



# Design and implementation of a post 2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan from NGO perspective

**Rethinking Biodiversity Governance workshop**  
**Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Oslo/Norway,**  
**14 & 15 September 2017**

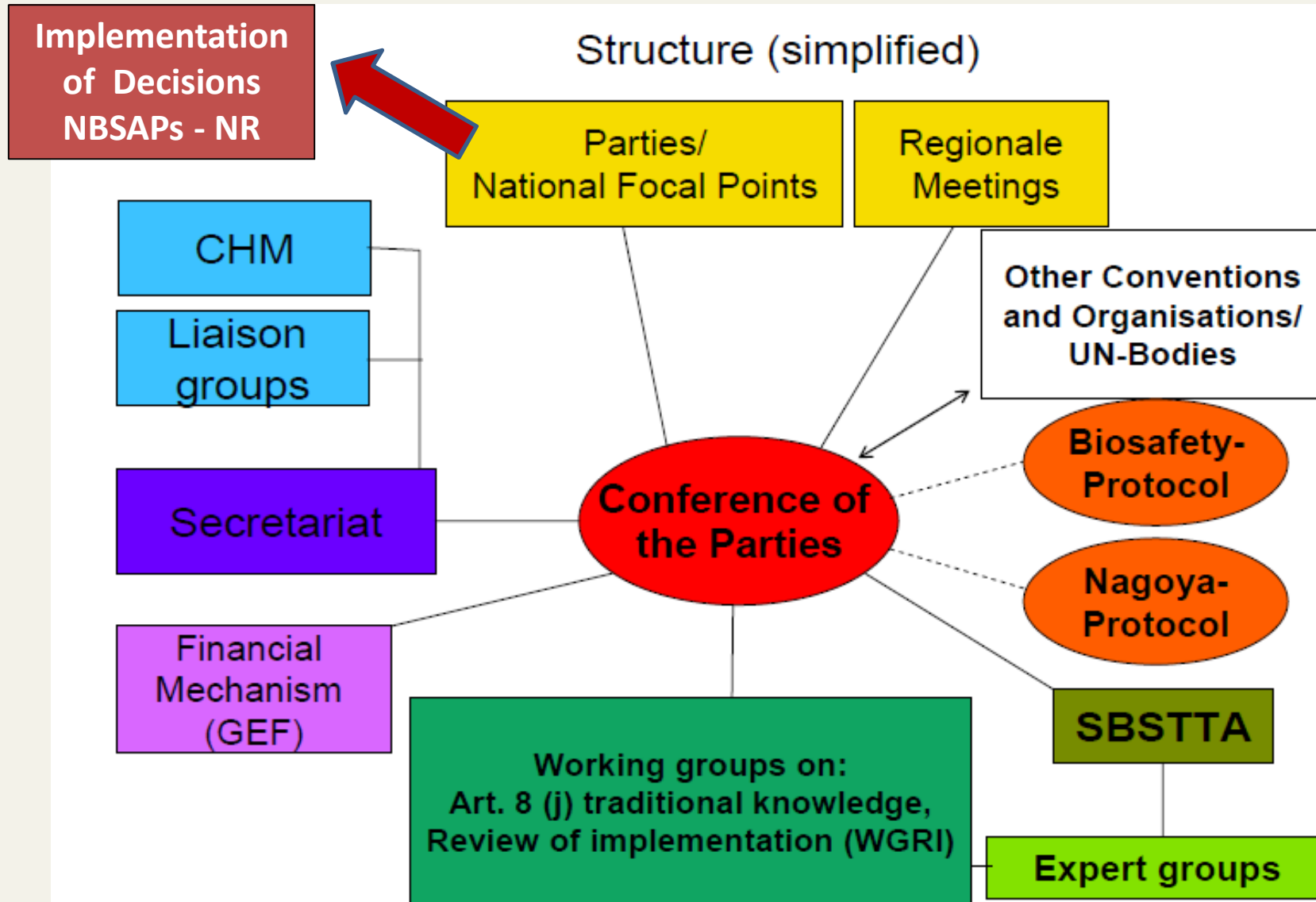
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# CBD governance





