



CBD and SEEA

Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

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The CBD

One of the three “Rio Conventions”

- Three objectives: conservation, sustainable use, and fair and equitable benefit sharing
- 193 Parties; entry into force 29 December 1993
- Institutions:
 - Conference of the Parties (COP); COP-11: October 2012, Hyderabad, India
 - Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)
 - Open-ended Working Groups; other ad-hoc bodies as necessary
 - Secretariat
- New Strategic Plan for biodiversity 2011-2020
- Various programmes of work
- Protocols:
 - Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; 160 Parties; entry into force 11 September 2003
 - Nagoya Protocol on ABS

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Framework for all Conventions and stakeholders, adopted by COP-10 in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010.

SP contains frequent references to ecosystem services (starting with the vision and rationale, and in particular strategic goal D).

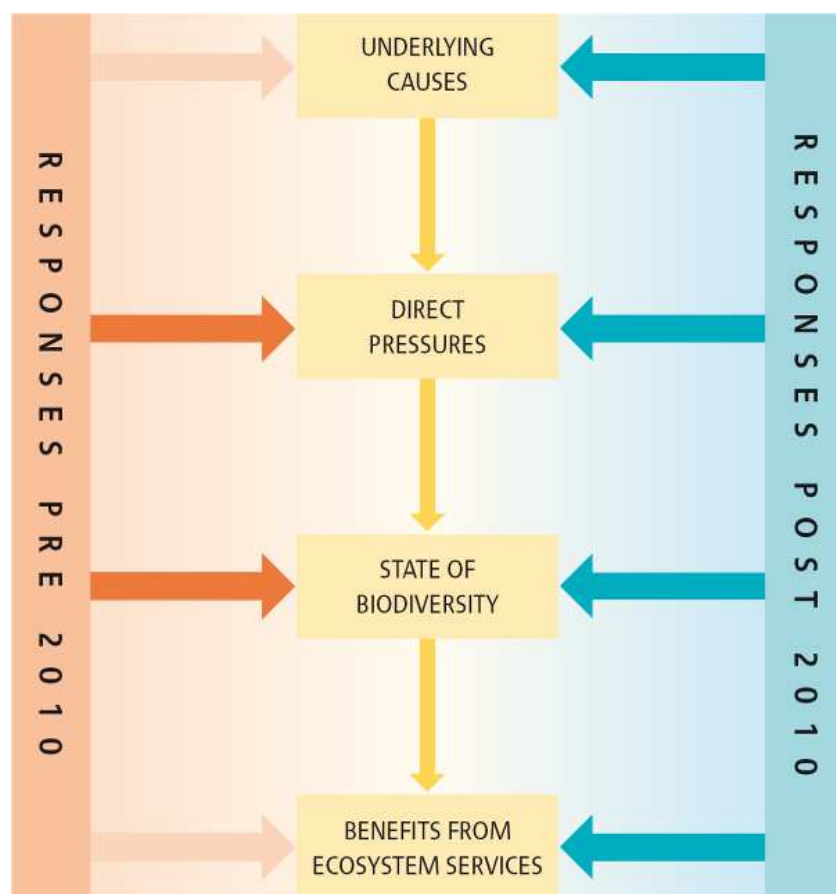
Vision: Living in harmony with nature. By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining **ecosystem services**, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

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 under 5 Strategic Goals

Implementation mechanisms

Strategic Goals



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

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 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 .



Aichi Biodiversity Targets

A. Address underlying causes

- Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity sustainably.
1. Raise awareness of biodiversity values
 - Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national planning processes and national accounts ...
 2. Integrate values into policies & reporting
 - Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, are phased out or reformed
 3. Re-align incentives
 - Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have effectively mainstreamed biodiversity values into their planning and reporting processes, and national and sub-national levels, where appropriate, have adopted policies, programmes and other measures to promote sustainable use of biodiversity.
 4. Harness SPC & keep resource use safe

B. Reduce 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.
5. Halve loss of habitats
 - Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so as to maintain their genetic diversity and enhance their ability to adapt to changing environmental conditions.
 6. Achieving sustainable fisheries
 - Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring biodiversity.
 7. Achieve sustainable land management
 - Target 8: By 2020, air quality, including at the local and regional level, and water and soil quality, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.
 8. Reduce pollution to safe levels
 - Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are prevented from entering new areas, and those established are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.
 9. Achieve effective IAS management
 - Target 10: By 2020, threats from climate change, ocean acidification and other major sources of biodiversity loss are minimized, so as to maintain the integrity and functioning of ecosystems, especially coastal and marine.
 10. Minimize pressures on reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems

C. Enhance state of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

11. Increase PAs to 17% (land), 10% (marine)
12. Prevent species extinctions
13. Maintain farm-genetic diversity

D. Enhance benefits of ecosystem services

14. Restore and safeguard essential ecosystems
15. Enhance resilience and carbon contribution
16. Achieve entry into force of ABS Protocol

E. Enhance implementation

17. Develop and implement NBSAPs
18. Respect traditional knowledge
19. Improve and share knowledge and technologies
20. Increase financial resources

Strategic Plan: implementation

COP-10 urges Parties and other Governments, with the support of organizations, to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and in particular to:

- Develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global targets,
- Review, and as appropriate update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including by integrating their national targets into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, adopted as a policy instrument,
- Use the revised and updated national biodiversity strategies and action plans as effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounting, as appropriate, economic sectors and spatial planning processes,...

