

The Convention on Biological Diversity and its Protocols Status of Implementation

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity



Outline

- COP12/MOP7/MOP1 and Pyongchang Roadmap
- Aichi Biodiversity Target Scorecard
- For discussion: priorities in national implementation?

CBD COP 12 - October 2014, Korea



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The Pyeongchang Roadmap

A collection of decisions to enhance the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 by:

- Further actions on Targets(XII/1)
- Enhancing capacity-building and technical and scientific cooperation (XII/2)
- Resource Mobilization (XII/3)
- Sustainable development and poverty eradication (XII/4-5)
- Cooperation (XII/6)



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Gangwon Declaration

on Biodiversity for Sustainable Development

- Reaffirms the commitment to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity
- Emphasizes relevance of the Strategic Plan to the post-2015 development agenda
- Invites the United Nations General Assembly to integrate the Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets into the post-2015 development agenda



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COP-MOP/7: Progress towards implementation of the Protocol, particularly:

- Risk Assessment and Risk Management (Articles 15 and 16)
- Socio-economic considerations (Article 26)
- Assessment and review of the effectiveness of the Protocol (Article 35)



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COP-MOP 7 Decisions Relating to GEF

Parties are invited/encouraged to:

- Prioritize biosafety projects when programming of their GEF-6 national allocations
- Incorporate biosafety into multi-focal area projects
- Cooperate at the regional and subregional levels to request GEF support for joint biosafety projects
- Raise awareness of relevant officials (e.g. GEF-OFPs) regarding the importance of biosafety and the national obligations under the Protocol
- Enhance coordination between CPB, CBD and GEF national focal points
- Integrate and prioritize biosafety within their NBSAPs and national development plans

