
Global Youth
Biodiversity
Network


Where are we with the
Aichi Biodiversity Targets?

Strategic Plan 2011-2020

Living in harmony with nature

There are the five Strategic Goals

Strategic Goal A

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

Strategic Goal B

Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Strategic Goal C

Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Strategic Goal D

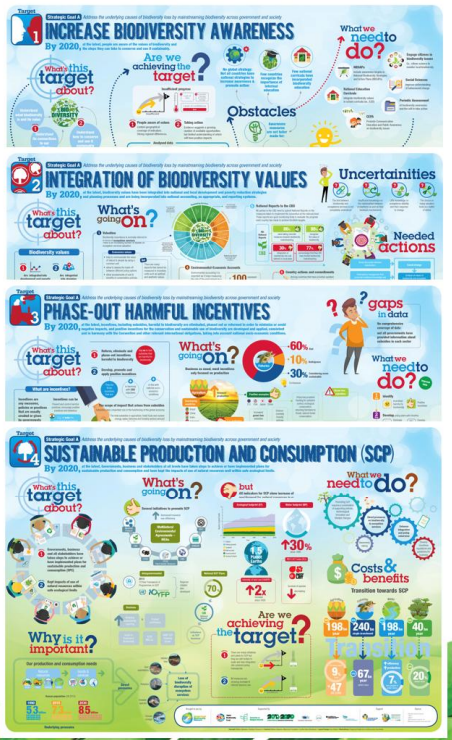
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Strategic Goal E

Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Aichi Targets

AICHI TARGETS INFOGRAPHICS




Target 15
Strategic Goal D Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND RESILIENCE
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, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
What's this target about?
By 2020,
1 Ecosystem resilience has been enhanced through conservation and restoration
2 At least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored
What is ecosystem resilience?
Ecosystem resilience is the capacity of ecosystems to absorb and adapt to disturbances
Ecosystem restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed.
What's going on?
Estimates of land degradation
19 million km² land with reduced soil productivity ≃ 15% of the global ice free land
to
112 million km² land somehow impacted by humans ≃ 78% land somehow impacted by humans
Terrestrial land affected by very strong soil degradation 2%
Terrestrial land affected by low to very strong human induced soil degradation 15%
Declining NDVI (Normalized Difference of Vegetation Index) 24%
Forests and other ice free habitats converted to cropland and partures 35~40%
Global land converted to human biomes 76%
restoration
Restoration ecology has matured in the last couple of decades and it has attracted increasingly more attention, with an increase of 700% of journal articles in the ISI Web of Science with the keyword "restoration" between 1995 and 2010.
The set of active restoration tools has evolved to more complex approaches regarding planting methods and seed mixes.
Tropical restoration should be a high priority. However, the highest investments for restoration projects are in North America and Europe
Restoration of the original habitats is not always possible particulary in the context of current global environmental changes
Cases of natural regeneration are documented but recovery can take several decades or centuries
It is difficult for restorative actions to follow the "mining blooms" in many developing countries
future
Millions of hectares of agricultural land may be released in several world regions between 2010 and 2020.
In Europe, abandonment until 2030 will potentially allow rewilding of up to 15% of lands historically converted to agriculture.
Projections to 2050, predic an increase in natural area which could reach 146 million ha to over 315 million ha
2.2 billion ha of land has been identified suitable for restoration
Climate change scenarios of could change ecosystems' resilience
How much is needed?
Between US$ 30 billion and US$ 300 billion would be needed to restore ecosystem
Between US$ 6 billion and US$ 65 billion are annually required for forests restoration
In the EU alone about 110,000 jobs are directly related to restoration of ecosystems & green infrastructure
The majority of the restoration projects provided net benefits and should be considered as high-yielding investments
Needed actions
A three-component approach is proposed:
1 First, parties need to identify highly degraded habitats and develop efforts to restore 15% of those
2 Countries can also expand their programmes on active restoration of native habitats
3 Increase the contribution of biodiversity to carbon sequestration and ecosystem services
National Initiatives
Brazilian Atlantic forest is currently the focus of one of the biggest restoration efforts in the world
In Belarus, restoration projects have been developed with the support of organizations like GEF (Global Environment Facility
In Western China, the Grain for Green seeks to 15 million ha of low-yield farmland and 17 million more ha of barren lands
In Mexico, CONANP and FMCN worked in the restoration of Northeast and Eastern Sierra Madre region
progress
1 Ecosystem resilience and biodiversity contribution to carbon stocks enhanced by conservation and restoration
Not significant
Level of confidence low
2 At least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems are restored, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation
Insufficient
Level of confidence low
Uncertainities
There is a lack of a credible of the global degraded and restored areas
Defining degradation itself is one of the most important source of uncertainity
Different actors will benefit from different services supplied by different ecosystems
The feasibility of restoration must be assessed
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2011-2020
Support
Source

Target 15

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

ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND RESILIENCE

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, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

What's this target about?