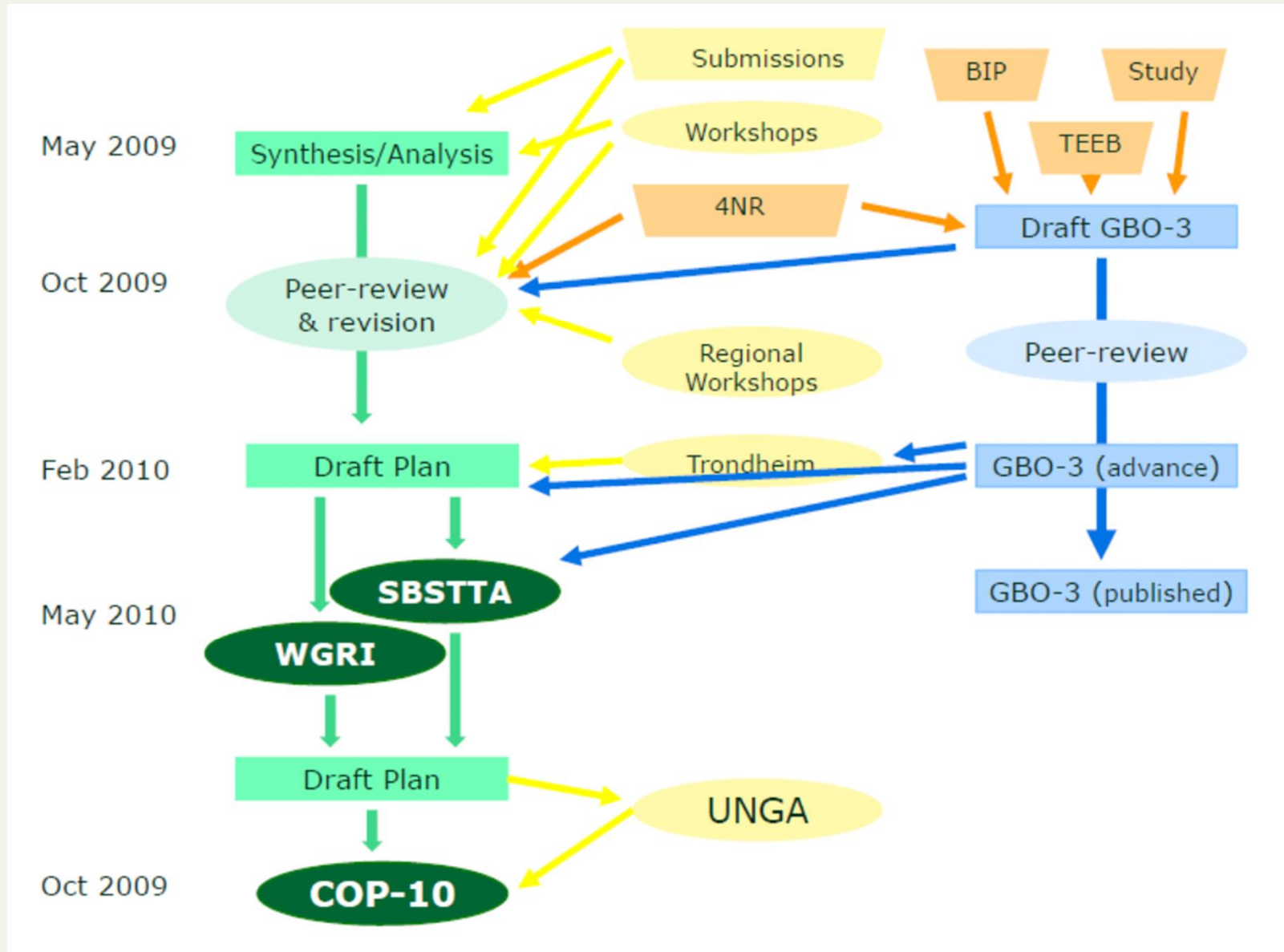
# Implementation Æ Implementation Æ Implementation

Difficult environment and conditions for appropriate implementation of (too) many COP decisions + SP:

- “ Timelag until COP decisions or Strategic Plan ABT translated into NBSAPs (up to 5 years)
- “ Lack of capacity in many developing countries/SIDS etc. for up-dating NBSAPs despite GEF financing
- “ Difficult political environment for NBSAP implementation in many developed countries
- “ Implementation results often too optimistic and not realistic
- “ Lack of accurate monitoring/reporting with indicator system
- “ Sector approach, not aligned with other government strategies and international agreements and processes: SDG, UNFCCC etc.



# Way to CBD's post 2010 strategy





# Design a new strategic plan for the next decade

(SCBD Information note, 15 June 2017)

## TRANSPARENT

- “ sharing information through regular communications addressed to all stakeholders on **decisions, timelines, official documents, and progress** made in the development of the new strategic plan.