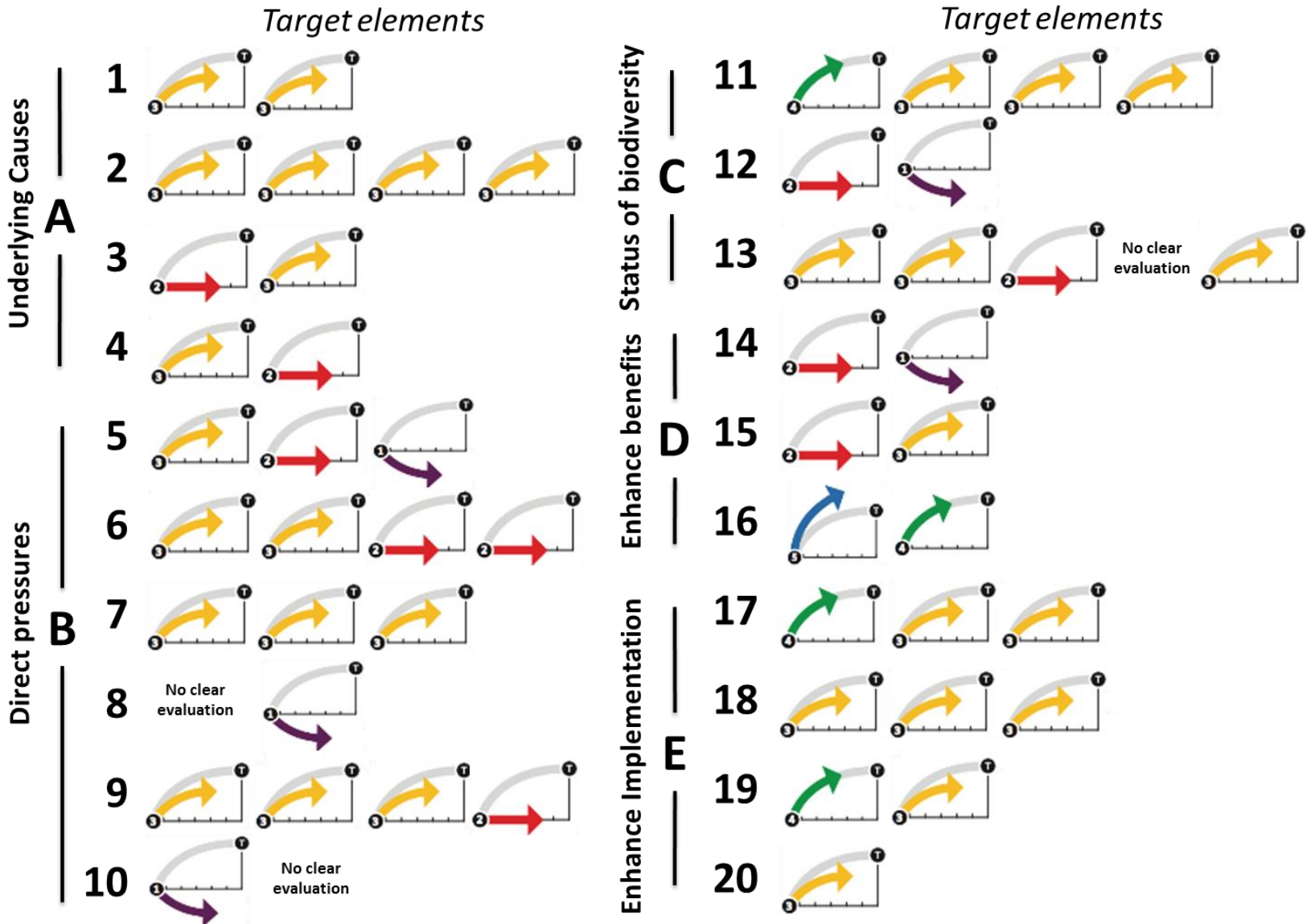




Main Outcomes of COP-MOP 1

- Modalities of operation for the ABS Clearing-House;
- Format for submitting an interim national report
- Cooperative procedures and institutional mechanisms to promote compliance and to address cases of non-compliance;
- Strategic framework for capacity-building and awareness-raising;
- Roadmap for discussions on the need for and modalities of a Global Multilateral Benefit-sharing Mechanism;
- Programme priorities and eligibility criteria for the financial mechanism
- Operational matters: rules of procedures, concurrent meetings, programme budget

Overview of the “Dashboard” for the Aichi Targets (Global Biodiversity Outlook 4)





