

NATIONAL TO GLOBAL IMPACT

NEA INITIATIVE GLOBAL WORKSHOP 2024

Fabiana Spinelli, UNEP-WCMC

NATIONAL TO GLOBAL IMPACT: NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENTS

CBD

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Fabiana Spinelli, UNEP-WCMC





"The National Biodiversity and Action Plan process has allowed for detailed discussions on each of the goals and headline indicators with different government sectors as well as non-state actors such as the private sector, academia, and communities, among others, in a joint search for ambitious but realistic and, above all, measurable commitments through indicators that will be informed by various sources of both public and non-state information."

– Pedro León Cortés Ruíz, Ambassador of the Republic of Colombia to Kenya

CBD COP-14 (2018)

Decision 14/1

Paragraph 12

“Urges Parties and invites other Governments, as appropriate, to consider undertaking national assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services.”



CBD



Convention on
Biological Diversity

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GENERAL

CBD/COP/DEC/14/1
30 November 2018

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fourteenth meeting
Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, 17-29 November 2018
Agenda item 8

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

14/1. Updated assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Biodiversity Targets and options to accelerate progress

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions XIII/5, XIII/28 and XIII/29,

Also recalling decision XIII/1, in particular paragraphs 12 and 19,

Deeply concerned that, despite many positive actions by Parties and others, most of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are not on track to be achieved by 2020, which, in the absence of further significant progress, will jeopardize the achievement of the mission and vision of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,¹ and the Sustainable Development Goals,² and ultimately the planet's life support systems;

1. *Welcomes* the updated analysis of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, including the update on progress in revising/updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including national targets and national reports, and the analysis of the contribution of targets established by Parties and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;³

2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services for Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, and Europe and Central Asia, and the thematic Assessment of Land Degradation and Restoration of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services;

3. *Welcomes* the review of updated scientific information,⁴ including its conclusions and identified information gaps, and the possible options to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained in the annex to the present decision;

4. *Also welcomes* the additional indicators which have been identified and those which have updated data points,⁵ and *acknowledges* the contribution of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership in advancing the work on indicators relevant to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

¹ Decision X/2, annex.

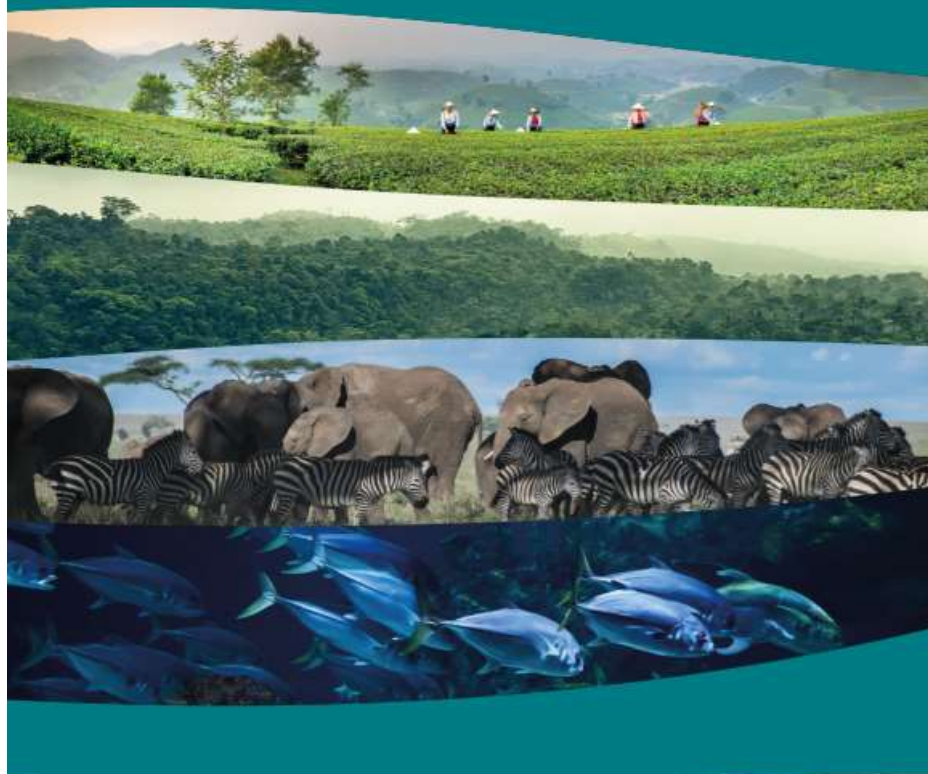
² See General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

³ CBD/COP/14/5, Add.1 and Add.2.

⁴ See also CBD/SBSTTA/22/INF/10, INF/22, INF/23, INF/26, INF/30, INF/31, INF/32, INF/34 and INF/35.

⁵ CBD/SBSTTA/22, annex I.

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENTS TO SUPPORT IMPLEMENTATION OF CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENTS to support implementation of CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY



National ecosystem assessments are key contributors to the mechanisms for implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

1

PLANNING

NEAs can help in the revise and update National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and/or set national targets.

2

MONITORING & REPORTING

NEAs can contribute to the 7th and 8th national reports (2026 and 2029).

