



Convention on
Biological Diversity

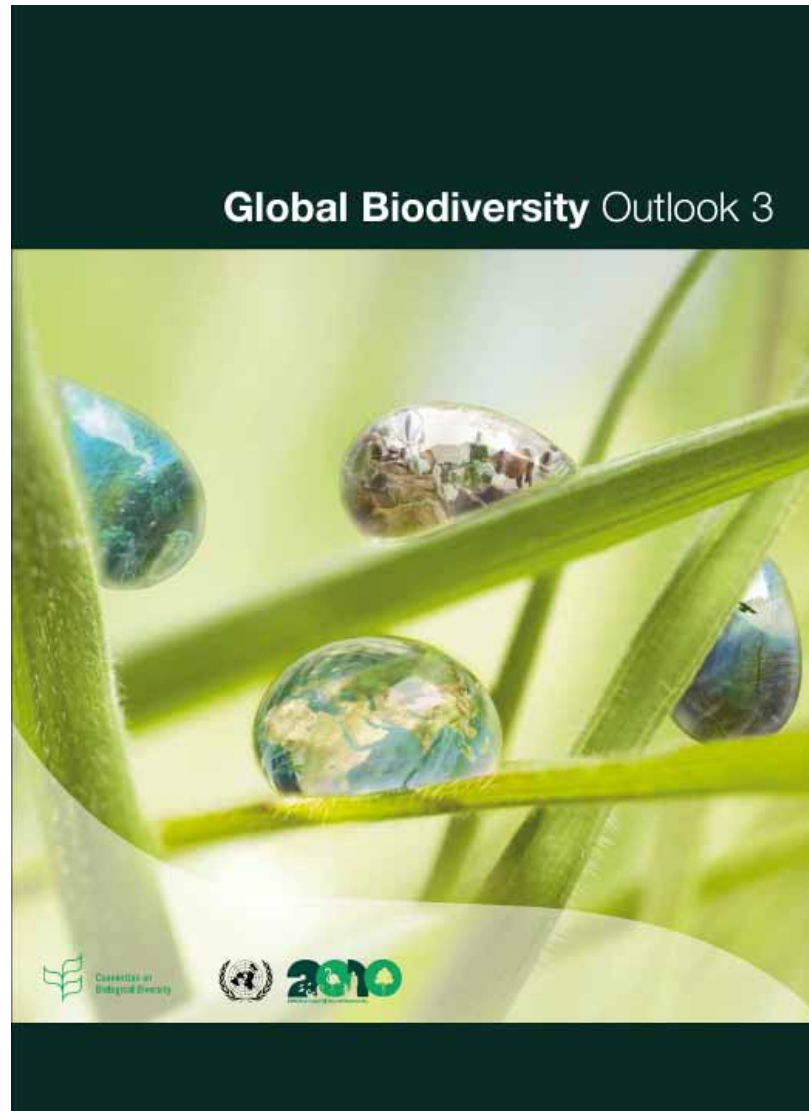
*First Meeting
of the Global Platform for Business and Biodiversity*

Panel session 6
Future Business and Biodiversity National Initiatives and
Moving the Platform Forward

CBD Secretariat
December 16, 2011



GBO-3: Action needed this decade



The **action** taken over the next decade or two will determine whether the relatively stable environmental conditions on which human civilization has depended for the past 10,000 years will continue beyond this century.