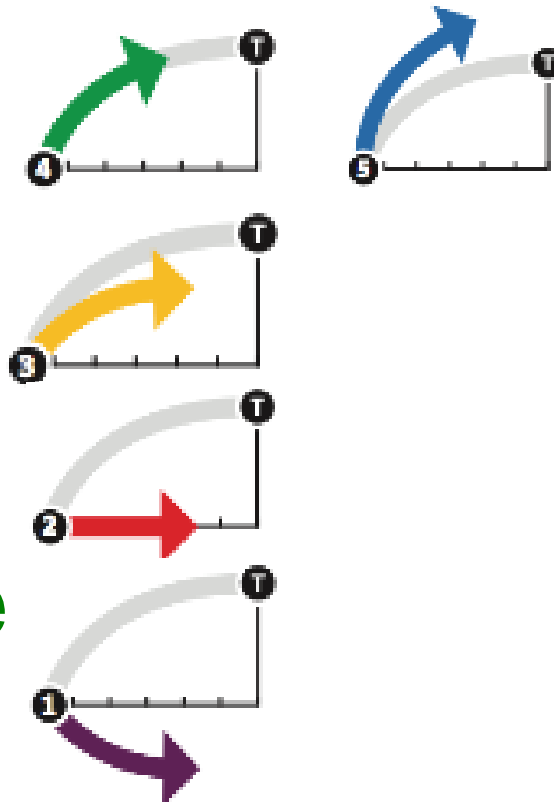
Target Scorecard

Notable

Insufficient

Insignificant

Marginal/Regressive

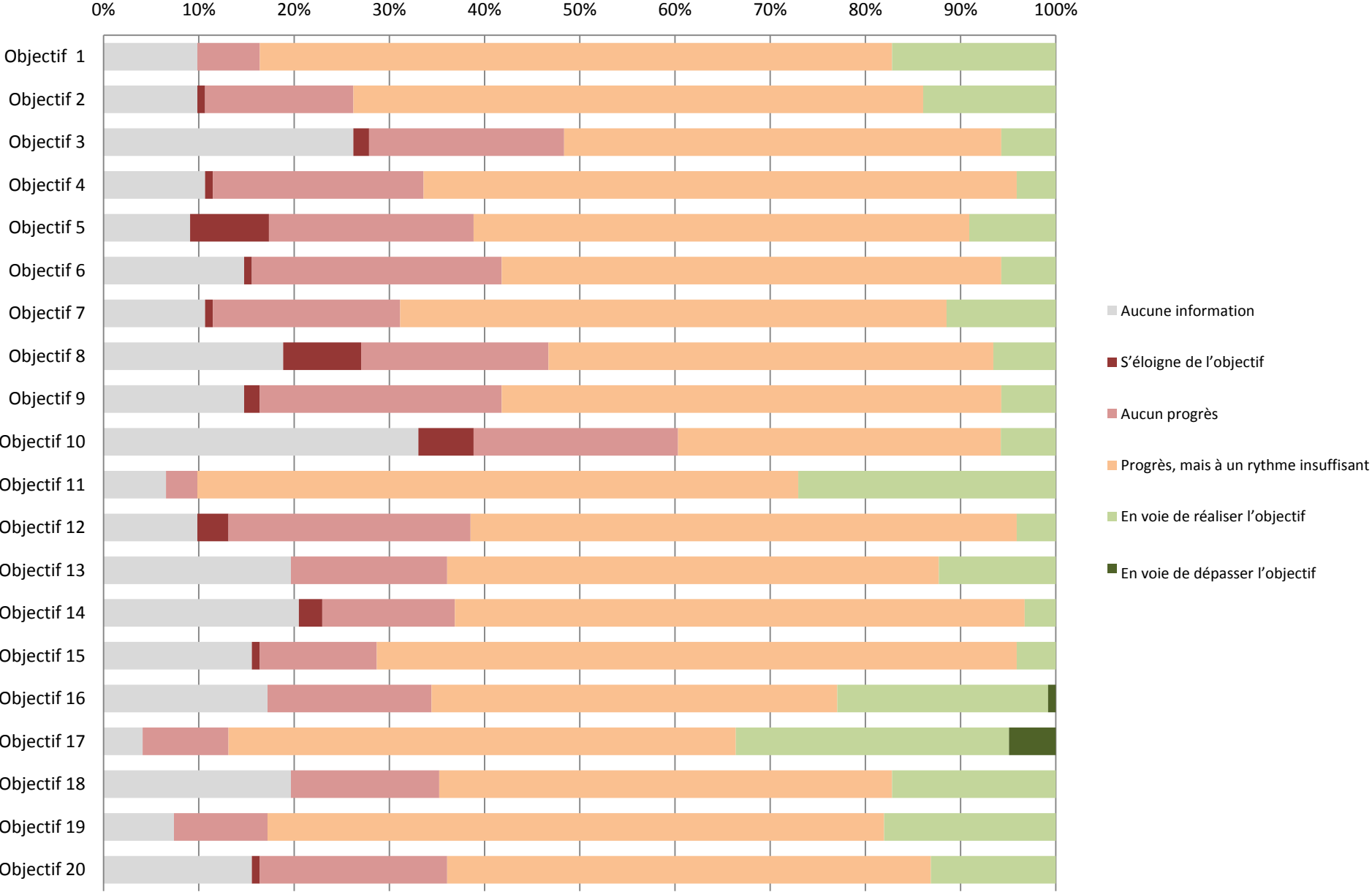


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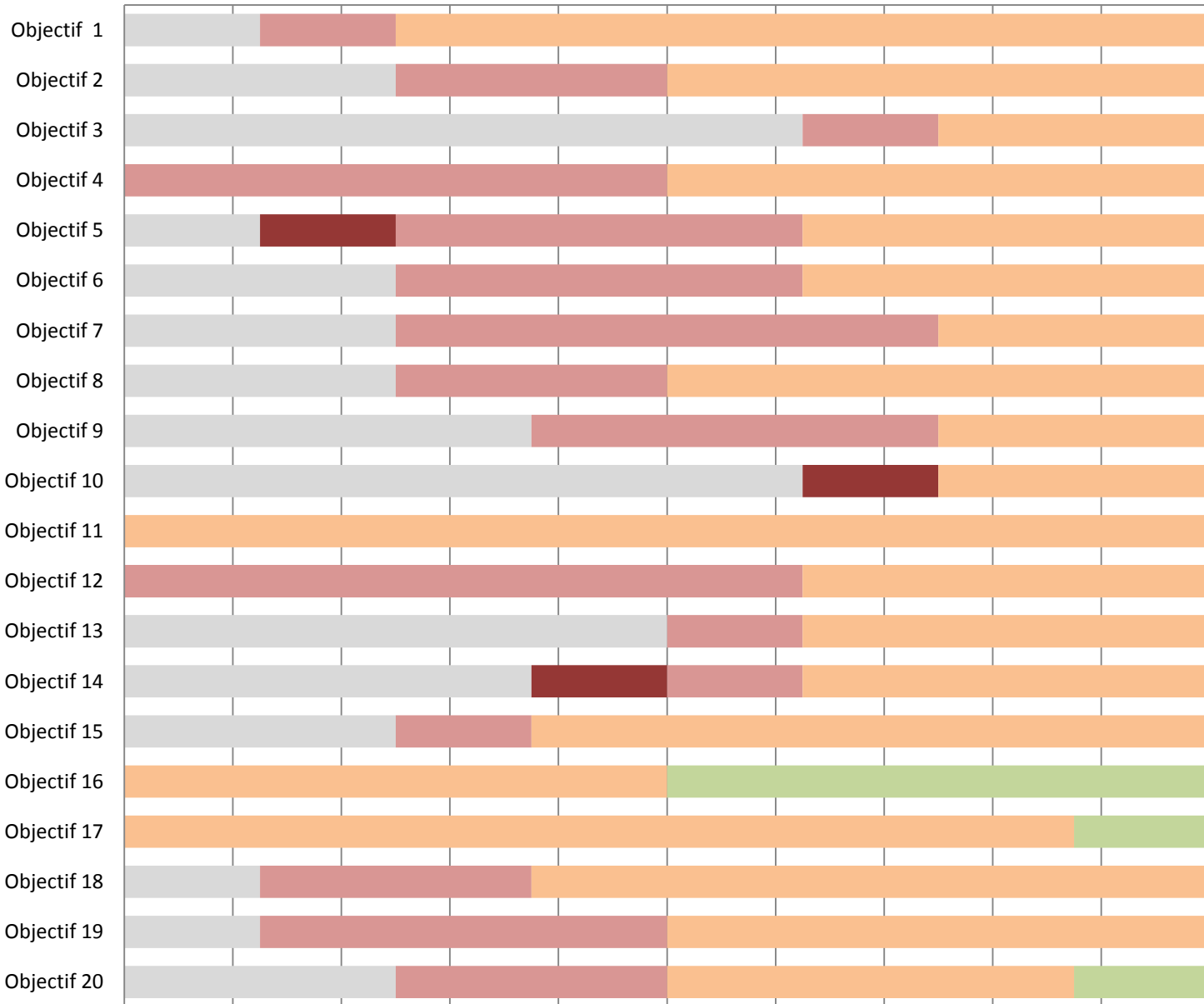
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Global evaluation of progress in implementing the Achi Biodiversity Targets (based on 5th National Reports)



Regional evaluation of progress (based on 5th National Reports)

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%



- Aucune information
- S'éloigne de l'objectif
- Aucun progrès
- Progrès, mais à un rythme insuffisant
- En voie de réaliser l'objectif
- En voie de dépasser l'objectif

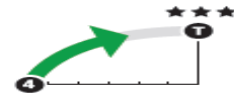


Some results...

