



NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Government Agencies

NATIONAL WORKSHOP

8th Aug 2024



NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

NGO's, Civil Society and Communities

NATIONAL WORKSHOP

7th Aug 2024

OBJECTIVES

- Overview of the Framework – Purpose, Vision, and Mission statement
- To engage with stakeholders – All of government, all of society approach to review the current CI National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
- Overview of NBSAP's goals and targets
- Alignment of the NBSAP to the Global Biodiversity Framework, Island Plans and National Sustainable Development Goals
- Identify priority GBF targets that align with your stakeholder mandate
- Identify priority GBF targets for the updated Cook Islands NBSAP national targets
- Form an NBSAP Working Group

GLOBAL OVERVIEW

CBD

Convention on Biological Diversity

1992

GBF

Global Biodiversity
Framework

2020

AICHI

Plan

2010

IBPOW

Islands Biodiversity
Program Of Work

2006

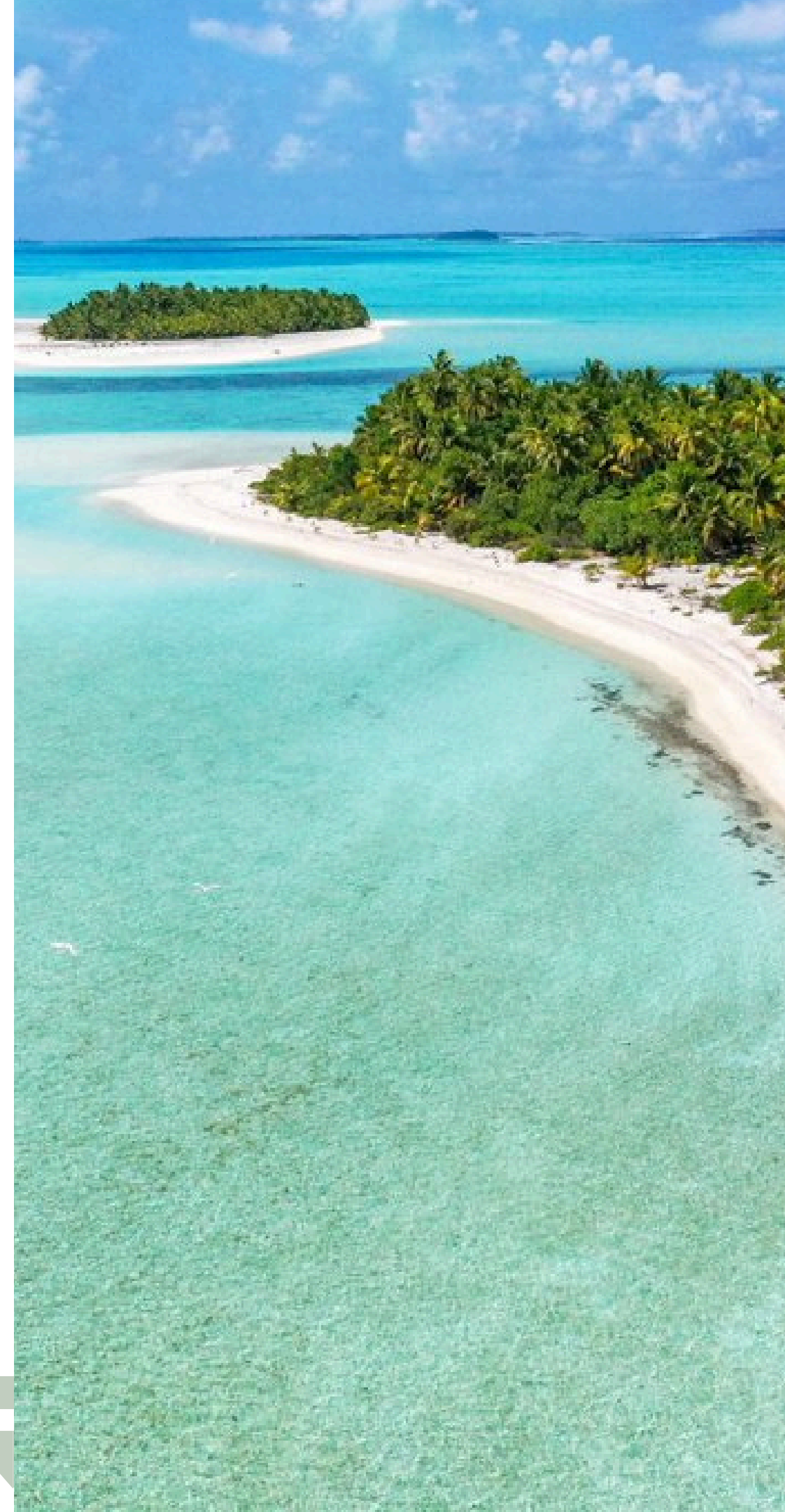
CI NBSAP

2002

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

3 main objectives

- The conservation of biological diversity
- The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
- The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources



GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (GBF)

Is a strategic plan aimed at addressing the biodiversity crisis by 2030. It contains 3 main components, outlines key outputs and is organized around 3 central themes and 23 targets.

PURPOSE

The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework aims to enable urgent action, to halt and reverse biodiversity loss involving an all of government and all of society approach.

Its purpose is the full implementation of the three objectives of the Convention in a balanced manner.



VISION

Living in harmony with nature

“by 2050, where biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.”

MISSION

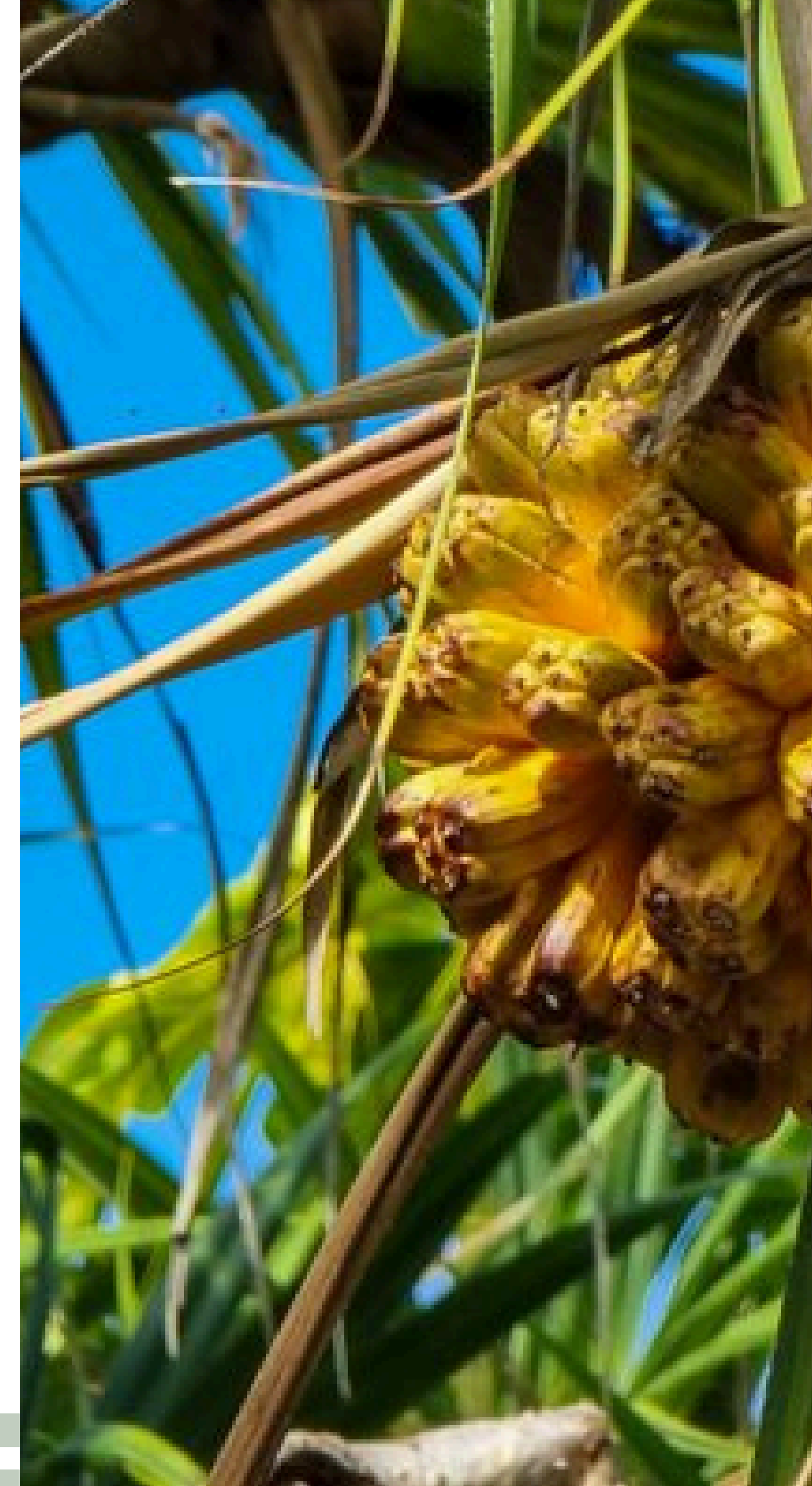
‘to take urgent action across society to put biodiversity on a path to recovery for the benefit of the planet and people’



OVERVIEW

The GBF sets out an ambitious plan to halt biodiversity loss and ensure ecosystems can continue to provide essential services.

It seeks to promote sustainable use of biodiversity, equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources and enhanced implementation through global cooperation.



OUTPUTS

Global Goals: Long-term objectives to halt biodiversity loss and ensure ecosystem resilience.

Targets: Specific, measurable outcomes to be achieved by 2030.

Indicators and Monitoring: Systems to track progress and ensure transparency.

Support Mechanisms: Financial, technical, and collaborative resources for effective implementation.

Policy Integration: Embedding biodiversity considerations into various sectors.

Public Awareness and Engagement: Raising awareness and involving stakeholders.

Legal and Institutional Frameworks: Strengthening governance structures to support biodiversity actions.