## INCLUSIVE

- “ ensure **full participation and representation** in the development of the process in preparation for the post-2020 biodiversity framework by calling on regular, timely and substantive input from all relevant stakeholders (Parties, civil society, NGOs, businesses, IPLC, scientific community, local governments)
- “ **An inclusive design process is critical in securing better implementation (?)**



# Design a new strategic plan for the next decade

(SCBD Information note, 15 June 2017)

## COMPREHENSIVE

- “ address the **Convention and its Protocols** (including Nagoya, Cartagena and on Biosafety) in order to improve their integration
- “ address the **entire CBD governance, implementation, review, and financing at all levels**
- “ ensure **coordination and alignment with other key international processes** and conventions, and in particular the other two **Bio Conventions+**
- “ enhance and strengthen the process and make it more robust by including **international and national data and science** as well as contributions from civil society



# Implementation Ë Implementation Ë Implementation

**COP decision on GOVERNANCE to strengthen implementation needed**

**What mechanism  
needed for accurate  
NATIONAL reporting?**

**SMART  
Targets**

**What mechanism  
needed for efficient  
NATIONAL contributions?**

**Effective NATIONAL implementation wanted**

**Are NBSAPs and NR as key instruments still appropriate?**





# Implementation Æ Implementation Æ Implementation

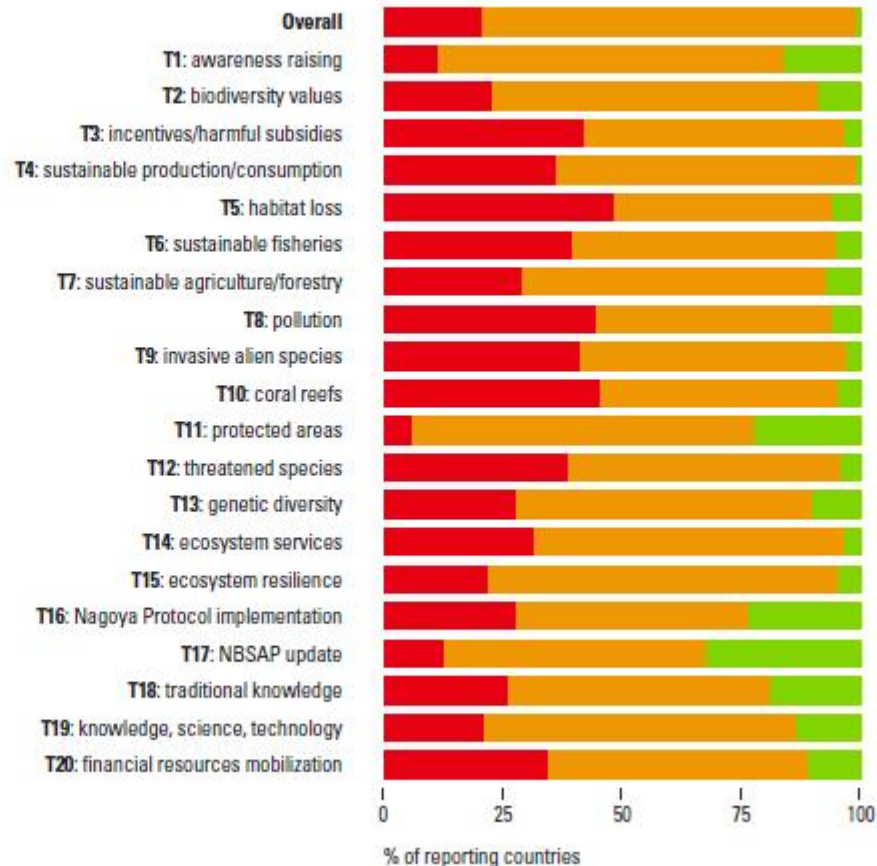
## 2. PROGRESS OF NATIONAL TARGETS TOWARDS THE AICHI TARGETS

**Analysis:** This chart displays countries' progress against all 20 Aichi Targets. It is striking that overall, only about 5% of countries' national reports indicate that they are *on track* to meet the global targets. Meanwhile, around 75% of countries have *made progress but at an insufficient rate* to meet the global ambition by 2020, and 20% of national reports indicate that countries have made *no progress or have even moved away* from the global targets. Target 20 on resource mobilization has one of the lowest scores; 35% of countries indicate *no progress* and 65% of countries are *on track* or making *insufficient progress*.