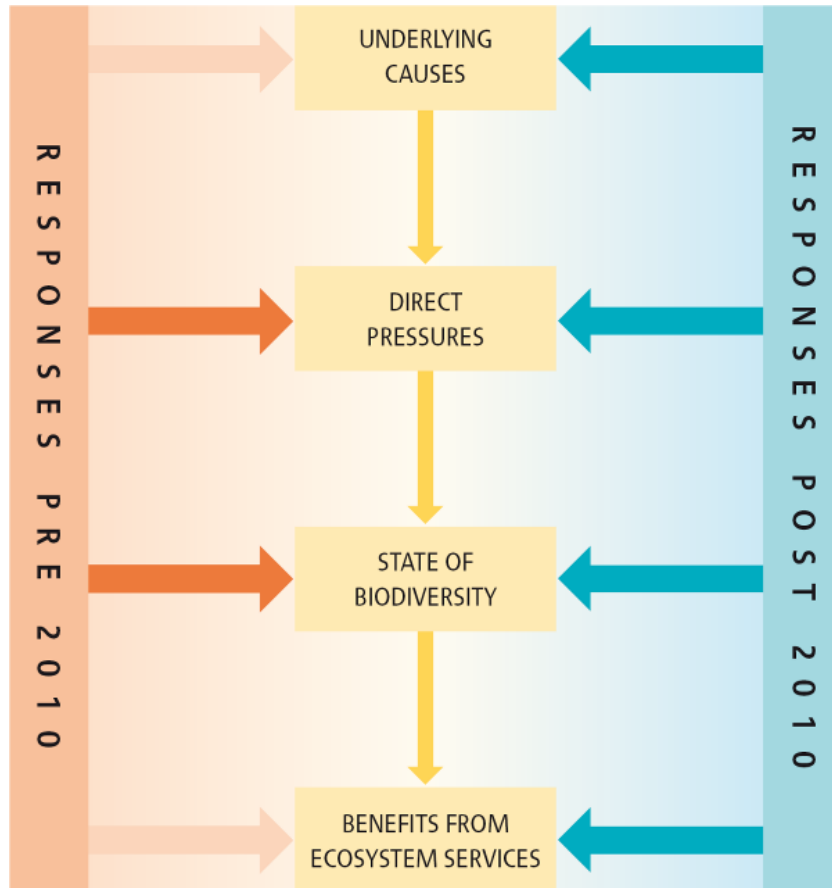
If we fail to use this opportunity, many ecosystems on the planet will move into new, unprecedented states in which the capacity to provide for the needs of present and future generations is highly uncertain (“**tipping points**”).

Greater range of **options** than previously recognized

Inaction is more expensive in the long run than investing in action now



Strategic Plan



- 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

Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Framework for all Conventions and stakeholders.