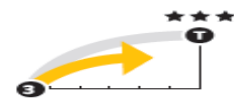


TARGET 11

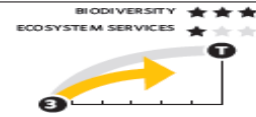
At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas are conserved



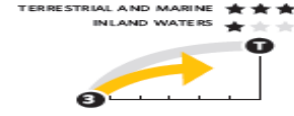
At least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved



Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services conserved

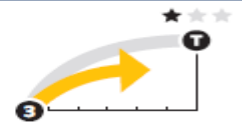


Conserved areas are ecologically representative

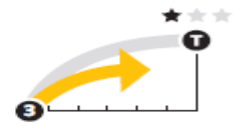


TARGET 11

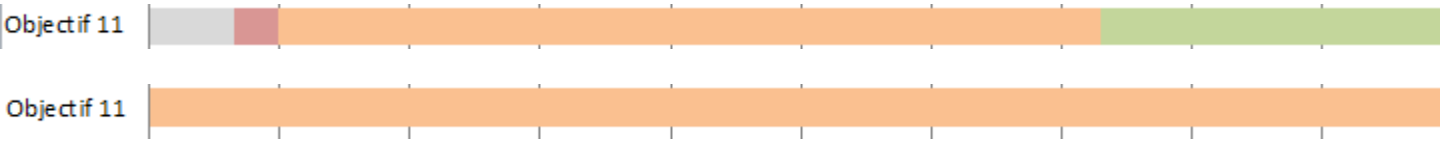
Conserved areas are effectively and equitably managed



Conserved areas are well connected and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape



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global
regional



Some results...

