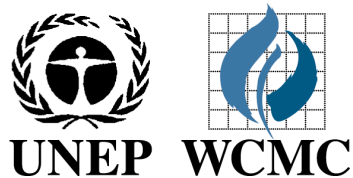


# Convention on Biological Diversity implementation; what we've seen so far

Proteus annual meeting, Stavanger 16<sup>th</sup> June

Charles Besançon



# Goal of the session

To explain how the outcomes of the last Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya Japan may impact on business in the short term and the long term.



# Convention on Biological Diversity

Three objectives:

- Conservation
- Sustainable use
- Benefit-sharing from genetic resources

7 thematic programmes of work (mostly ecosystem types)

17 cross-cutting issues

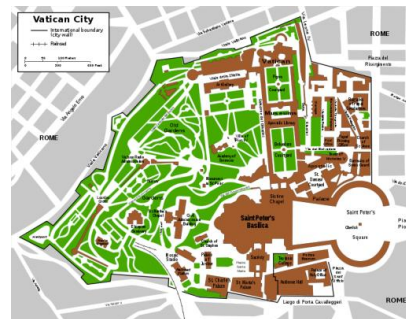
It is the only international instrument comprehensively addressing biological diversity

There have been 296 decisions taken since the first Conference of the Parties in 1994



# Convention on Biological Diversity

- Adopted in Nairobi in 1992
- Open for signature at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 (Rio Conventions)
- Entered into force in 1993
- 193 Parties
- Non parties are Andorra, the Holy See and the United States



# CBD: Key Outcomes in Nagoya



## Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

### Mission:

*“Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity...”*

1. 20 new biodiversity targets (Aichi Biodiversity Targets)
2. Nagoya Protocol on Access & Benefit-sharing (ABS) regarding genetic resources agreed
3. Strong emphasis on national biodiversity planning (NBSAP) and mainstreaming this into relevant sectors



# Aichi Biodiversity Targets



## Strategic Goals:

A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

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

C. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding 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

# Target 3 and 4



## 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.



## 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.



# Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

# Breakdown of Target 11

Calls for a protected area system:

- Composed of
  - 17% of global terrestrial areas
  - 10% of global marine area
- Including areas important for biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Effectively and equitably managed
- Ecologically representative
- Well connected

# Current protection status

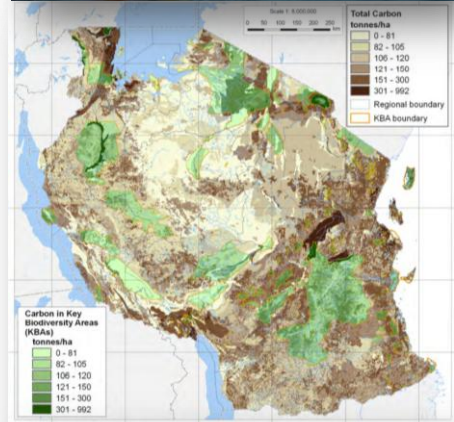
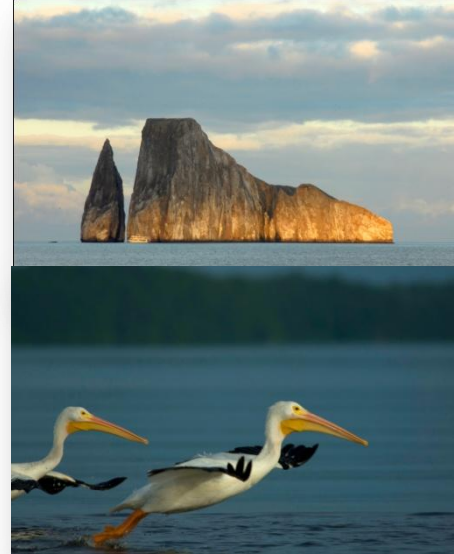
From the Millennium Development Goals Analysis that UNEP-WCMC just finalised:

- 12% overall
- 12.7% of the world's land area outside Antarctica protected
- 7.2% of coastal waters (out to 12 nautical miles)