NBSAP: All parties to the CBD to develop, review and align their NBSAP to the GBF (Decision 15/6)

The three components of the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) often refer to:

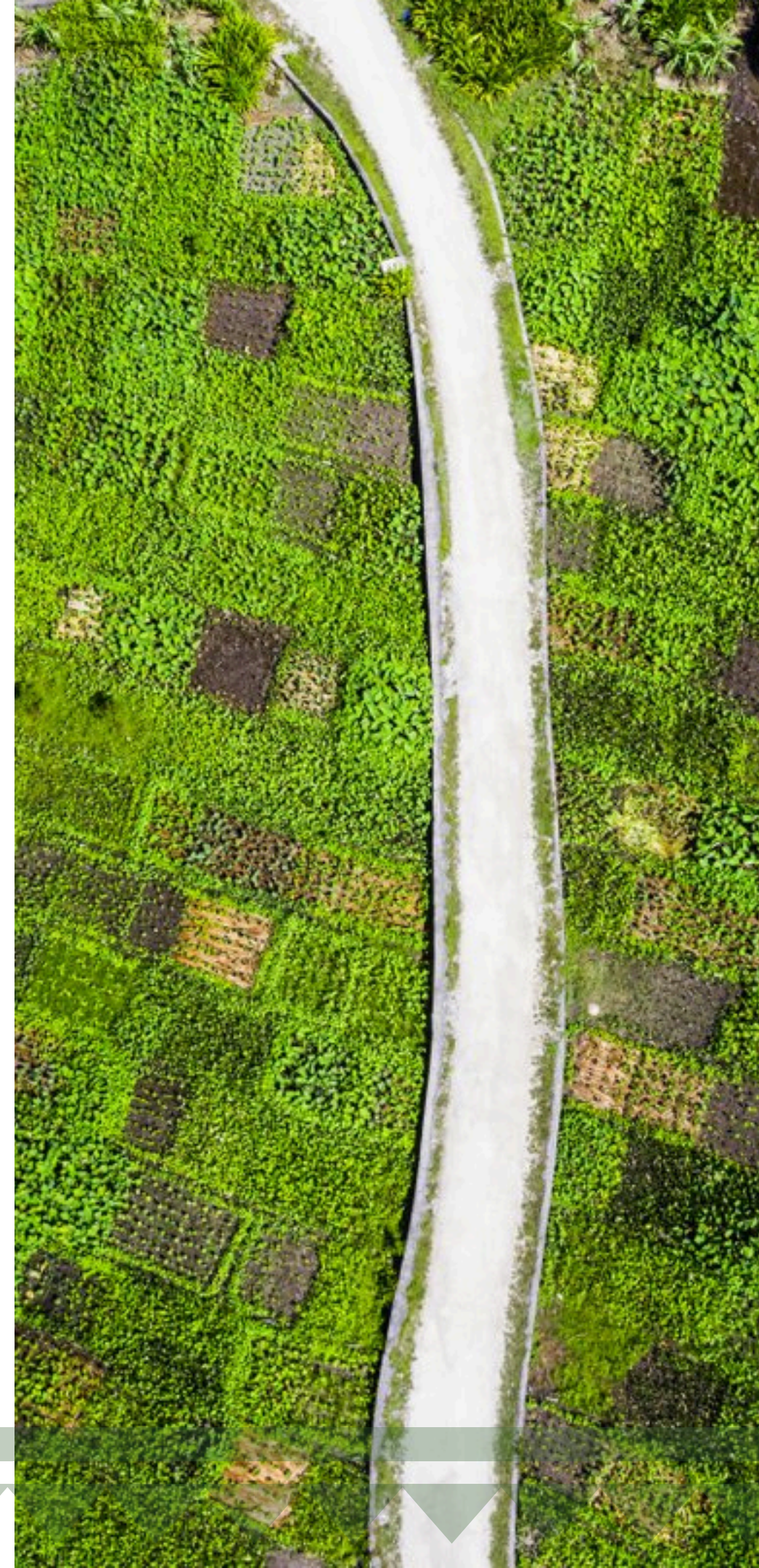
1. Biodiversity Targets and Goals: These are the specific, measurable outcomes that the GBF aims to achieve by certain milestones, such as 2030. They provide a roadmap for global biodiversity conservation efforts and guide national and local actions. Examples include targets for habitat protection, species conservation, and reduction of pollutants.

2. Implementation Support Mechanisms: This component includes the means and resources necessary to achieve the biodiversity targets and goals. It covers financial resources, capacity-building activities, technology transfer, and cooperation among different stakeholders. Effective implementation relies on adequate funding, technical support, and collaboration at all levels.

3. Monitoring and Reporting Framework: This component involves the systems and processes for tracking progress towards the biodiversity targets and goals. It includes the development of indicators, data collection methods, and regular reporting mechanisms. Transparent and accurate monitoring helps ensure accountability and allows for adjustments in strategies as needed.

Together, these three components provide a comprehensive approach to achieving the objectives of the GBF:

- 1. Setting Clear Objectives (Targets and Goals):** Establishing what needs to be achieved.
- 2. Ensuring Effective Implementation (Support Mechanisms):** Providing the means to achieve those objectives.
- 3. Tracking Progress (Monitoring and Reporting):** Ensuring that progress is measured and reported, facilitating course corrections as necessary



GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

4 GOALS

3 THEMES

24 TARGETS

4 GOALS

Goal A: Protect and Restore

- Maintain, enhance, or restore ecosystem integrity, connectivity, and resilience.
- Halt human-induced extinction of threatened species and reduce extinction rates by 2050.
- Increase native species' abundance to healthy levels.
- Preserve genetic diversity within wild and domesticated species.

Goal B: Prosper with Nature

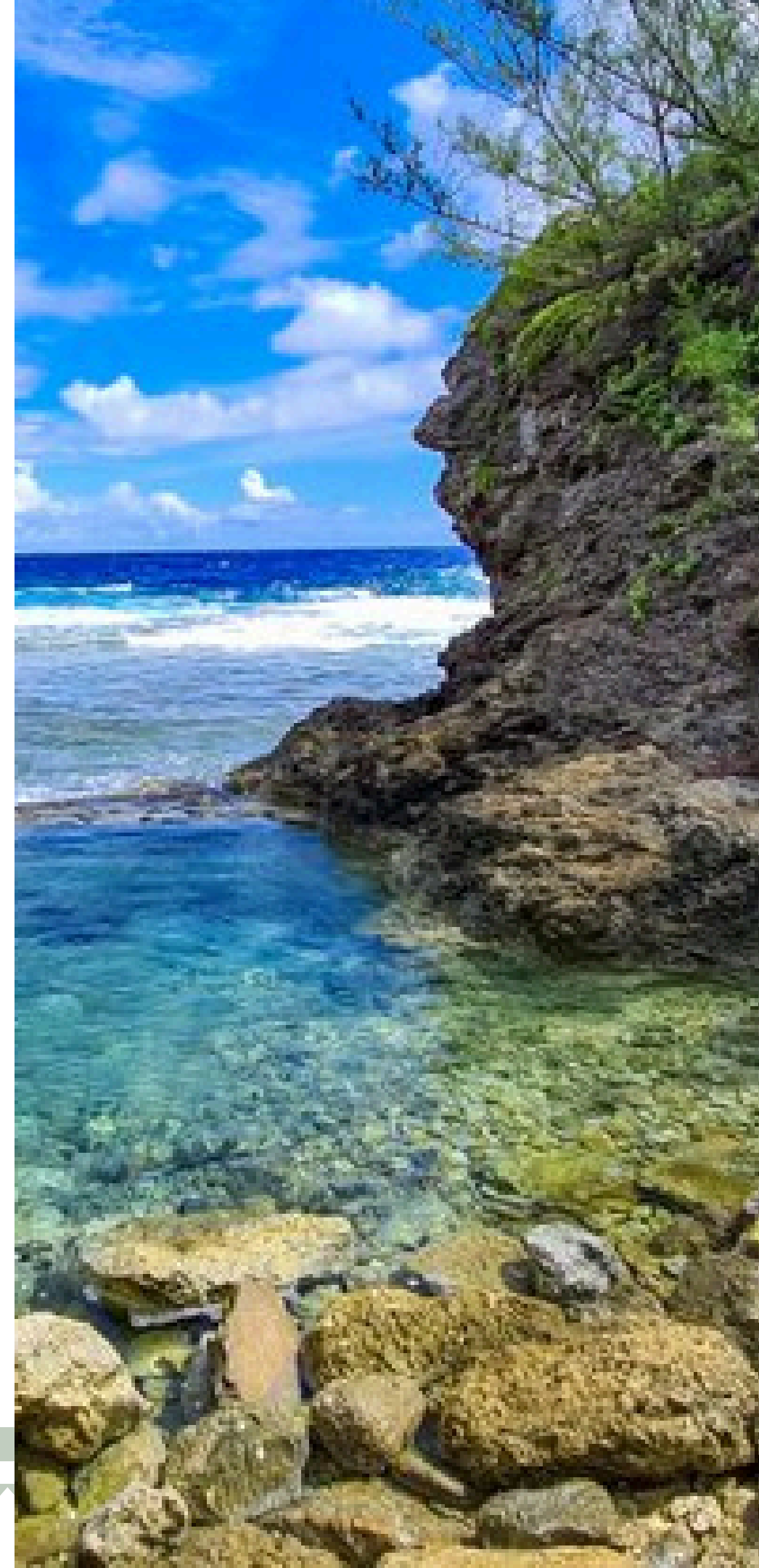
- Sustainably use and manage biodiversity, valuing and enhancing nature's contributions.
- Restore declining ecosystem functions and services to support sustainable development by 2050.