**Conclusion:** Countries appear to be progressing better on targets which are more procedural in nature, such as Target 16 on *Ratification of the Nagoya Protocol*, and Target 17 on *updating the NBSAPs*. Target 11, and work on protected areas, has a long history of integration into national strategies, so this may explain why progress is higher for this target. Unfortunately, progress on Target 20 on *resource mobilization* is less positive, with over 85% of countries not meeting their commitments so far. The low level of progress for many countries is likely to be explained in part due to competing national resource allocation. **Based on current progress, and with 95% of countries behind schedule, the Aichi Targets are not on track unless countries significantly increase their efforts.**

- No progress, or a decline against the Aichi Target
- Progress to achieve the Aichi Target but at insufficient rate
- On track to meet or exceed the Aichi Target

Progress of national targets towards the Aichi Targets

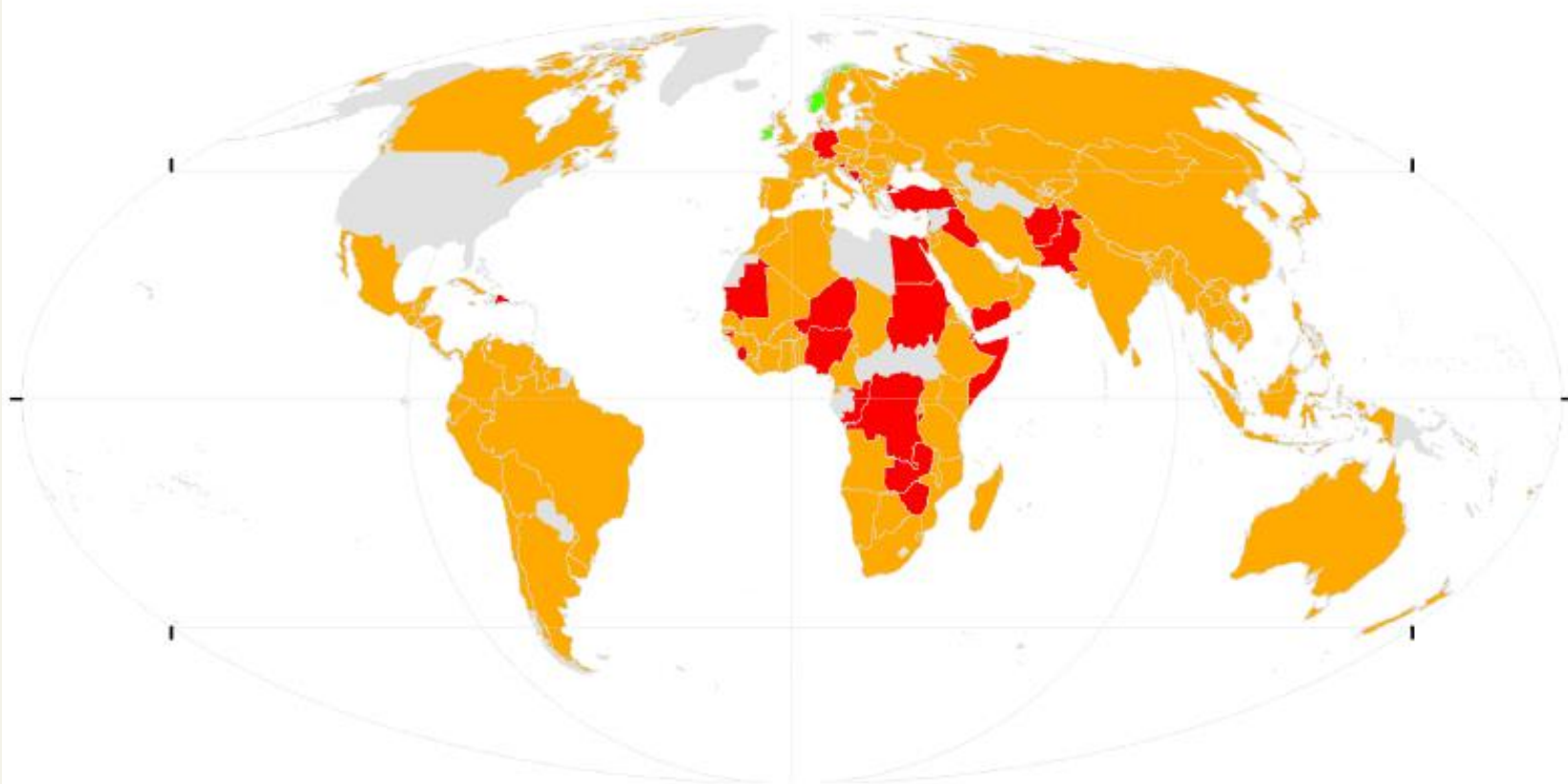






# Implementation Æ Implementation Æ Implementation

Average Progress Across all Targets



For more information on the methodology on how these scores were derived, please go to <https://www.cbd.int/doc/nr/assessment-table-2016-11-29-en.pdf> The raw data has since been updated online for November 2016. This data is based on the data provided at this source in July 2016.