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

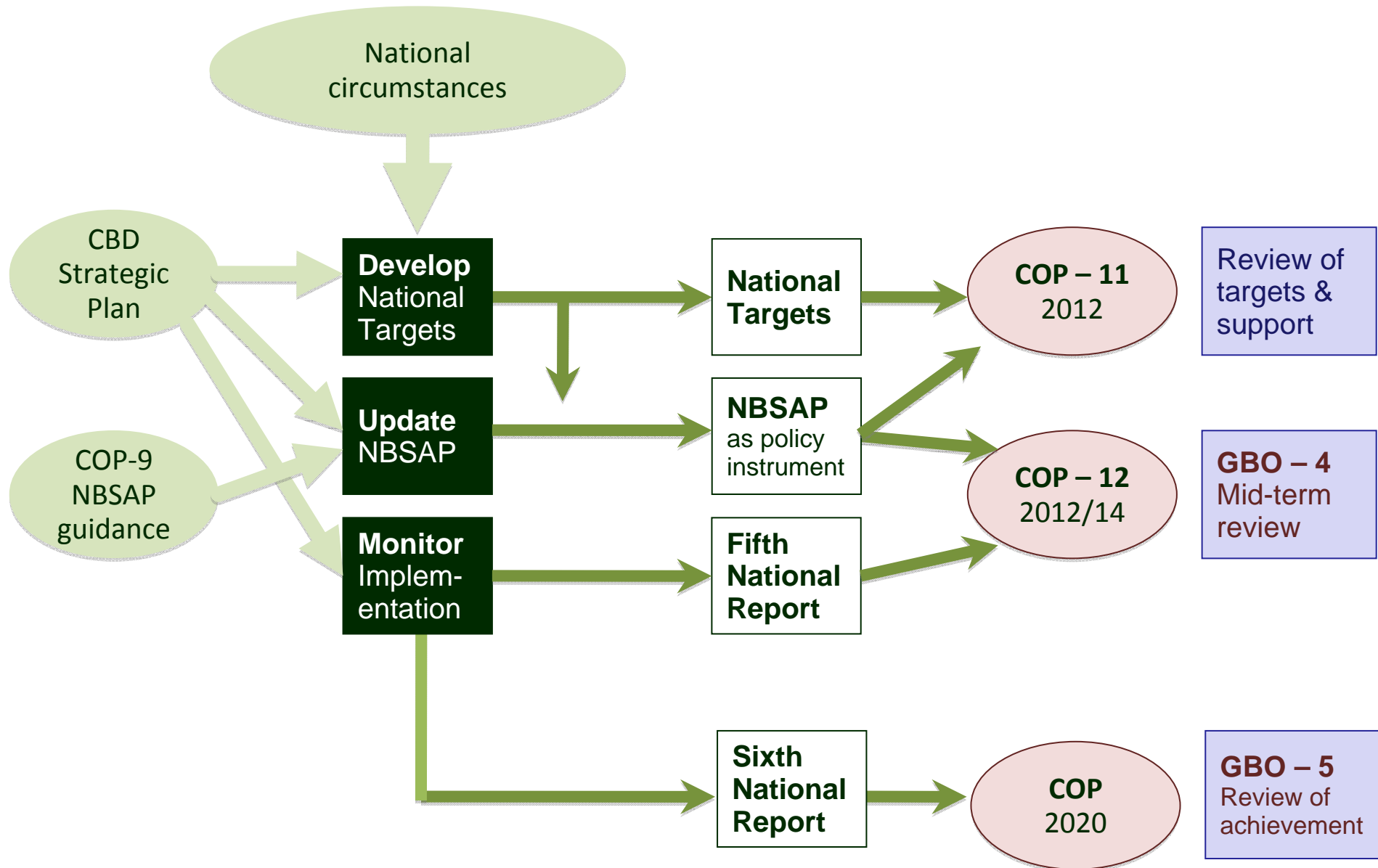
Implementation mechanisms



Strategic 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 in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, .
- 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.

Mandate for updating NBSAPs (Decision X/2)



NBSAP

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan

A **process** by which countries can plan to address the threats to their biodiversity and promote its sustainable use for national development.

The **principal instrument** for the implementation of the Convention **at the national level**.

A shorthand for implementation of **Article 6** of the Convention.

Legal basis for national implementation

Article 6:

Each Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for biodiversity, or adapt existing strategies, plans or programmes
- b) Integrate biodiversity into relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies



Guiding principles (based on decision IX/8)

- a) NBSAPs are key implementation tools of the Convention. They must address **all three objectives** of the Convention:
- b) The NBSAP should highlight, and seek to maintain the **contribution** of biodiversity and ecosystem services **to human well being**.
- c) **The NBSAP is a strategic instrument** for achieving concrete outcomes, and not a study.
- d) **To be effective the NBSAP must be jointly developed, adopted, and owned by the full range of stakeholders involved.** It is also important that **high-level government support** be secured.
- e) **The NBSAP must include measures to mainstream biodiversity into sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and programs..**
- f) **Biodiversity planning is a long-term, cyclical and adaptive process.** It will involve continual monitoring, evaluation, and revision, as progress is made, conditions evolve, and lessons are learned.

The Japan Biodiversity Fund

Established by the Government of Japan, the Presidency of the tenth Conference of the Parties (COP 10), in support of the implementation of the Nagoya Biodiversity Outcomes with the objective of supporting developing countries to:

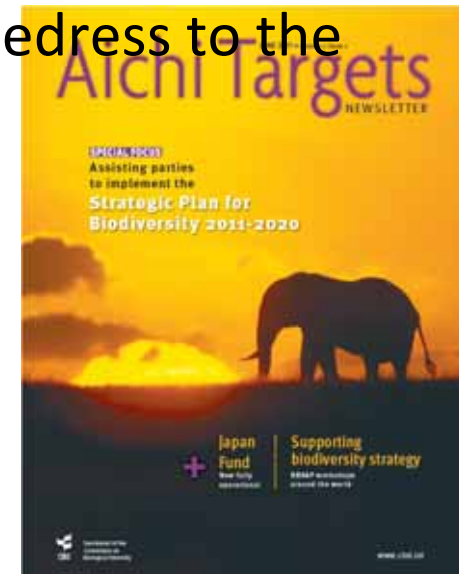
- Implement Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- Revise their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs) in accordance with the Strategic Plan;
- Strengthen their capacity to implement the Convention