Goal C: Share Benefits Fairly

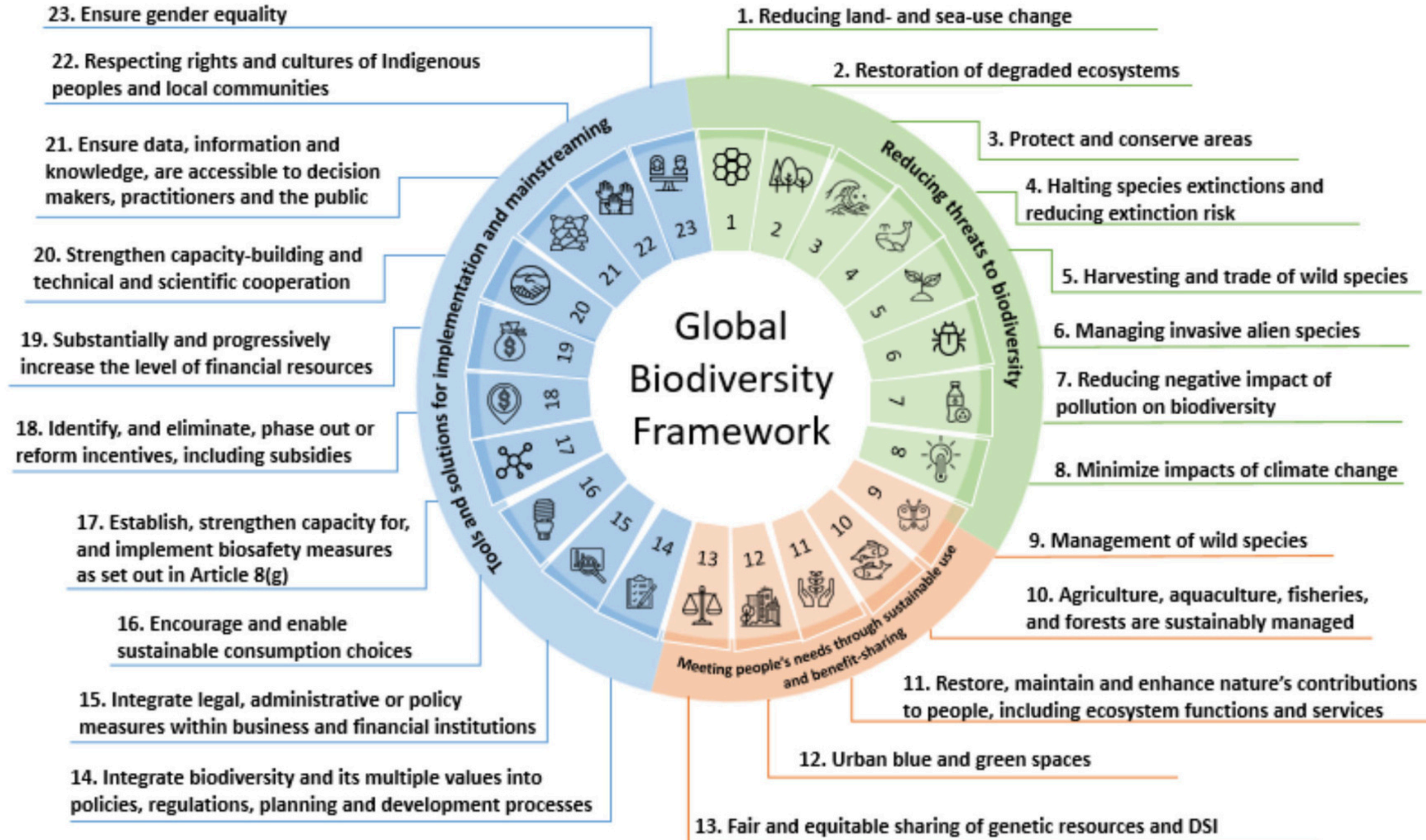
- Equitably share monetary and non-monetary benefits from genetic resources and traditional knowledge.
- Protect traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, supporting biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Goal D: Invest and Collaborate

- Secure financial resources, capacity-building, and technology transfer for implementing the GBF.
- Ensure accessibility for all Parties, especially developing countries and small island states.
- Close the \$700 billion annual biodiversity finance gap and align financial flows with the GBF and the 2050 Vision.



Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Themes and Targets



3 THEMES – 24 TARGETS

THEME 1:

Reducing threats to Biodiversity

Targets include protecting a certain percentage of land, and sea areas, reducing pollution, and managing invasive species.

THEME 2:

Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit-sharing

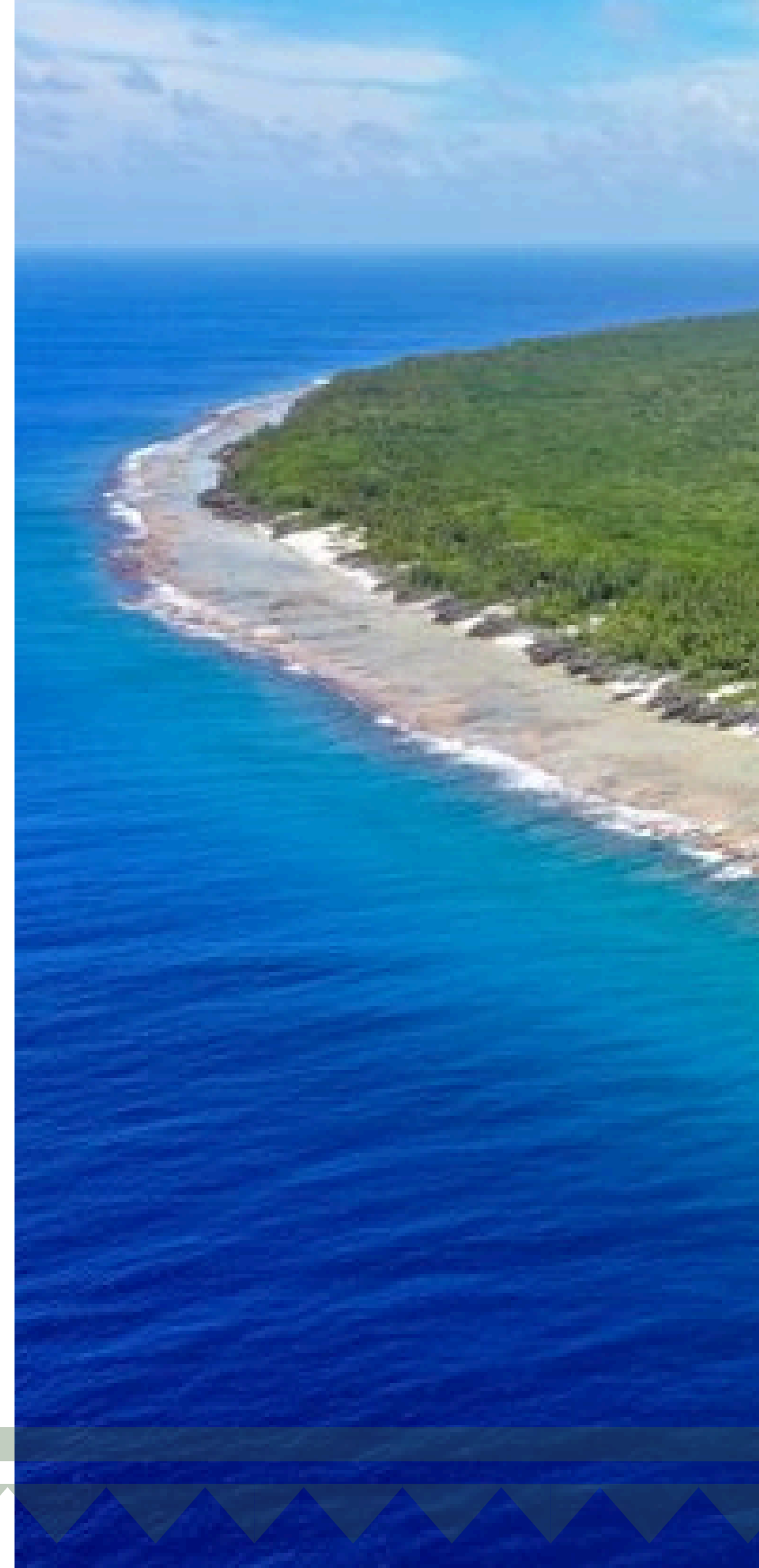
Targets focus on sustainable agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources.

THEME 3:

Tools and solutions for implementation and mainstreaming

Targets aim at integrating biodiversity into policies, increasing financial resources, and enhancing global cooperation and partnerships.

By achieving these targets, the GBF aims to create a sustainable future where biodiversity thrives, ecosystems are resilient, and the benefits of biodiversity are equitably shared among all.



THEME 1 - REDUCING RISKS TO BIODIVERSITY

TARGETS 1 - 8

1. Manage Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss
2. Restore Degraded Ecosystems
3. Conserve Land, Waters and Seas
4. Halt Species Extinction
5. Sustainable Harvesting of Wild Species
6. Reduce Invasive Species
7. Reduce Pollution
8. Minimize Climate Change



THEME 1 : REDUCING RISKS TO BIODIVERSITY

Target 1: Plan and Manage all Areas To Reduce Biodiversity Loss

Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea-use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 2: Restore 30% of all Degraded Ecosystems

Ensure that areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.

Target 3: Conserve 30% of Land, Waters and Seas

Ensure that terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.

Target 4: Halt Species Extinction, Protect Genetic Diversity, and Manage Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.

THEME 1 : REDUCING RISKS TO BIODIVERSITY

Target 5: Ensure Sustainable, Safe and Legal Harvesting and Trade of Wild Species

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 6: Reduce the Introduction of Invasive Alien Species by 50% and Minimize their Impact

Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.

Target 7: Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity

Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.

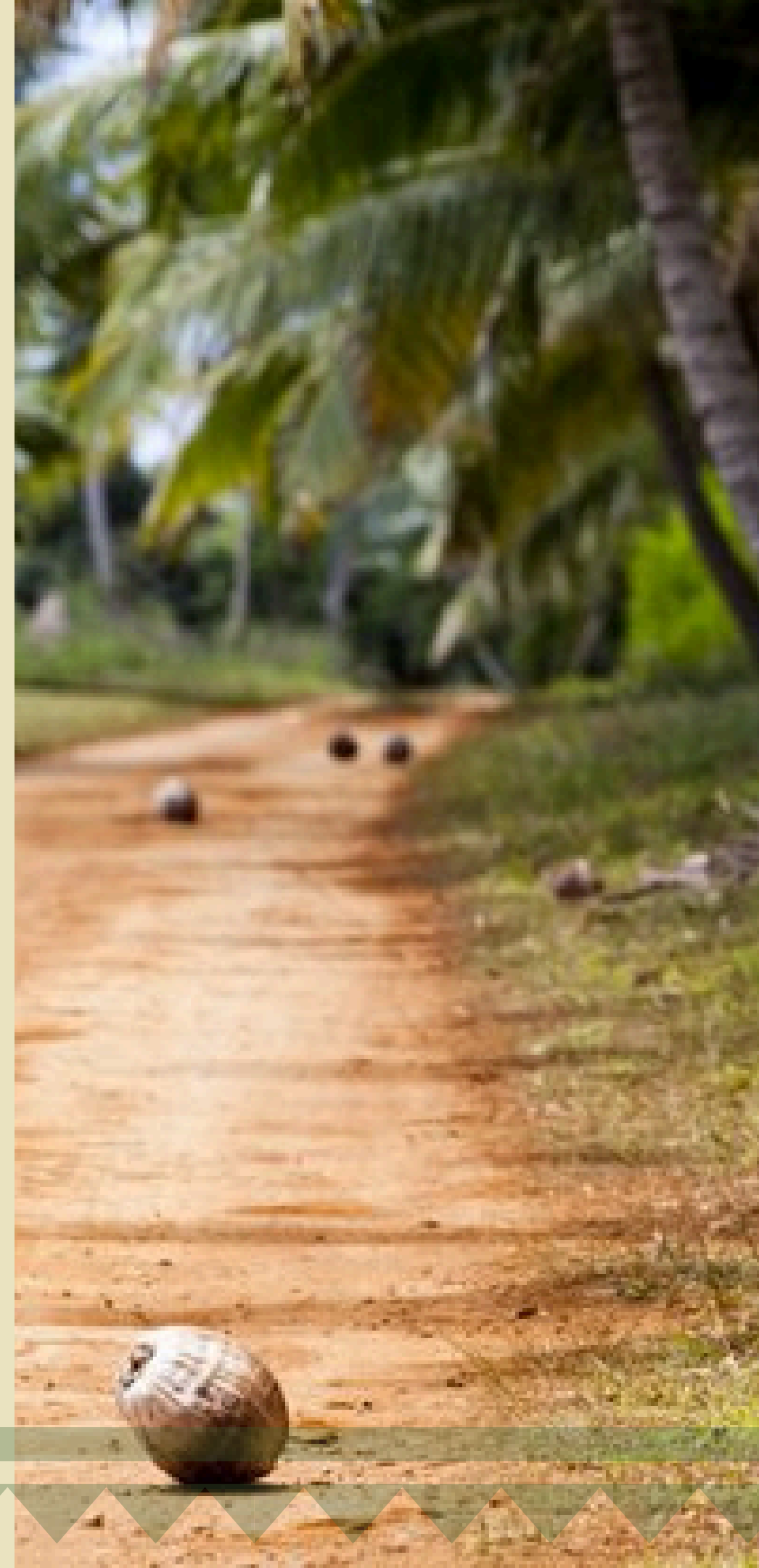
Target 8: Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience

Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.

THEME 2 - MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT SHARING

TARGETS 9 - 13

- 9. Manage Wild Species
- 10. Enhance Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries and Forestry
- 11. Nature's Contribution
- 12. Urban Planning and Green Spaces
- 13. Share Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge



THEME 2: MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Target 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agro-ecological (sustainable farming that works with nature) and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.

Target 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

THEME 2: MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Target 12: Enhance Green Spaces and Urban Planning for Human Well-Being and Biodiversity

Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.

Target 13: Increase the Sharing of Benefits From Genetic Resources, Digital Sequence Information and Traditional Knowledge

Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.

THEME 3 - TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING

TARGETS 14 - 23

14. Integrate Biodiversity in decisions
15. Businesses Disclose Risks
16. Consumption Choices
17. Distribute Benefits of Biotechnology
18. Reduce Negative Incentives
19. Mobilize Funds
20. Capacity Building
21. Knowledge is Accessible
22. Access to Justice
23. Gender Equality



THEME 3: TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING

Target 14: Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level

Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.

Target 15: Businesses Assess, Disclose and Reduce Biodiversity-Related Risks and Negative Impacts

Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:

- (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;
- (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
- (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;

in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.

THEME 3: TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING

Target 16: Enable Sustainable Consumption Choices To Reduce Waste and Overconsumption

Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.

Target 17: Strengthen Biosafety and Distribute the Benefits of Biotechnology

Establish, strengthen capacity for, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.

Target 18: Reduce Harmful Incentives by at Least \$500 Billion per Year, and Scale Up Positive Incentives for Biodiversity

Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

THEME 3: TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING

Target 19: Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance

Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:

- (a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030;
- (b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances;
- (c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments;
- (d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;
- (e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;
- (f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions^[1] and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity;
- (g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use;

THEME 3: TOOLS AND SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINSTREAMING

Target 20: Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity

Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets.

Target 21: Ensure That Knowledge Is Available and Accessible To Guide Biodiversity Action

Ensure information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation.

Target 22: Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.

Target 23: Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action

Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.

THEME 2: MEETING PEOPLE'S NEEDS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE AND BENEFIT-SHARING

Target 9: Manage Wild Species Sustainably To Benefit People

Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

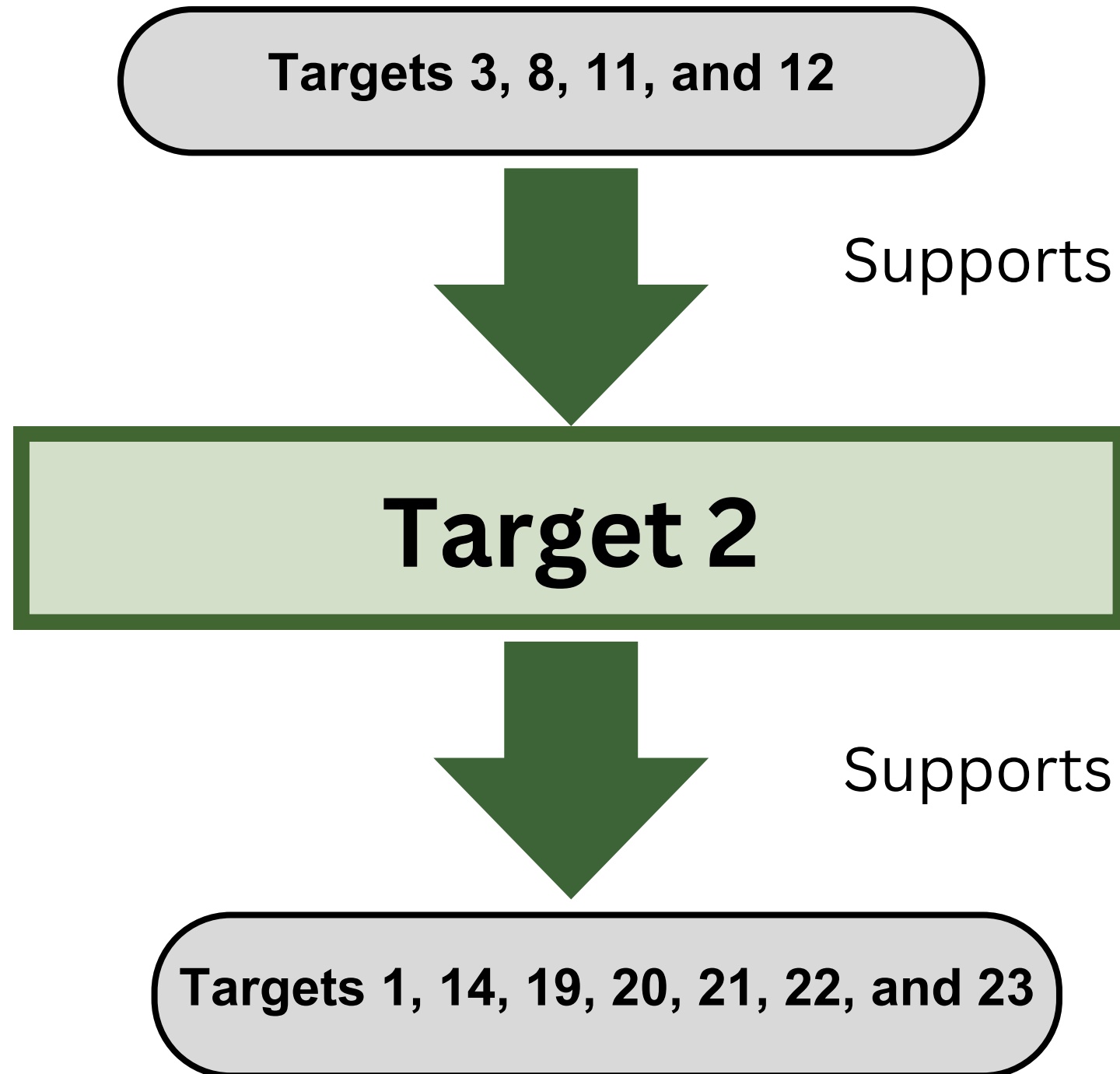
Target 10: Enhance Biodiversity and Sustainability in Agriculture, Aquaculture, Fisheries, and Forestry

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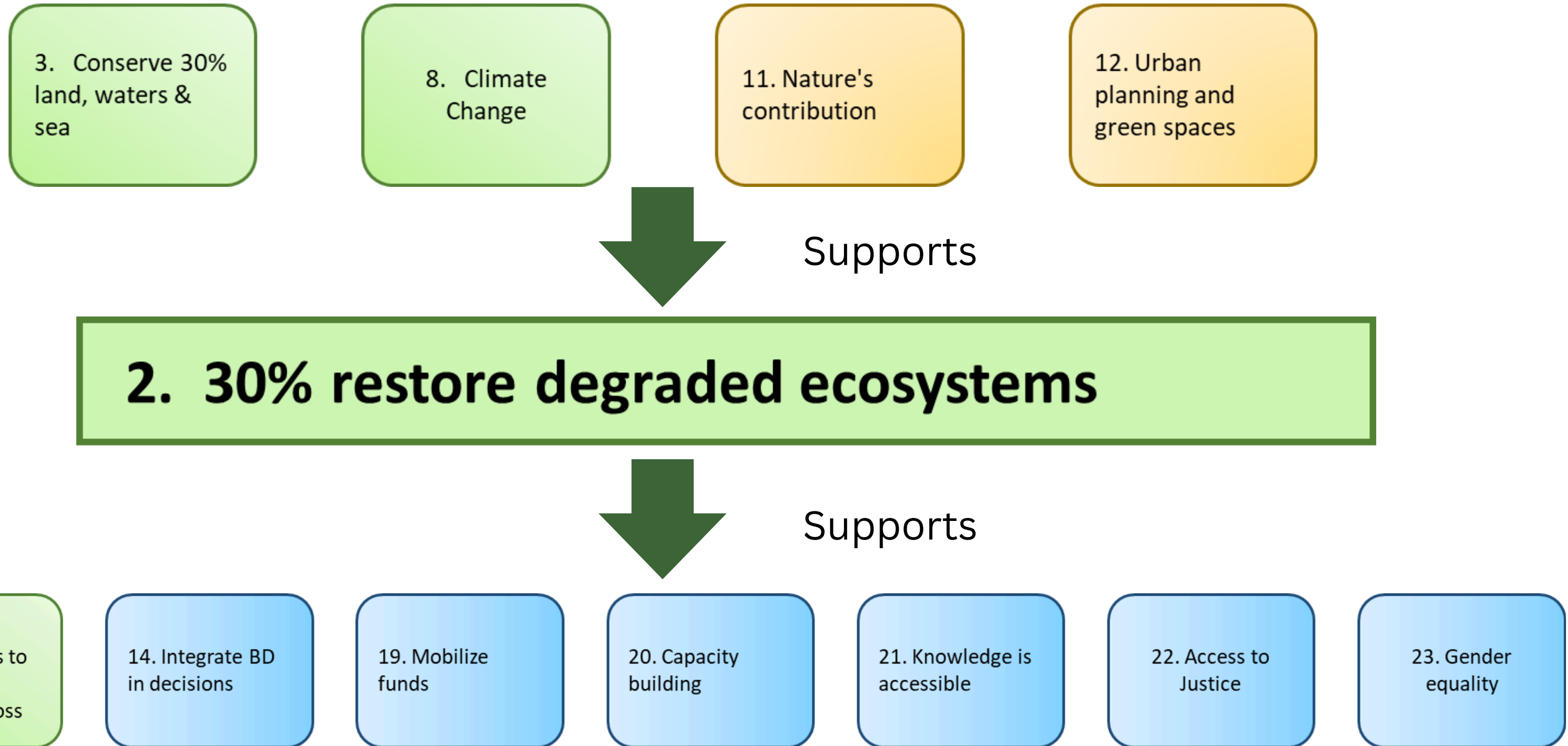
Target 11: Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People

Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.