By 2020,

Objective 1 **Ecosystem resilience has been enhanced through conservation and restoration**

Objective 2 **At least 15% of degraded ecosystems are restored**

Needed actions

A three-component approach is proposed:

1. First, parties need to identify highly degraded habitats and develop efforts to **restore 15% of those**
2. Countries can also expand their programmes on active restoration of native habitats
3. Increase the contribution of biodiversity to carbon sequestration and ecosystem services

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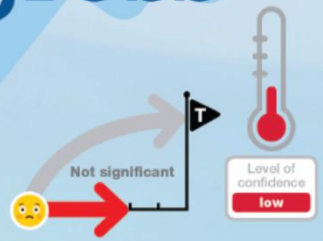
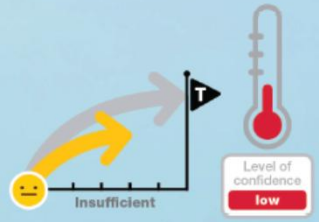
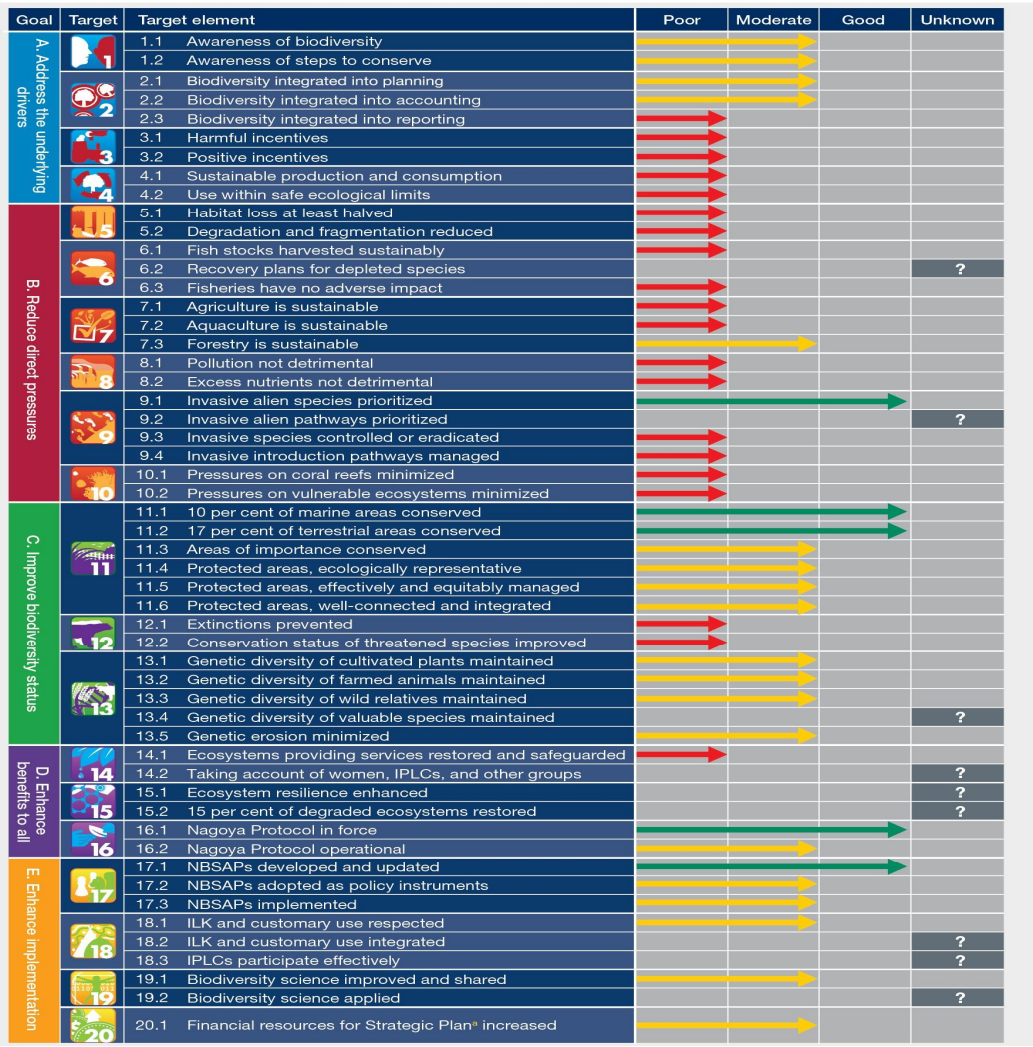
progress

