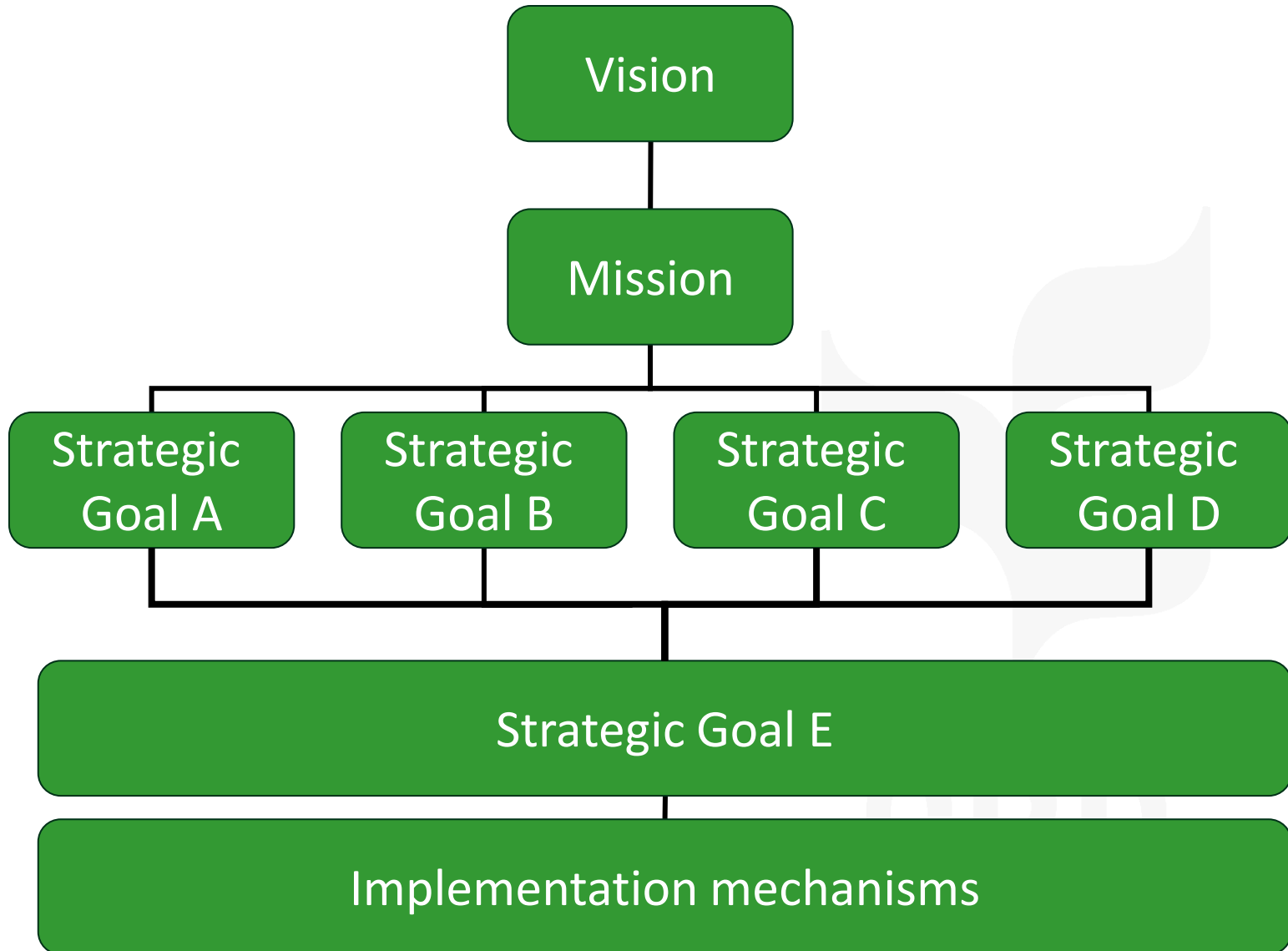


## Mechanisms to support implementation:

- Capacity Building
- Financial Resources
- Initiatives to enhance cooperation
- Knowledge Network
  - Database and exchange of good practice, tools and guidance
  - Networks of communities of practice and institutions
- Mechanisms for monitoring and assessment
  - Evidence-based review
  - IPBES (Assessment)
  - GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network