**2010**  
**12%**

# How to achieve this target?

- More protected areas, particularly marine
- Protect more areas of importance for biodiversity conservation:
  - Alliance for Zero Extinction Sites (AZE),
  - Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs),
  - Areas high in carbon,
- Recognise indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs)
- Ecological corridors and connectivity conservation



# New push for connectivity conservation: Target 11

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

# New push for connectivity conservation

- An old idea returns
  - Climate change increases interest and urgency
- New UNEP/IUCN joint project begins in 2011
  - Needs assessment, horizon scanning





## Nagoya Protocol on Access & Benefit-sharing (ABS) regarding genetic resources agreed

- Refers to the way in which genetic resources may be accessed and the benefits shared.
- Strong emphasis on associated traditional knowledge
- 24 signatories thus far. Needs 50 ratifications to enter into force
- In regards to protected areas, the issue of equity paramount. “Biocultural Community Protocols”
- First meeting in Montreal last week
  - Intergovernmental Committee on the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

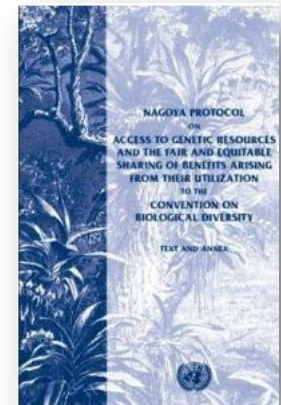


Photo Stephen Leahy

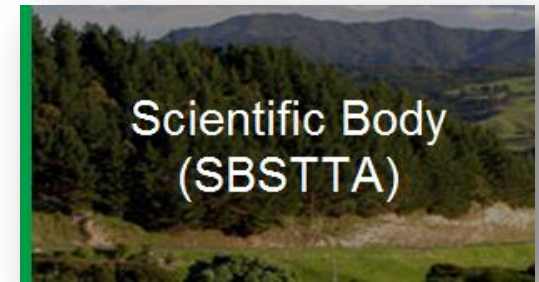


# National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

- Most important mechanism for CBD implementation is through the national planning framework
- To date, 173 Parties have developed NBSAPs
- a key focus of NBSAPs is the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into relevant sectors.
- Key opportunity for the private sector to get involved in biodiversity planning at national level

# Next key CBD events

- Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA)  
In Montreal in November 2011
- 11th CBD Conference of the Parties  
In New Delhi, India in October 2012



# Key messages

Efforts to meet Target 11 will include new protected areas composed of

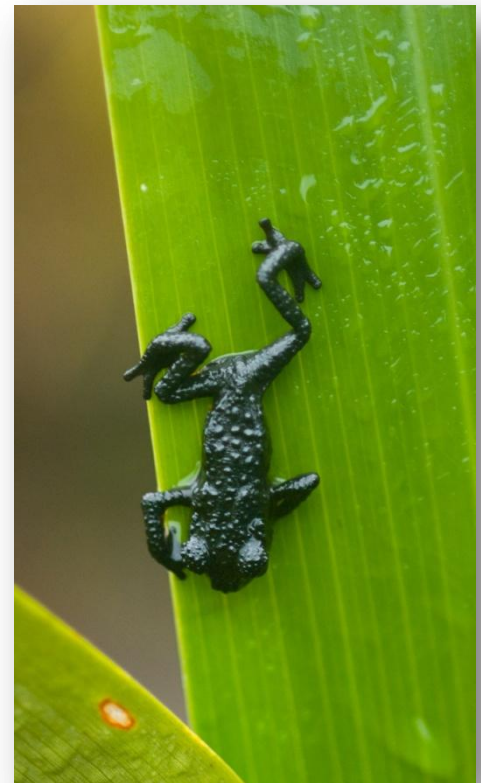
- areas important for biodiversity,
- High in carbon
- Connectivity

Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Protocol

- Equity for local people
- “Biocultural Protocols”

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

- Key opportunity for business involvement



# Thank you