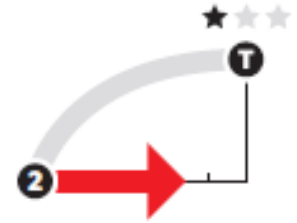


TARGET 12

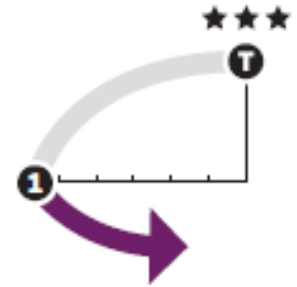
TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

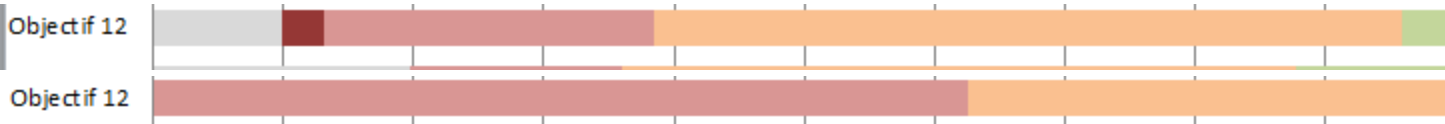
Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented



The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained



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global
regional



Some results...

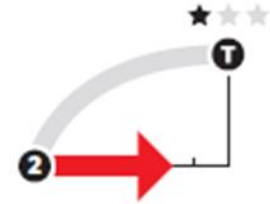


TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

TARGET 15

Ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced through conservation and restoration

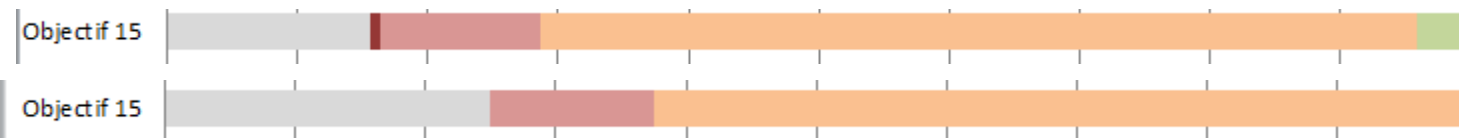


TARGET 15

At least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems are restored, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to combating desertification



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global
regional



Some results...



TARGET 5

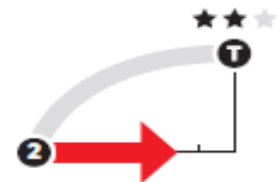
TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

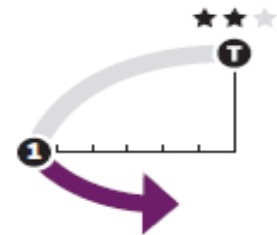
The rate of loss of forests is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero



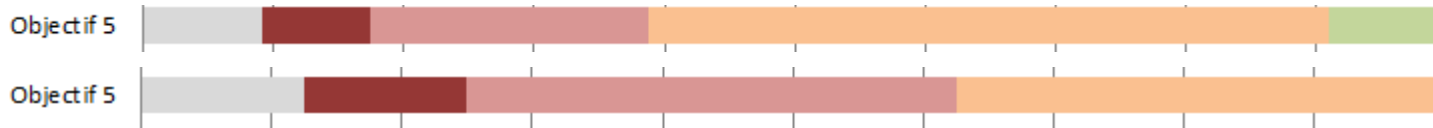
The loss of all habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero



Degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced



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global
regional



TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

TARGET 7

Areas under agriculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity



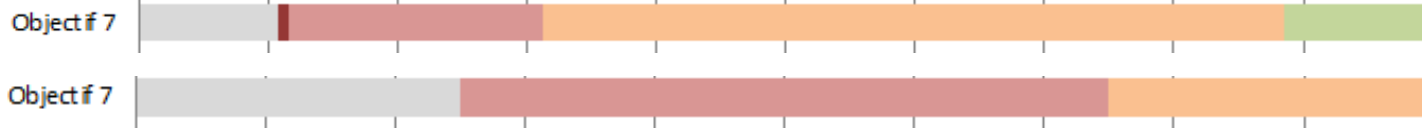
Areas under aquaculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity



Areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity



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global
regional



TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

TARGET 3

Incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts



Positive incentives for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity developed and applied



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Object f 3



Object f 3



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TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

TARGET 4

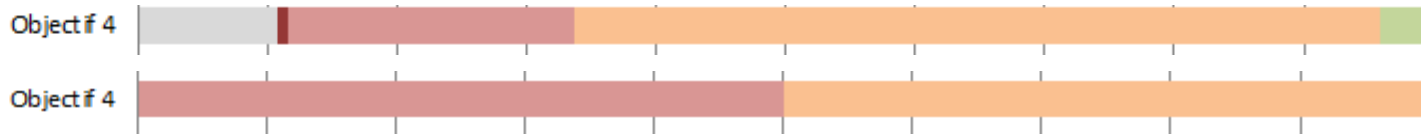
Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve, or have implemented, plans for sustainable production and consumption...