NBSAP Capacity Building Workshops

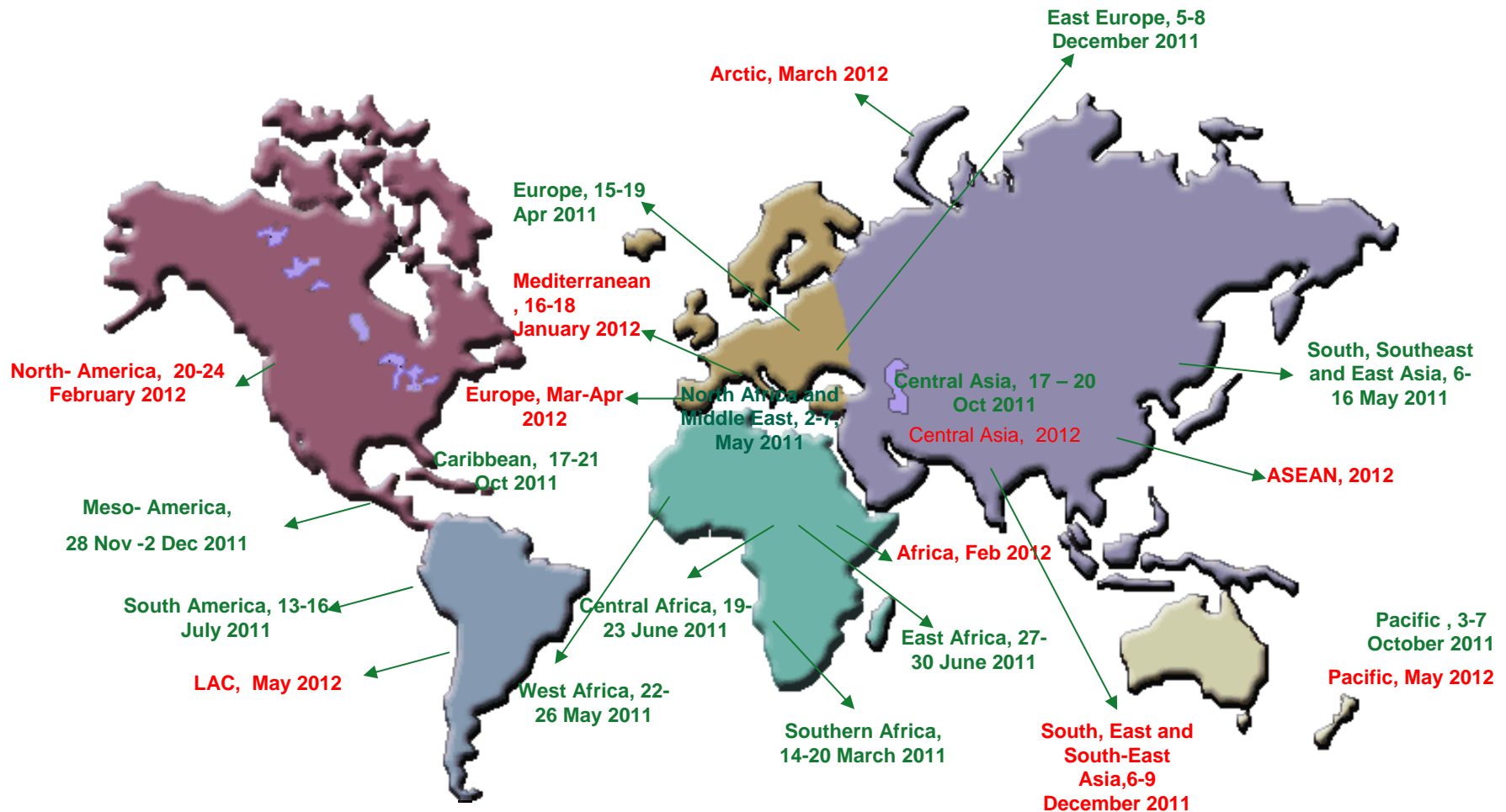
- ✓ Facilitate national implementation of Strategic Plan by assisting Parties to develop national biodiversity targets
- ✓ Assist in reviewing, updating, revising and implementing NBSAPs, to serve especially as an effective tool for **mainstreaming biodiversity into broader national policies**
- ✓ To stimulate early actions to implement other Aichi-Nagoya outcomes, in particular, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing and the Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety

Organized with support of

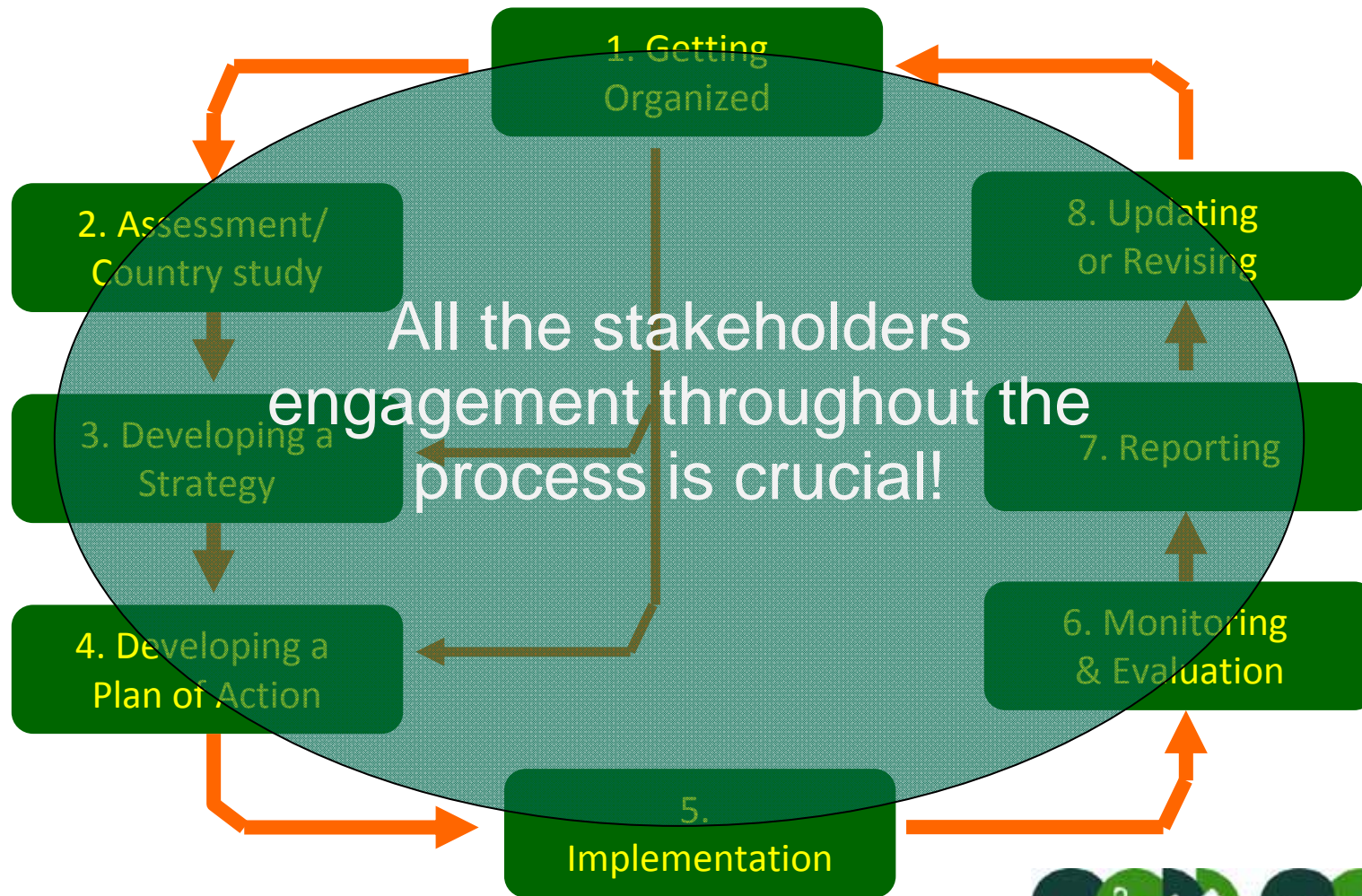
- Japan Biodiversity Fund
- Host countries
- Regional partners