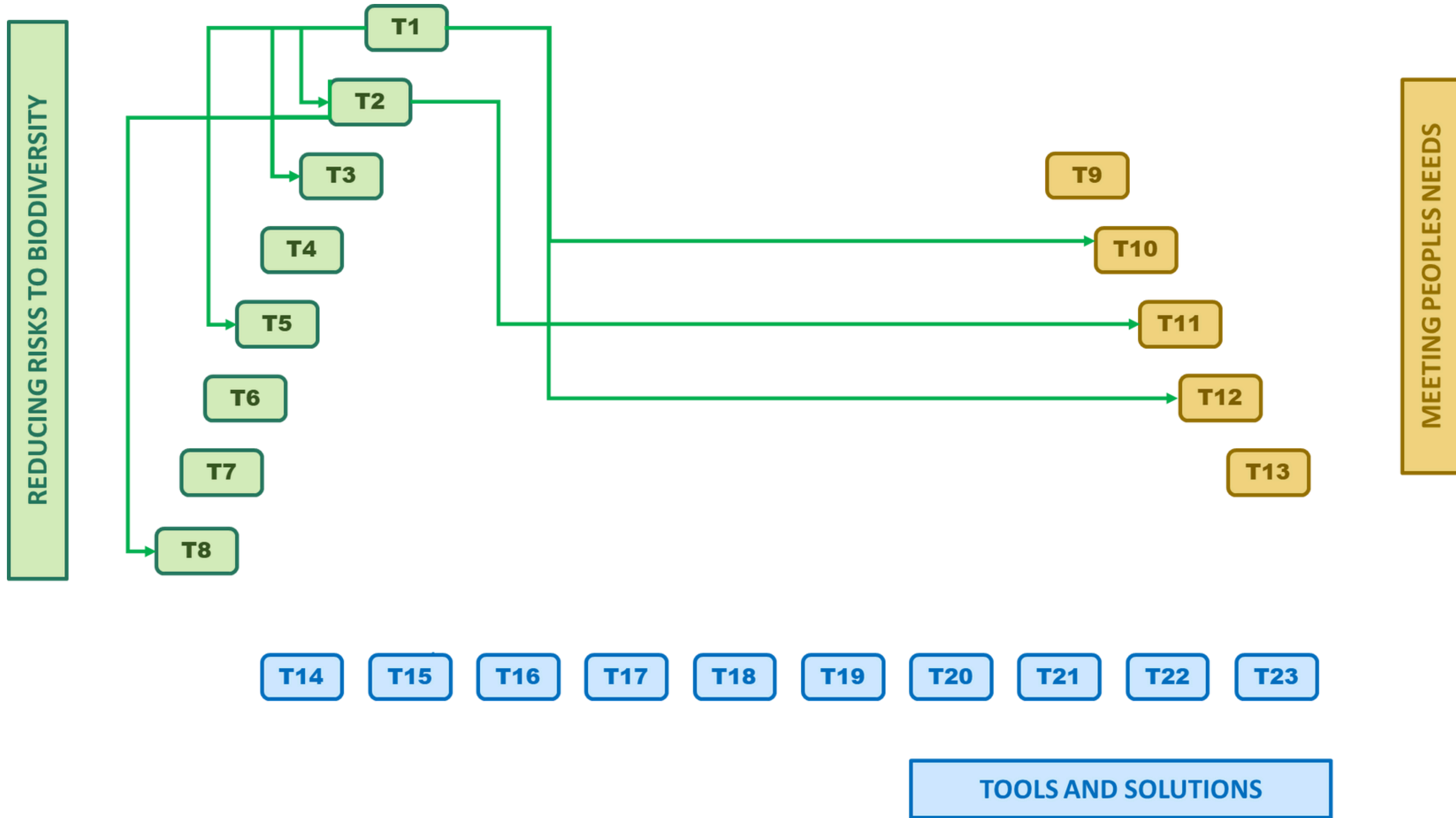
TARGETS ARE INTERCONNECTED



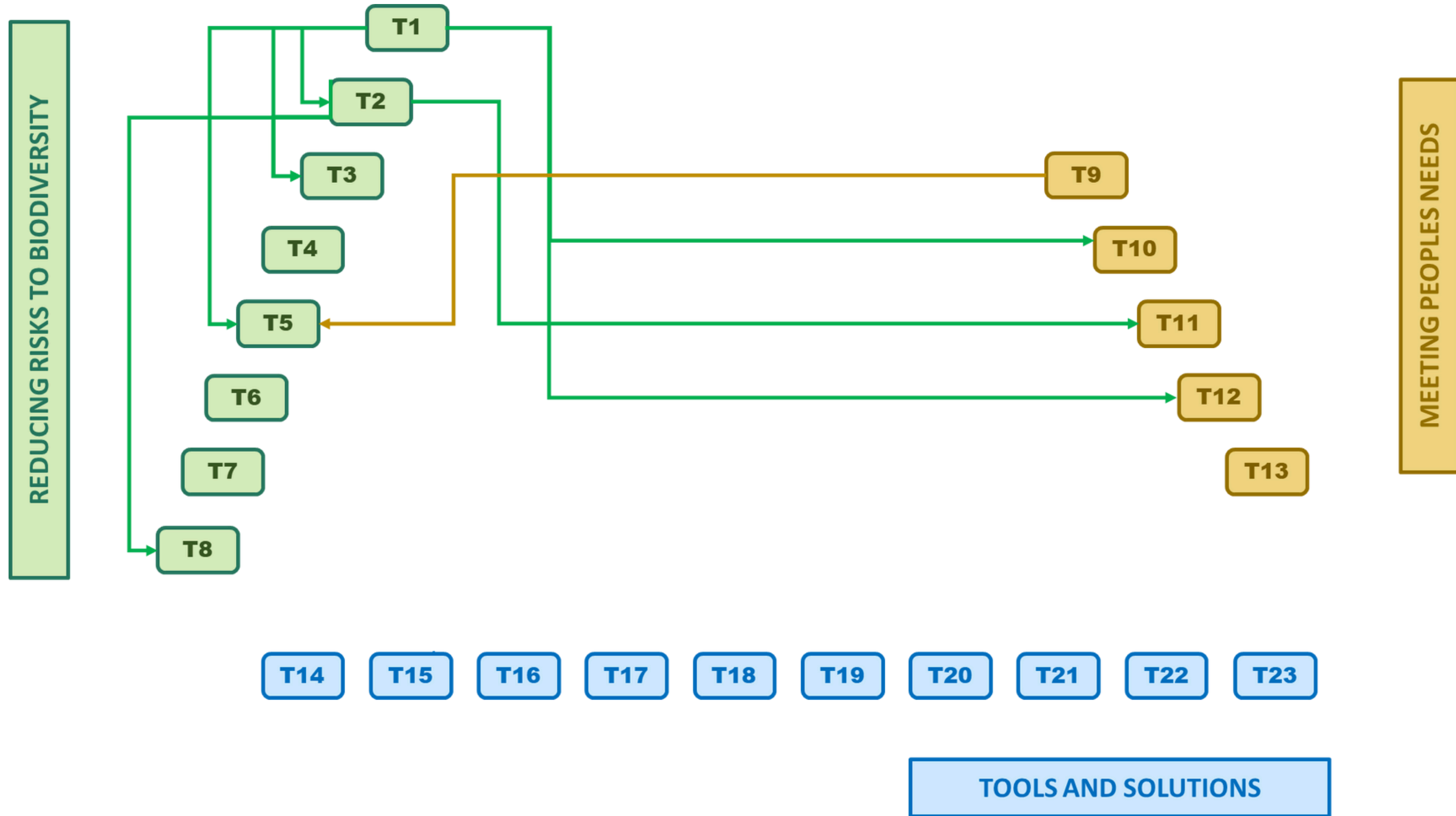
EXAMPLE OF INTERCONNECTED TARGETS



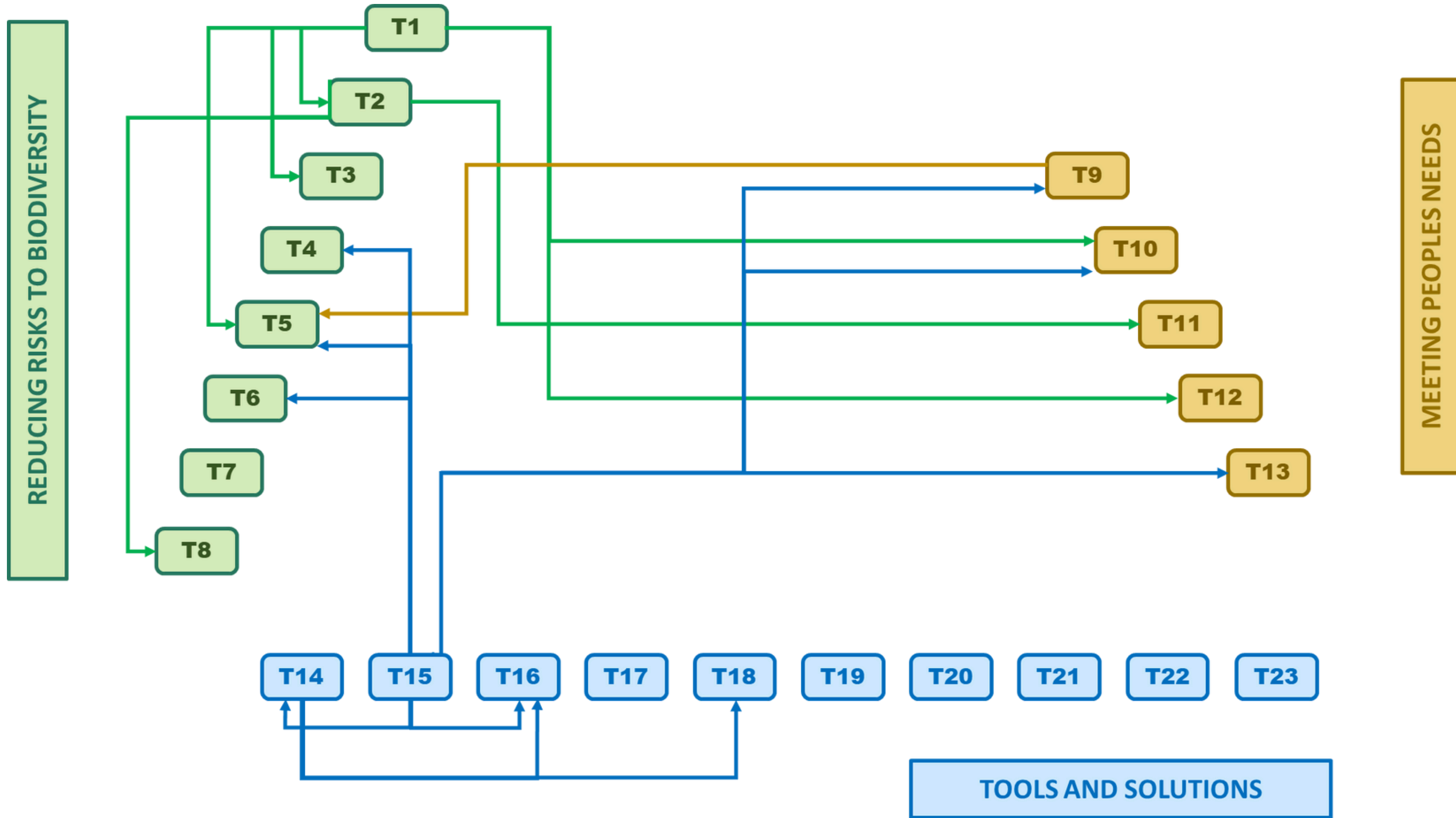
LINKS THAT 'DIRECTLY' SUPPORT EACH OTHER



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GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK AND HOW IT IS INTERCONNECTED

GOALS AND TARGETS		Reducing threats to biodiversity							Meeting peoples needs					Tools and solutions for implementing and mainstreaming										
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	T11	T12	T13	T14	T15	T16	T17	T18	T19	T20	T21	T22	T23
Reducing threats to biodiversity	1. Reduce biodiversity loss		SB	SB	H		SB	SB	SB		SB		SB		H	H				IH	IH	H	DS	H
	2. 30% restore Ecosystems	DS		SB	H		H		H		H	H	H		H	H				IH	IH	H	H	H
	3. Conserve 30% land & sea	DS	DS		H		H		H	H		H	H		H	H				IH	IH	H	DS	H
	4. Halt extinction			H		H		H	H	H		H	H	IH	H	DS	H	H		IH	IH	H	H	H
	5. Sustainable harvesting	DS			H					DS		H			H	DS	H		H	IH	IH	H	DS	H
	6. Invasive species				H	H					H	H			H	DS	H	H		IH	IH	H	H	H
	7. Pollution				H						H	H			H	DS	H	H	H	IH	IH	H	H	H
	8. Climate Change		DS		H						H	H	H		H	H	H	H		IH	IH	H	H	H
Meeting peoples needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing	9. Manage wild species			H		H					H	H		IH	H	DS	H		H	IH	IH	H	DS	DS
	10. Enhance Ag, Aqua, Fisheries and Forestry	DS					H	H	H SB			H			H	DS	H	H	H	IH	IH	H	H	DS
	11. Nature's contribution		DS	H		H		SB	H	H	H		H		H	H	H			IH	IH	H	H	DS
	12. Urban planning and green spaces	DS		SB				H		H					H	H				IH	IH	H	DS	H
	13. Share genetic resources and Trad knowledge														H	DS		H		IH	IH	H	H	H