Objective 1 Ecosystem resilience and biodiversity contribution to carbon stocks enhanced by conservation and restoration



Objective 2 At least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems are restored, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation




Goal
Target
Target element
Poor
Moderate
Good
Unknown
A. Address the underlying drivers
B. Reduce direct pressures
C. Improve biodiversity status
D. Enhance benefits to all
E. Enhance implementation
1.1 Awareness of biodiversity
1.2 Awareness of steps to conserve
2.1 Biodiversity integrated into planning
2.2 Biodiversity integrated into accounting
2.3 Biodiversity integrated into reporting
3.1 Harmful incentives
3.2 Positive incentives
4.1 Sustainable production and consumption
4.2 Use within safe ecological limits
5.1 Habitat loss at least halved
5.2 Degradation and fragmentation reduced
6.1 Fish stocks harvested sustainably
6.2 Recovery plans for depleted species
6.3 Fisheries have no adverse impact
7.1 Agriculture is sustainable
7.2 Aquaculture is sustainable
7.3 Forestry is sustainable
8.1 Pollution not detrimental
8.2 Excess nutrients not detrimental
9.1 Invasive alien species prioritized
9.2 Invasive alien pathways prioritized
9.3 Invasive species controlled or eradicated
9.4 Invasive introduction pathways managed
10.1 Pressures on coral reefs minimized
10.2 Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems minimized
11.1 10 per cent of marine areas conserved
11.2 17 per cent of terrestrial areas conserved
11.3 Areas of importance conserved
11.4 Protected areas, ecologically representative
11.5 Protected areas, effectively and equitably managed
11.6 Protected areas, well-connected and integrated
12.1 Extinctions prevented
12.2 Conservation status of threatened species improved
13.1 Genetic diversity of cultivated plants maintained
13.2 Genetic diversity of farmed animals maintained
13.3 Genetic diversity of wild relatives maintained
13.4 Genetic diversity of valuable species maintained
13.5 Genetic erosion minimized
14.1 Ecosystems providing services restored and safeguarded
14.2 Taking account of women, IPLCs, and other groups
15.1 Ecosystem resilience enhanced
15.2 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems restored
16.1 Nagoya Protocol in force
16.2 Nagoya Protocol operational
17.1 NBSAPs developed and updated
17.2 NBSAPs adopted as policy instruments
17.3 NBSAPs implemented
18.1 ILK and customary use respected
18.2 ILK and customary use integrated
18.3 IPLCs participate effectively
19.1 Biodiversity science improved and shared
19.2 Biodiversity science applied
20.1 Financial resources for Strategic Plan[a] increased
?

Why are we failing to achieve the Aichi Targets?

Challenges with the Targets itself

- many targets not quantifiable, difficult to measure progress, unrealistic level of ambition
- insufficient reporting framework for countries
- not enough adressing of underlying drivers

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Why are we failing to achieve the Aichi Targets?

Implementation Challenges

- CBD Resource Moblization Strategy only adopted in 10/2012
- process of updating NBSAPs delayed implementation
- not enough political priority given
- not enough policy coherence
- too much top-down, too little bottom up
- no change in consumption and production patterns

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Post-2020 & Ecosystem Restoration

What is the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework?

- Follow up to the Strategic Plan 2011-2020
- Global agreement that will define global action to address biodiversity loss for the next decades
- Set to be adopted at **COP15**→
- Ambition: A framework for all

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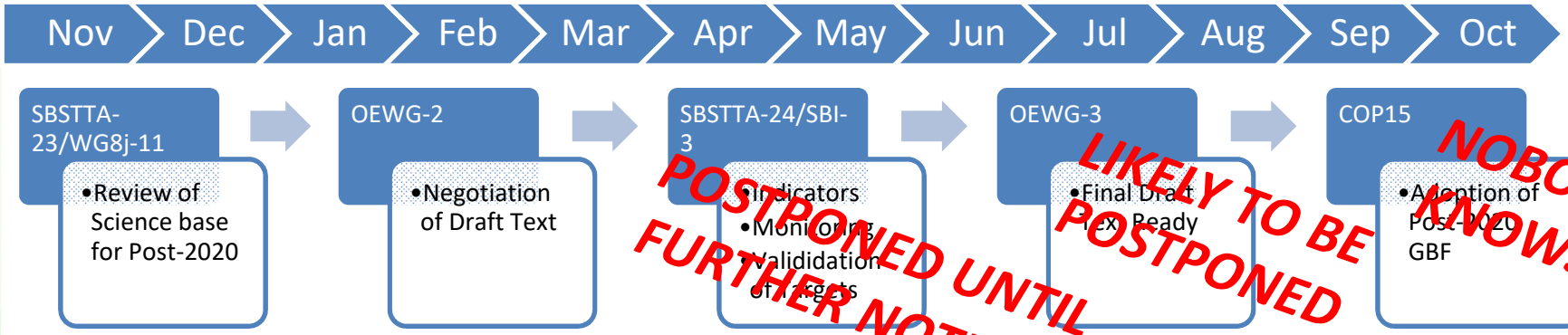
Post-2020 – Preparatory Proces