... and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits



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global
regional



TARGET ELEMENTS

STATUS

TARGET 16

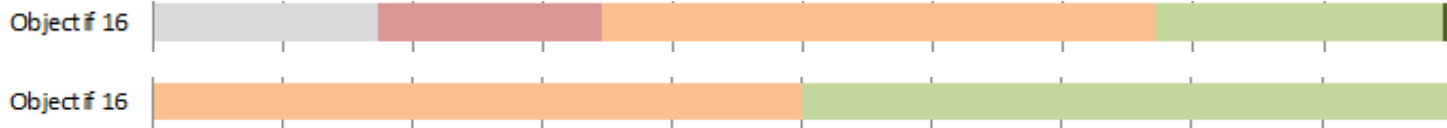
The Nagoya Protocol is in force



The Nagoya Protocol is operational, consistent with national legislation



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global
regional



Why the Nagoya Protocol is important

- **New international treaty:**
 - Entered into force on 12 October 2014
 - further advances the third objective of the Convention: **the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources**, including by appropriate access to the genetic resources.
- **Currently has 59 Parties**
- **It provides legal certainty and a transparent framework for ABS:**
 - **For providers:** By strengthening opportunities for fair and equitable benefit-sharing arising from the utilization of their genetic resources
 - Preventing misappropriation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge
 - **For users:** By establishing clear procedures and predictable conditions for access to genetic resources



Why the Nagoya Protocol is important

It promotes development in a sustainable manner:

- Benefits shared, such as technology transfer, joint research and capacity-building can create opportunities for countries to **develop domestic research capacities to add value to their own genetic resources**
- Development of **new products** based on genetic resources and traditional knowledge
- Promoting new **business opportunities**
- **Advancement of scientific research** for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- Benefits shared create an **incentive for further conservation and sustainable use** of biodiversity
- **Indigenous and local communities can benefit from their traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources**, thus creating incentives for promoting and protecting their traditional knowledge



Why GEF support is essential

- With entry into force of the Protocol, countries need resources to **establish the enabling environment** for ABS to effectively contribute to scientific and economic development, poverty eradication as well as in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity
- **Urgent actions:**
 - Development or amendment of ABS regulatory frameworks
 - Putting in place the necessary institutional arrangements
 - Development of capacity for implementing the Protocol
 - Raising awareness of relevant actors
- These efforts will contribute to **full achievement of Aichi Target 16: “The Nagoya Protocol is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation”**



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TARGET ELEMENTS

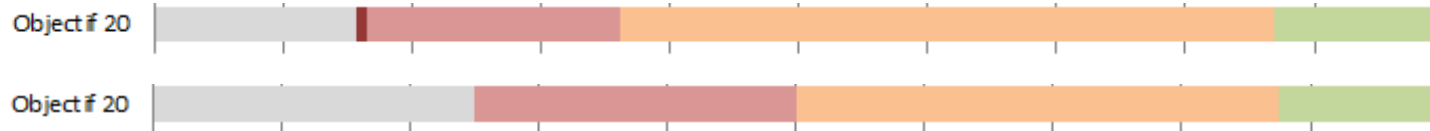
STATUS

TARGET 20

Mobilization of financial resources implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources has increased substantially from 2010 levels



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global
regional



COP12: Resource Mobilization

- Targets for resource mobilization
- Extension of Strategy for resource mobilization with concrete activities
- Voluntary guidelines on safeguards
- Modalities and milestones for incentive reform (T3)
- Financial reporting, transparency and accessibility of information
- Collective action of indigenous and local communities
- Global monitoring report
- Technical support and capacity-building



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Summary

Strategic goal C

- Progress on some elements (AT 11)...
- ...but with doubt on impact (see AT 12)

Strategic goals B and D

- Little or no progress on reducing direct pressures (see AT 5; 7) and, with some nuance, on enhancing benefits

Strategic goal A

- Little or no progress on addressing underlying causes (see AT 3; 4)...

Strategic goal E

- ...but some progress in providing means of implementation (including AT 16)



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Discussion

- To what extent your national funding needs has been met?
- What priorities and project ideas do you have?
- What is your sense of additional national funding needs?
- What further global guidance do you need to address national priorities?



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