Tools and solutions for implementing and mainstreaming	14. Integrate BD in decisions	SB	SB	SB		SB	SB	SB	SB	SB		SB	SB		DS	SB	SB	SB	IH/SB	IH	H	H	H	H
	15. Buisnesses disclose risks					SB								H	DS		SB	SB	SB	IH/SB	IH	H	H	H
	16. Consumption choices					SB		SB		SB	H				DS	DS			H	IH	IH	H	H	H
	17. Distribute benefits of Biodiveristy										SB				H	H				IH	IH	H	H	H
	18. Reduce bad incentives					SB		SB		SB					DS	H/SB	SB	SB		IH/SB	IH	H	H	H
	19. Mobilize funds	SB	SB	SB				SB	SB	SB	SB		SB	H/SB	H	H/SB	SB	SB	H		IH	H	H	H
	20. Capacity building	SB	SB	SB				SB	SB	SB	SB		SB	SB	H	H/SB	SB	SB	SB	IH		H	H	H
	21. Knowledge is accessible	SB	SB	SB		SB		SB	SB	SB	SB		SB	SB	H	H/SB	SB	SB	SB	IH	IH		DS	H
	22. Access to Justice	SB	SB	SB		SB		SB	SB	SB	SB		SB	SB	H	H/SB	SB	SB	SB	IH	IH	H		H
	23. Gender equality	SB	SB	SB				SB	SB	SB	SB		SB	SB	H	H/SB	SB	SB	SB	IH	IH	H	DS	

DS - DIRECTLY SUPPORTS
SB - SUPPORTED BY

H - HELPS
IH - INDIRECTLY HELPS

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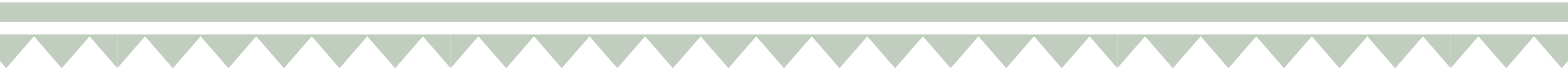
NATIONAL OVERVIEW

National Policies
NSDA / NEP

Acts / Legislation
/ Treaties

Island Plans
(SDG's)

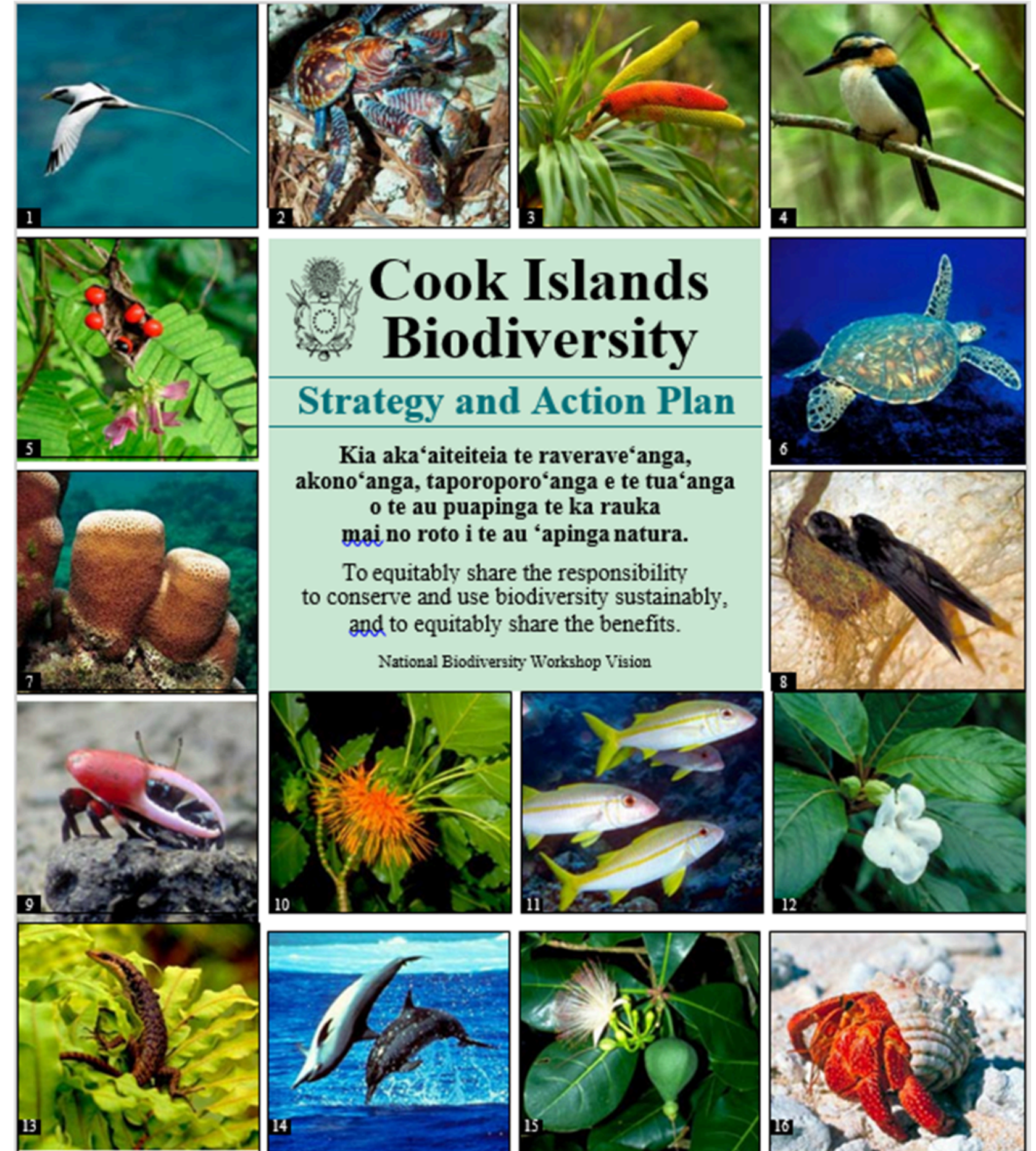
OTHER
NGO/CSO
PLANS




NBSAP PROJECT

RESULTS FROM NBSAP 2002

PROJECTS ACHIEVED





Cook Islands Biodiversity

Strategy and Action Plan

Kia aka'aiteiteia te raverave'anga,
akono'anga, taporoporo'anga e te tua'anga
o te au puapinga te ka rauka
mai no roto i te au 'apinga natura.

To equitably share the responsibility
to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably,
and to equitably share the benefits.