3

REVIEW

NEAs can provide insights into global analysis that will assess progress towards the implementation of the GBF.

4

COOPERATION & ENGAGEMENT

NEAs can play an instrumental role in engaging women, indigenous peoples and local communities, youth, civil society, academia, the private sector, and all levels of government and stakeholders.

CBD COP DECISION 15.6

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review



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19 December 2022

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Fifteenth meeting – Part II
Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 9A

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

15/4. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling its decision [14/34](#), in which it adopted the preparatory process for the development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and decided to establish an open-ended intersessional working group to support its preparation,

Noting the outcomes of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, of the regional and thematic consultations and workshops conducted based on decision [14/34](#) and of the intersessional work conducted on digital sequence information on genetic resources,¹

Noting also the outcomes of the eleventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and of the third meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation,²

Expressing its gratitude to the following Governments and organizations for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada,



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Montreal, Canada, 7-19 December 2022
Agenda item 14

DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

15/6. Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling Articles 6, 23, and 26 of the Convention,

Recalling also decisions IX/8, X/2, X/10, XI/10, XIII/27, 14/27 and 14/34,

Recalling further decision 14/29, in which it recognized that implementation by Parties and underlying commitments needed to be strengthened to bring the global community on a path towards achieving the 2050 Vision laid out in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020,¹ emphasizing that national reports, provided for in Article 26 of the Convention, continue to be a core element for reviewing progress in implementation as part of the multidimensional review approach, and recognizing that elements of the multidimensional review approach under the Convention should be technically sound, objective, transparent, collaborative and constructive, and aim to facilitate enhanced efforts by Parties,

Recalling that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are the main instrument for implementing the Convention at the national level and that national reports are the main instrument for monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Convention and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework,

1. *Adopts* an enhanced multidimensional approach to planning, monitoring, reporting and review with a view to enhancing implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, comprising:



COP16
COLOMBIA
Paz con la Naturaleza

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Convenio sobre la
Diversidad Biológica



COP16

Paz con la naturaleza

Oct 21 - Nov 01 de 2024 Cali Colombia.

La COP de la gente y de la reconciliación inicia en:

35 Días

COP-16 AGENDA

08

Progress on the preparation of targets and updating of NBSAPs in line with the Kunming-Montreal GBF

10

Mechanisms for planning, monitoring, reporting and review

12

Capacity-building and development, technical and scientific cooperation, clearing-house mechanism and knowledge management

14

Implementation of Article 8(j) and related provisions

15

Communication, education and public awareness

16

Scientific and technical needs to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal GBF

17

Mainstreaming of biodiversity within and across sectors

18

Diverse values of biodiversity





Questions?

BIH - USE OF ASSESSMENTS

RECENT EXAMPLES OF USE IN DECISION-MAKING & POLICY PROCESSES

- **Example 1:** While developing the NEA, parts taken for the ESAP targets
 - **Example 2:** Take into account the difference in the use of the SPM and NEA
 - **Example 3:** NEA taking part in the NBSAP update
-

Globalni cilj	Nacionalni cilj (engleski)
<p><i>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, by 2030 mobilizing at least 200 billion United States dollars per year, including by:</i></p>	<p><i>By 2030, increase financial resources from all sources for the conservation and sustainable use of nature and biodiversity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a particular focus on:</i></p>
<p><i>(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 US\$ 20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least US\$ 30 billion per year by 2030;</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<i>Mobilizing international funds dedicated to biodiversity conservation.</i>
<p><i>(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;</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •<i>Mobilizing domestic financial resources for the implementation of action plans for nature and biodiversity protection within the environmental protection strategies of the entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska) and Brčko District, as well as future ESAP (Environmental Strategy and Action Plan) and NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) of BiH.</i> •<i>Securing financing from all sources for the effective establishment and functioning of ecological networks, including future protected areas.</i> •<i>Ensuring funding for existing protected areas, especially for the implementation of their management plans, through the allocation of domestic budget funds, revenue generation by managers, international projects and partnerships, and other forms of fundraising.</i>

Globalni cilj	Nacionalni cilj (engleski)
<i>(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;</i>	• <i>Encouraging the private sector to invest in nature and biodiversity conservation.</i>
<i>(d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards;</i>	• <i>Promoting innovative financing schemes for nature and biodiversity conservation, including the establishment and implementation of benefit-sharing mechanisms for access to and sustainable use of genetic resources</i>
<i>(e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises;</i>	• <i>Optimizing the co-benefits and synergies of funding targeting biodiversity and climate crises.</i>
<i>(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;</i>	
<i>(g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use.</i>	• <i>Ensuring efficient planning, management, and transparent use of all financial resources for nature and biodiversity conservation.</i>



Discussion Tables



In your view and experience

How can national ecosystem assessments contribute to the mechanisms for implementing the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework?

Has your country
revised/updated their NBSAP?

Have you or your organization
been involved in that process?
How?

How can you or your organization contribute to NBSAP implementation from an NEA perspective?

Who else, including stakeholders, knowledge holders, and sectors beyond conservation, could support this effort?

Can you provide examples of their potential contributions?



**Call to
Action**

Thank you!