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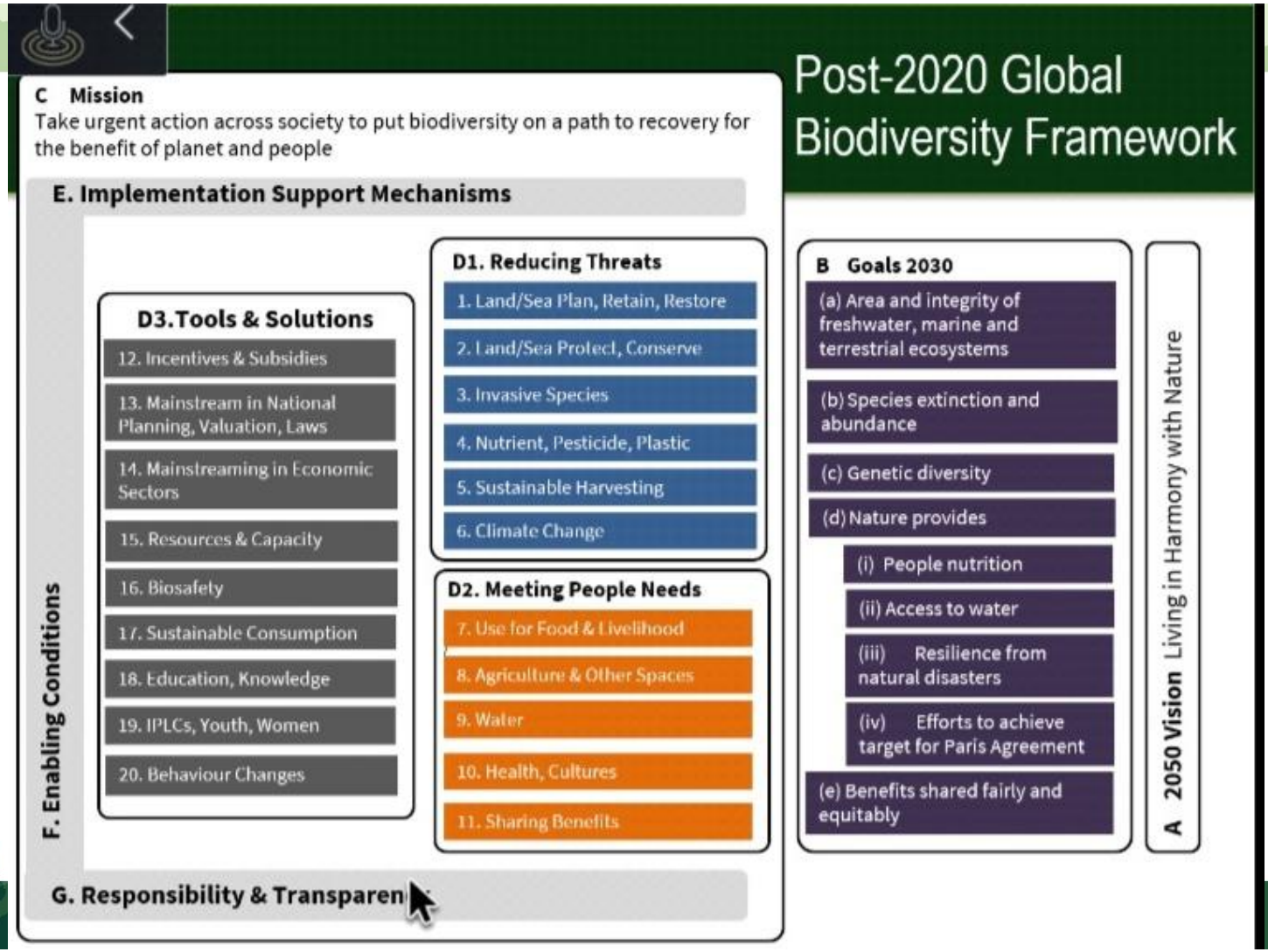
Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework



Recommendations for Post-2020

- → Ensure that ecosystem restoration efforts are **not only** being focused on maximizing **carbon sequestration**
- → Ecosystem Services and Ecosystem Functions need to be addressed as equally important
- → Ecosystem restoration after natural disasters should be based on the best available science and focus on **passive restoration**
- → Need to agree on a UN system wide definition of ecosystem restoration

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Let‘s work together!

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United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Thank you so much for your attention!