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# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



*Urges* Parties with the support of other organizations to:

- Develop **national targets** taking into account national circumstances and with a view to contributing to collective global action
- **Review, update and revise NBSAPs**, in line with the Strategic Plan;
- **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;

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# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



SBSTTA-15 considered an indicators framework for the Strategic Plan including:

- A set of headline and operational indicators to present policy relevant information on biodiversity

SBSTTA also invited GEO-BON to continue its work on the identification of essential biodiversity variables and the development of associated data sets

Recommended that COP:

- *Encourage* Parties and other Governments to contribute to, update, verify and maintain relevant national data in regional and global data sets
- Promote the further collaboration on biodiversity monitoring and indicators...on the global, regional and national levels;

# Possible roles for AP-BON:



## Most countries :

- Lack sufficient human, technical and financial resources for the implementation of the Convention
- Lack sufficient scientific information for policy and decision-making

## But...

There is a wealth of information, expertise, and experience among the Parties to the Convention and partner organizations

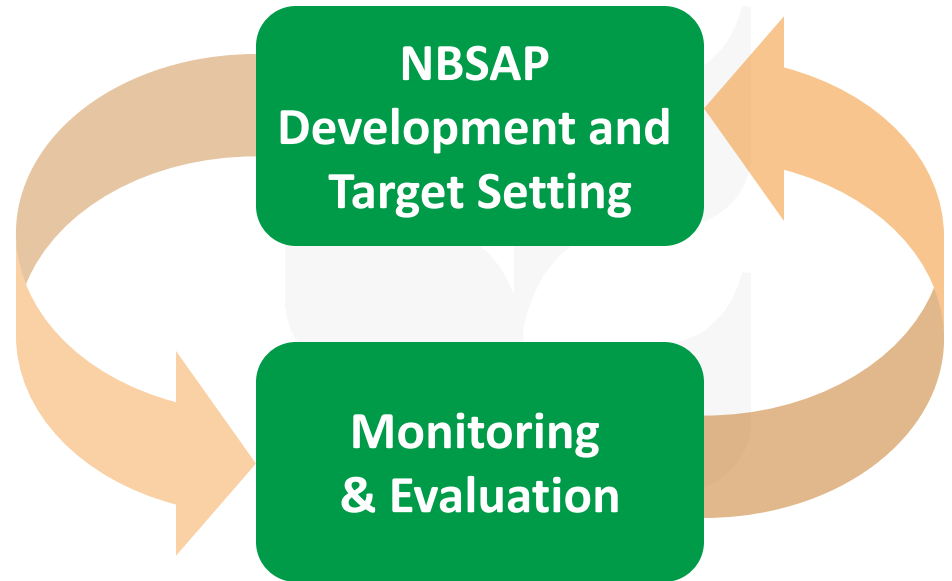
**There is a need to build an effective network of information, expertise involving people and institutions in order to link observations with indicators to inform decision making and monitor progress**

# Possible roles for AP-BON:



## National and Regional level:

- Development of national and regional targets
- Monitoring progress towards targets



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## Possible roles for AP-BON:

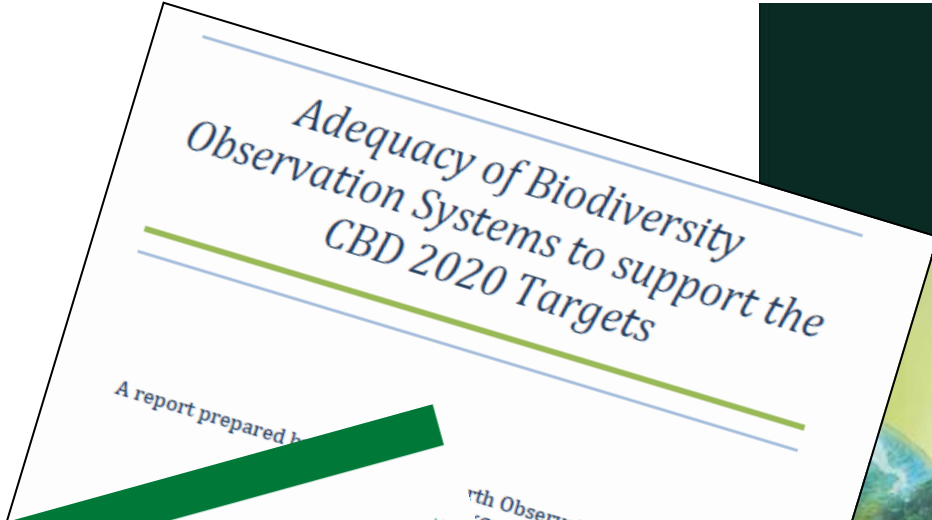


- AP-BON can contribute to capacity-building; the generation, use and sharing of knowledge; and enhanced access to biodiversity data
- However the role of GEO-BON in mobilizing and connecting observation data remains unclear for many countries
- Greater interaction with Parties to the Convention Directly is needed
- Concrete products that can demonstrate the power of making full use of Earth observations are required.

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# Possible roles for AP-BON:



## POLICYFORUM

ECOLOGY

### Toward a Global Biodiversity Observing System

R. J. Scholes,<sup>1</sup> G. M. Mace,<sup>2</sup> W. Turner,<sup>3</sup> G. N. Geller,<sup>4</sup> N. Jürgens,<sup>5</sup> A. Larigauderie,<sup>6</sup> D. Muchoney,<sup>7</sup> B. A. Walther,<sup>8</sup> H. A. Mooney<sup>9</sup>

Biodiversity is a composite term used to embrace the variety of types, forms, spatial arrangements, processes, and interactions of biological systems at all scales and levels of organization, from genes to species and ecosystems (1), along with that led to their evolutionary history that led to their persistence (2). In part because of this complexity, universally applicable measures of biodiversity have proven elusive. Commonly used measures, such as the number of species present, are strongly scale-dependent and only reveal a change after species have been lost. Indices incorporating several proxy signals are potentially sensitive, but their arbitrariness obscures underlying trends and mechanisms. Integrated measures are both



the adoption of a target to "reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010" by the 190 countries that are parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (5, 6). As we approach the target date, it is clear that this intention may suffer if we cannot effectively assess progress. The recent Conference of Parties to the CBD in Bonn, Germany, reinforced commitment to the goal, while acknowledging that much still needs to be done to reach it. Despite the absence of comprehensive data, there is little dispute that biodiversity continues to decline with uncertain, but potentially serious, consequences for society (7). Unlike, for instance, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, there is no widely accepted and globally available set of measures to assess biodiversity. Consequently, the community has fallen back on the data sets gathered for the CBD

Tracking biodiversity change is increasingly important in sustaining ecosystems and ultimately human well-being.

Earth Observations Biodiversity (GEO BON),

BON) is a new global partnership to help collect, manage, analyze, and report data relating to the status of the world's biodiversity. The Group on Earth Observations (GEO) was launched in 2002 in response to the widely identified need for adequate information to support environmental decision-making. GEO is a voluntary partnership of 73 national governments and 46 participating organizations. It provides a framework within which these partners can coordinate their strategies and investments for Earth observation. The GEO members are establishing a Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS, [www.earthobservations.org](http://www.earthobservations.org)) that provides access to data, services, analytical tools, and modeling capabilities through a Web-based GEO Portal ([www.geoportal.org](http://www.geoportal.org)). GEOSS has identified nine "societal benefit areas" in its first decade. Biodiversity is one of them. U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and DIVERSITAS, the international programme of biodiversity science, accepted the task of leading the planning phase of GEO BON, in collaboration with the GEO Secretariat. No single organization could build a "system of systems" such as the one envisaged. Many local, national, and international activities exist to record various genes, species, and processes, as well as the services they provide. GEO BON aims to create a



# Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:



2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>National Targets Set</b>									
<b>NBSAPs Revised</b>			<b>NBSAPs Implemented</b>						
		<b>5<sup>th</sup> National Reports</b>						<b>6<sup>th</sup> National Reports</b>	
			<b>GBO-4</b>						
			<b>Mid-term assessment</b>						



# Thank you

**Secretariat of the  
Convention on Biological Diversity**  
World Trade Centre  
413 St. Jacques street, Suite 800  
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y 1N9  
Tel. 1 (514) 288 2220  
secretariat@cbd.int  
www.cbd.int



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Development



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COP 10 / MOP 5