National Biodiversity Workshop Vision

**The Global Biodiversity Framework Early Action Support (GBF-EAS) Project
is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)
to fast track readiness and early actions
to implement the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)**

Component 1

Alignment of current NBSAP and targets with the GBF

Component 2

Assessment of national monitoring systems and development of monitoring action plans

Component 3

Policy and institutional alignment and review for achieving coherence with the GBF



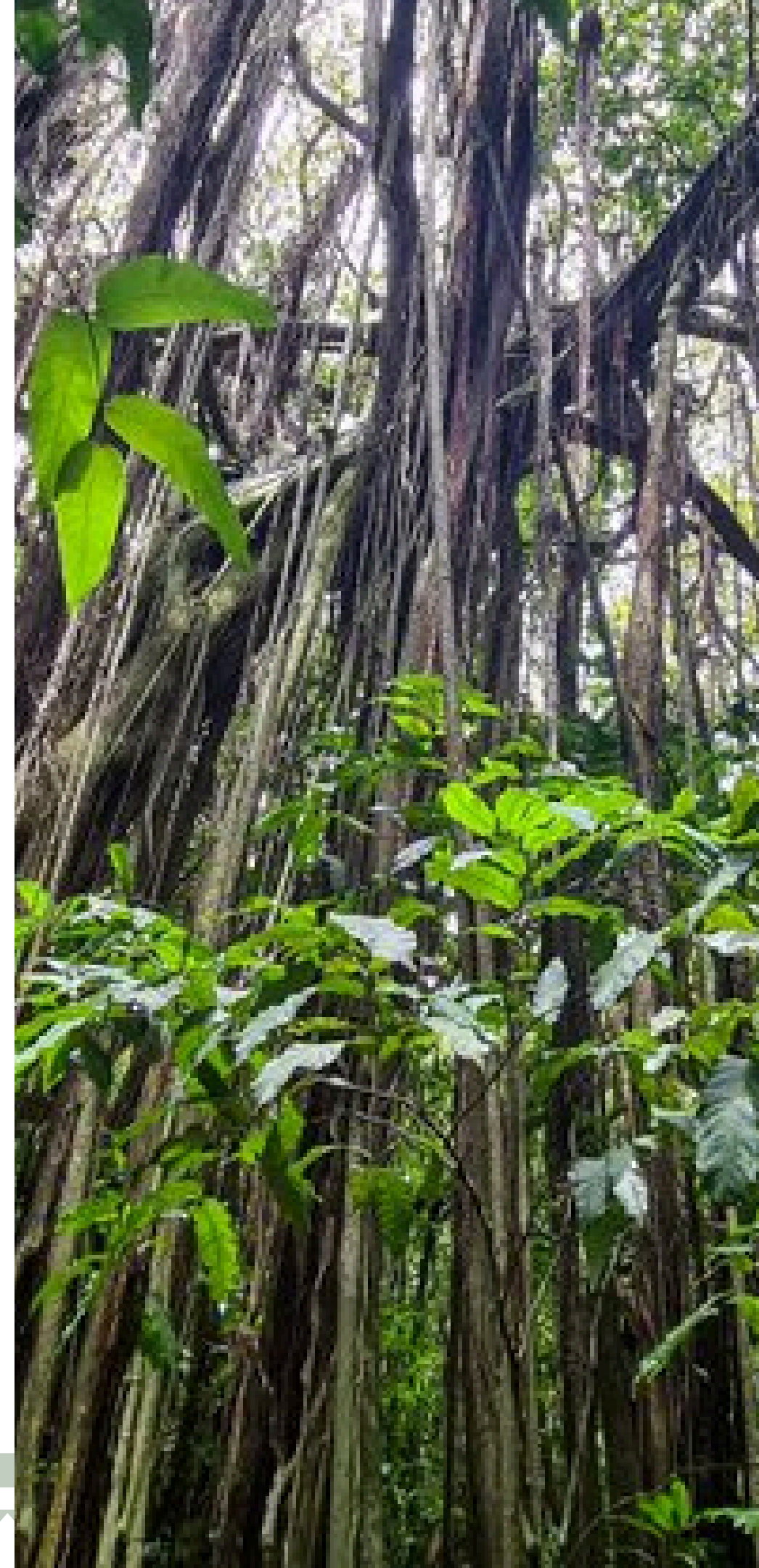
Component 1

Alignment of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) with the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)

Conduct a rapid review of key areas in the NBSAP to determine coherence between national targets and actions with the GBF.

Outcome

- Reviewing and updating national targets to align with the GBF and relevant SDGs
 - ensuring it is measurable, costed, grounded in programs and spatially-explicit where appropriate
- Reviewing NBSAP for updates in line with the GBF via an inclusive whole-of- government and whole of society process.



Component 2

Assessment of national monitoring systems and development of monitoring action plans

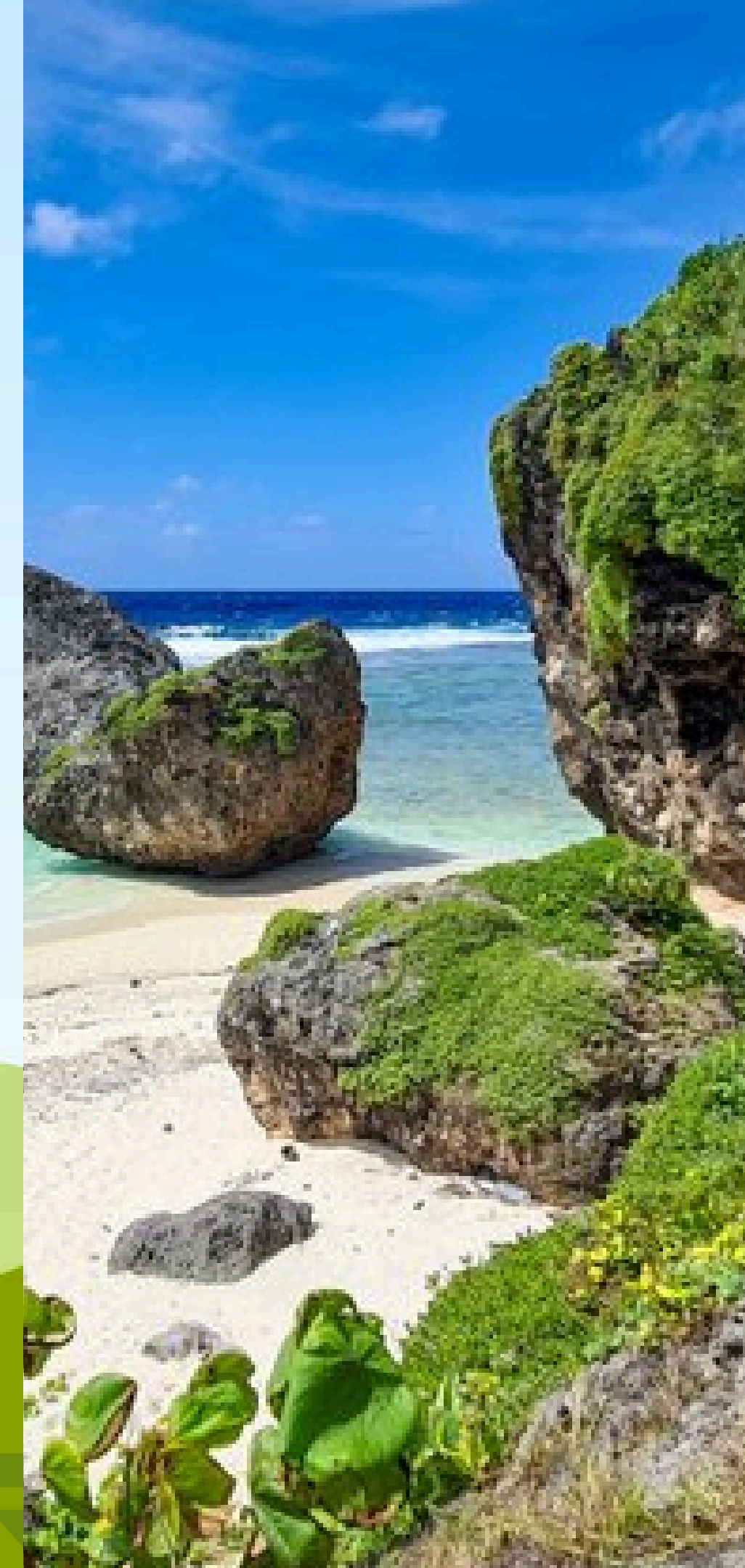
Assess gaps in existing data monitoring systems of the targets and indicators, and headline indicators of the global monitoring framework.

Develop a plan for strengthening national monitoring systems

- To align with the updated national targets, GBF and its monitoring framework,
- To determine initial costing of monitoring systems to fill the monitoring gaps.

Outcome

- Gaps in existing national data and knowledge systems, and institutional monitoring systems and frameworks, are assessed for monitoring.
- Monitoring action plans are developed. An initial costing of monitoring systems, and sequencing of investment support to fill the monitoring gaps are determined.