(decision X/2, paragraphs 3 (b) to (d))



Relevance of SEEA

SEEA as a mainstreaming tool

- **Strategic goal A:** *Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.*
 - **Aichi Target two:**
“By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.”
- ➔ UN SEEA guidance natural to look at as a starting point for orientation and guidance on environmental accounting

Relevance of SEEA

For instance:

“By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable” (target 14)

- water provisioning, regulation and purification are critically important services provided by ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, and essential to sustainable development;
- there is a clear scientific and technical basis to strengthen attention to water across all relevant interests and programmes of work of the Convention.

(decision X/28 on inland water biodiversity)

Summary

1. Integration, as appropriate, of biodiversity values into national accounts, one of the mainstreaming targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity
2. Strengthened ecosystem accounting, and SEEA guidance thereon, could play a useful role in monitoring implementation of revised NBSAPs

Indicators for the Strategic Plan

- COP-11: decision on an indicator framework for assessing progress in implementing the Aichi targets, building on earlier indicators work
- Work supported by Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP): >40 organizations; secretariat: UNEP-WCMC
- Indicators listed by target and placed in three categories:
 - A** = ready for use at the global level (to be used for mid-term review)
 - B** = requiring further development
 - C** = for consideration for use at the national or other sub-global level
- Desire to have at least **one operational indicator for each of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets**
- Countries to report on progress in implementation through **Fifth National Report** (31 March 2014)
- **Mid-term review** of implementation of Strategic Plan at COP-12 (Korea, fall 2014)

Example: sustainable fisheries

Target 6 - By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture

- Trends in extinction risk of target and bycatch aquatic species (A)
- Trends in population of target and bycatch aquatic species (A)
- Trends in proportion of utilized stocks outside safe biological limits (A) (MDG indicator 7.4)
- *Trends in catch per unit effort (C)*
- *Trends in fishing effort capacity (C)*
- *Trends in area, frequency, and/or intensity of destructive fishing practices (C)*

Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives

- Trends in proportion of depleted target and bycatch species with recovery plans (B)

Example: enhance benefits

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

Target 14 - By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Trends in distribution, condition and sustainability of ecosystem services for equitable human well-being

- Trends in proportion of total freshwater resources used (A) (MDG indicator 7.5)
- Trends in proportion of the population using improved water services (A) (MDG indicator 7.8 and 7.9)
- Trends in benefits that humans derive from selected ecosystem services (A)
- Population trends and extinction risk trends of species that provide ecosystem services (A)
- Trends in delivery of multiple ecosystem services (B)
- Trends in economic and non-economic values of selected ecosystem services (B)
- Trends in health and wellbeing of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)
- Trends in human and economic losses due to water or natural resource related disasters (B)
- Trends in nutritional contribution of biodiversity: Food composition (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)
- *Trends in incidence of emerging zoonotic diseases (C)*
- *Trends in inclusive wealth (C)*
- *Trends in nutritional contribution of biodiversity: Food consumption (C) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15)*
- *Trends in prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age (C) (MDG indicator 1.8)*
- *Trends in natural resource conflicts (C)*
- *Trends in the condition of selected ecosystem services (C)*
- *Trends in biocapacity (C)*

Trends in coverage, condition, representativeness and effectiveness of protected areas and other area-based approaches

- Trends in area of degraded ecosystems restored or being restored (B)

Example: improve status of species

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.

Trends in abundance, distribution and extinction risk of species

- Trends in abundance of selected species (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (UNCCD indicator)
- Trends in extinction risk of species (A) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (MDG indicator 7.7) (also used by CMS)
- Trends in distribution of selected species (B) (decision VII/30 and VIII/15) (also used by UNCCD)

Natural Capital Index, Mean Species Abundance, Living Planet Index, Biodiversity Intactness Index,...

Example: measuring mainstreaming success

<p>Target 2 - By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</p>	<p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in number of countries incorporating natural resource, biodiversity, and ecosystem service values into national accounting systems (B) • <i>Trends in number of countries that have assessed values of biodiversity, in accordance with the Convention (C)</i> • <i>Trends in guidelines and applications of economic appraisal tools (C)</i> • <i>Trends in integration of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into sectoral and development policies (C)</i> • <i>Trends in policies considering biodiversity and ecosystem service in environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment (C)</i>
<p>Target 3 - By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</p>	<p>Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in the number and value of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, removed, reformed or phased out (B) • <i>Trends in identification, assessment and establishment and strengthening of incentives that reward positive contribution to biodiversity and ecosystem services penalize adverse impacts (C)</i>

Example: measuring mainstreaming success

Target 4 - By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Trends in pressures from unsustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture

- Trends in population and extinction risk of utilized species, including species in trade (A) (also used by CITES)
- Trends in ecological footprint and/or related concepts (C) (decision VIII/15)
- *Ecological limits assessed in terms of sustainable production and consumption (C)*

Trends in pressures from habitat conversion, pollution, invasive species, climate change, overexploitation and underlying drivers

- *Trends in biodiversity of cities (C) (decision X/22)*

Trends in integration of biodiversity, ecosystem services and benefits sharing into planning, policy formulation and implementation and incentives

- Trends in extent to which biodiversity and ecosystem service values are incorporated into organizational accounting and

More info:

<http://www.cbd.int/indicators/intro.shtml>

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