NBSAP Capacity Building Workshops

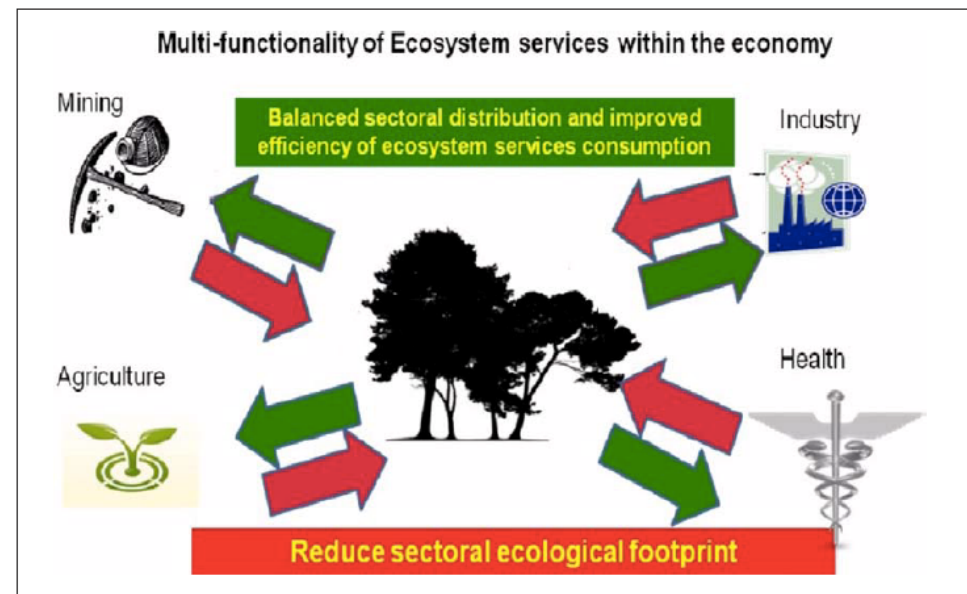
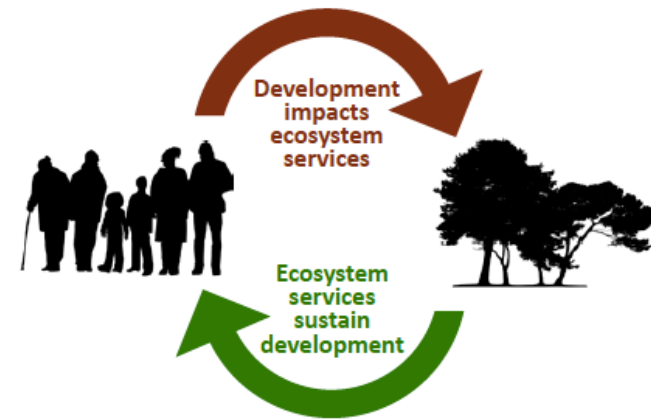


Steps in the Biodiversity Planning Process



Why ?

Ten years after the CBD was signed (2002, The Hague Ministerial Declaration CoP6), **the most important** lesson learned was that Convention objectives could not be reached without integrating biodiversity into all directly- and indirectly- related economic activity sectors



The new time has come...

Now to survive we have to study Fundraising,
marketing and management!..



Наступна ера ерета - Телт дит салоту компаниа
ми чин дондех асирт фидангет, маркетинг а
менеджмент!..

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we have to study FR, marketing and management!..



THANK YOU

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Living in harmony with nature