Component 3

Policy and institutional alignment and review for achieving coherence with the GBF

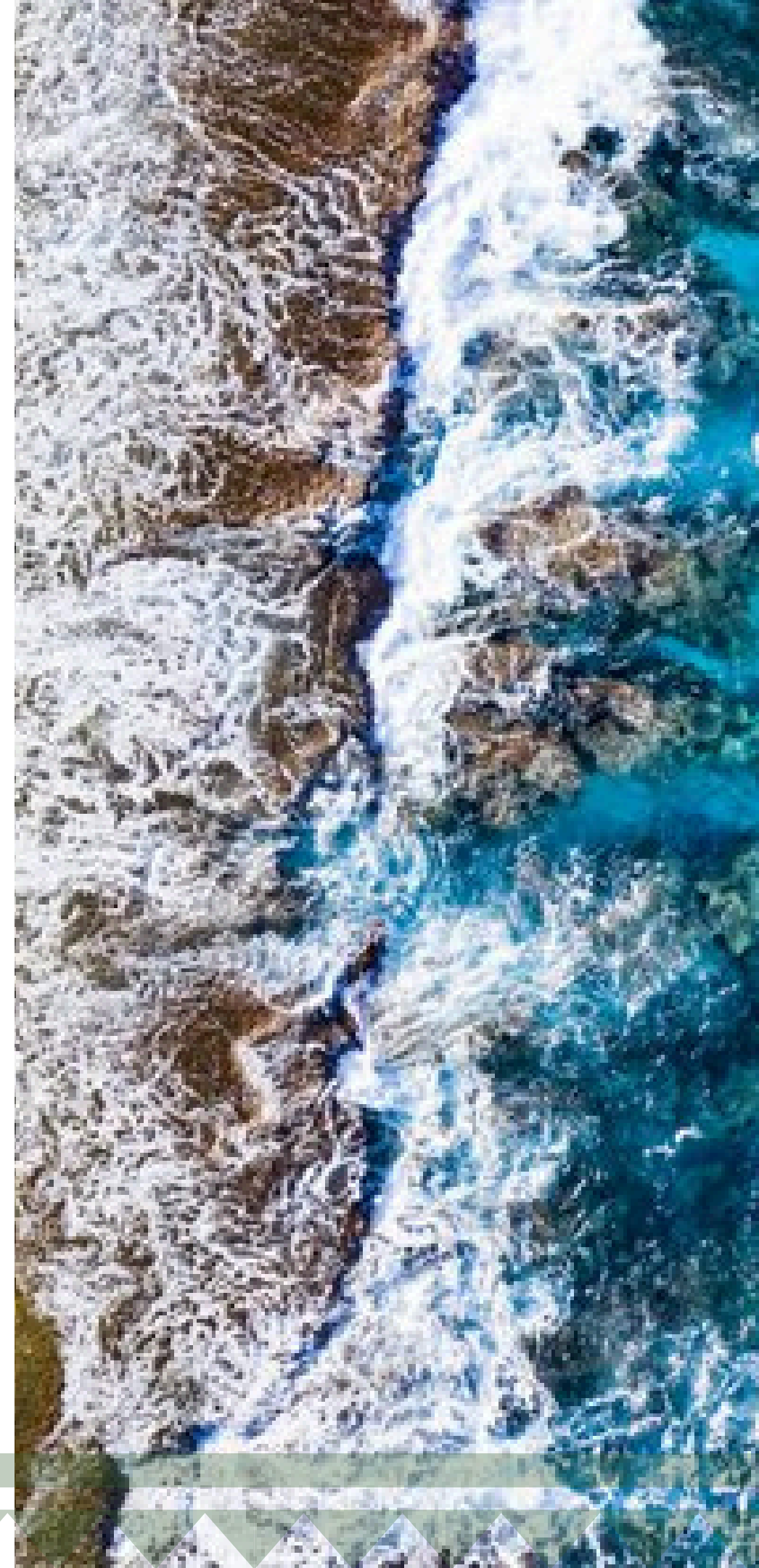
1. Review which institutions, processes, legal framework and policies are in alignment
2. Develop a prioritized set of actions to fill gaps taking a whole-of-government, whole of community approach.
3. Develop a Policy and Institutional Review to analyze current policies, institutions and existing finance mechanisms and tools (based on the BIOFIN Methodology).

Outcome

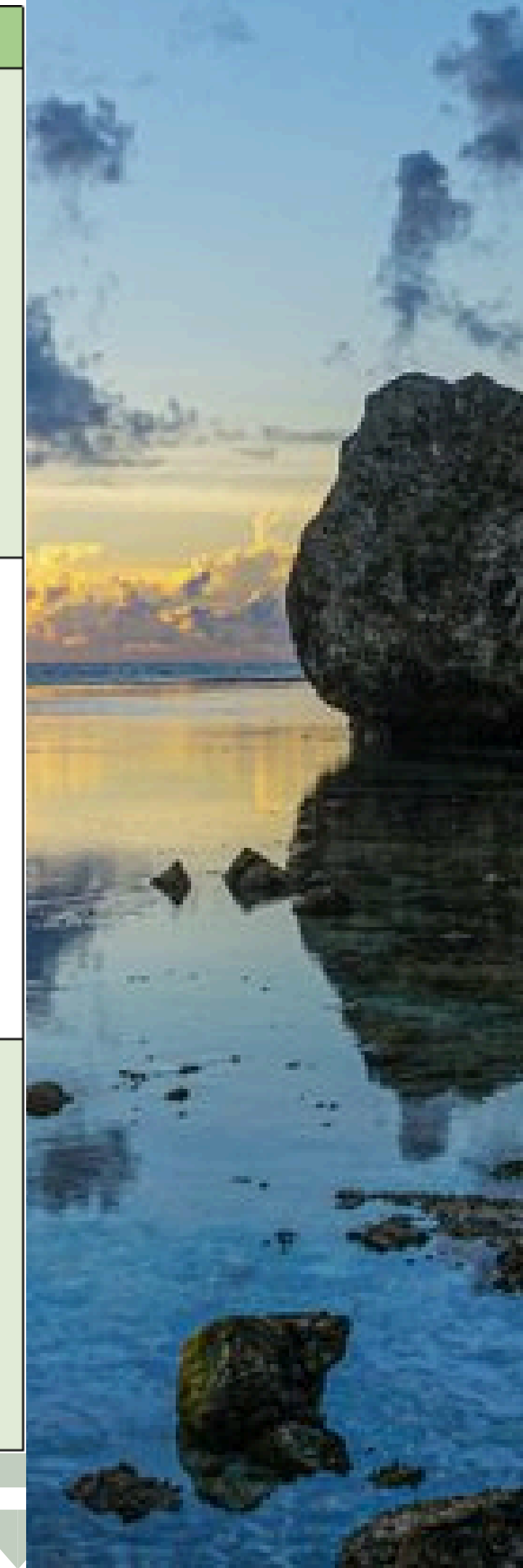
A policy review to assess the alignment between the GBF and National policy.

Policy alignment and action plans are developed and shared across agencies:

- A prioritized action plan for policy coherence using a whole-of-government approach,
- Opportunities for enhanced biodiversity mainstreaming identified.
- A plan to promote a nature-positive approach to sectors and
- Develop spatialized mapping of nature-related policy targets (optional)



GBF	INSDA	NSDA	ATIU
T1. Manage areas T2. Restore ecosystems T3. Conserve Land Water Seas T4. Halt extinction T5. Sustainable harvesting T8. Climate Change T9. Manage Wild species T10. Enhance Ag, Aq, Fish & Forest T12. Urban planning T13. Share Genetic Resc & Trad Know T17. Biosafety & Biotechnology T18. Reduce bad incentives	Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Goal 11 : Our Biodiversity and Natural Environment	Strategic Area 5: Economy and Environment. 5.1 Agriculture 5.2 Marine Resources 5.3 Tourism 5.4 Environment
T7. Pollution T13. Share Genetic Resc & Trad Know T18. Reduce bad incentives T19. Mobilize funds	Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Goal 12 : Climate Change, Resilience, Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Strategic Area 2 Infrastructure 2.1 Waste Management 2.2 Water Supply & Sanitation 2.3 Buildings 2.4 Communication 2.5 Power Supply 2.6 Roads 2.7 Harbour 2.8 Airport Strategic Area 5: Economy and Environment.
T13. Share Genetic Resc & Trad Know	Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Cultural Heritage, History, Identity and Language 13.1. Vitality of the Cook Islands Māori languages and dialects 13.2 Percentage of Cook Islands articles, artefacts and media that are catalogued or developed and digitally archived for public access 13.3 Average engagement in cultural activities 13.4 Percentage of national cultural heritage places secured, registered and preserved	Strategy Area 1 Governance & Culture Strategic Area 4: Education and+A2:D4 Vocational Tertiary Program. 4.1 Education 4.2 Vocational Tertial



National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2002

Goals and Targets		Actions
Goal A: Endangered Species Management Goal C: Ecosystem Management	Strategic Goal A1: Conserve Cook Islands native and important naturalised plants and animals, and provide for their sustainable use.	a) Develop a programme to survey and conserve all endemic flowering plants and other endangered native flowering plants. b) Extend the flowering plant programme (above) to include other types of plants that are endemic or native and endangered. c) Develop a programme to survey and conserve the rarer plants used in herbal medicine (vai rākau). d) Develop a programme to survey and conserve endemic animals and rare native animals, covering mammals, birds, and other animals. e) Develop a programme to survey and conserve marine animals harvested for food or financial gain.
Target A1: Conserve CI native and important naturalised plants and animals, and provide for their sustainable use		a. survey & conserve endemic and endangered native flowering plants b. extend "a" to other plants c. survey & conserve rarer plants used in vai rākau d. survey & conserve endemic and endangered native animals e. survey & conserve harvested marine animals
Target C: Conserve important ecosystems with protected areas with regulated and monitored activities.		a. establish independent Suvarrow National Park Authority b. establish national system of community-based terrestrial PAs c. similar system of reef and lagoon PAs
Target A2: Conserve important agricultural and non-naturalised species and provide for their sustainable use		a. survey & conserve rarer varieties of Taro and other traditional agro-varieties b. survey & conserve rare animals of agriculture and home
Goal B: Invasive Species Management		a. survey invasives of natural and agro-ecosystems b. eradicate invasives that are not well-established c. national programme to control the more serious invasives d. review control of transboundary and inter-island movement of species and LMO with view to establishing independent Biosecurity Agency

Cross map of the 2002 Cook Islands National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2006 CI Islands Biodiversity Program Of Work (draft), Aichi Plan, Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Biodiversity Framework

GBF	CI National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2002	IBPOW 2006	AICHI	SDG Sustainable Development Goals
Target 1: All areas are planned or managed to bring loss of areas of high biodiversity importance close to zero	<p>Goal A: Endangered Species Management</p> <p>Target C: Conserve important ecosystems with protected areas with regulated and monitored activities.</p> <p>Target A1: Conserve CI native and important <u>naturalised</u> plants and animals, and provide for their sustainable use</p> <p>Target A2: Conserve important agricultural and <u>non-naturalised</u> species and provide for their sustainable use</p> <p>Goal C: Ecosystem Management</p>	<p>Goal 1: Conservation of Island Biodiversity (Focal Area 1 of the Framework)</p> <p>Target 1. By 2010, at least 10% of each island ecological regions effectively conserved (1.1)</p> <p>Target 2. By 2010, areas of particular importance to biodiversity are protected (1.2)</p>	<p>Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>	<p>Target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p> <p>Target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>Target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>Target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>Target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</p>
Target 9: Management of wild species is sustainable and benefits people	<p>Goal B: Invasive Species Management</p> <p>Targets: Reduce impacts of invasive species on indigenous species and ecosystems (B1), and on agricultural species and ecosystems (B2), and prevent new invasions.</p>		<p>Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>Target 12.2: By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>Target 14.7: By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</p> <p>Target 15.7: Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</p>

Breakout activity:

Agency or a combined group

Go through the targets

Choose your top 5 targets

Justify why you have chosen that target

Present to the workshop

After each presenter, we will show the collective results



