



Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the Hindu Kush Himalaya countries

*A retrospective analysis of Aichi
Biodiversity Targets*

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09 August 2021



Life in harmony,
into the future



Biodiversity is life
Biodiversity is our life





Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020)

Take effective and immediate actions to halt loss of biodiversity, so that all necessary policies and actions are in place and implemented by 2020









Goals and Aichi Targets




A. Address underlying causes

-  Awareness
-  Values mainstreamed
-  Incentives/subsidies eliminated
-  Sustainable production and consumption




B. Reducing direct pressure & promote sustainable use

-  Biodiversity loss
-  Sustainable fisheries
-  Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture & forestry
-  Pollution reduced
-  Invasive species identified, controlled or eradicated
-  Vulnerable ecosystems managed to maintain integrity





C. Improve status of biodiversity

-  Protected Areas
-  Threatened species
-  Genetic diversity

D. Enhance benefits to all

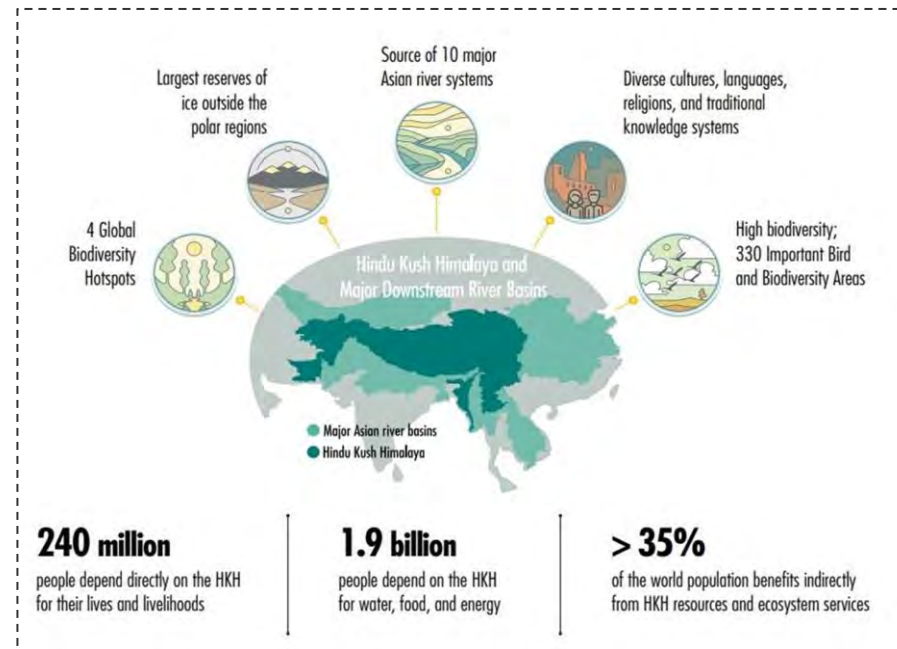
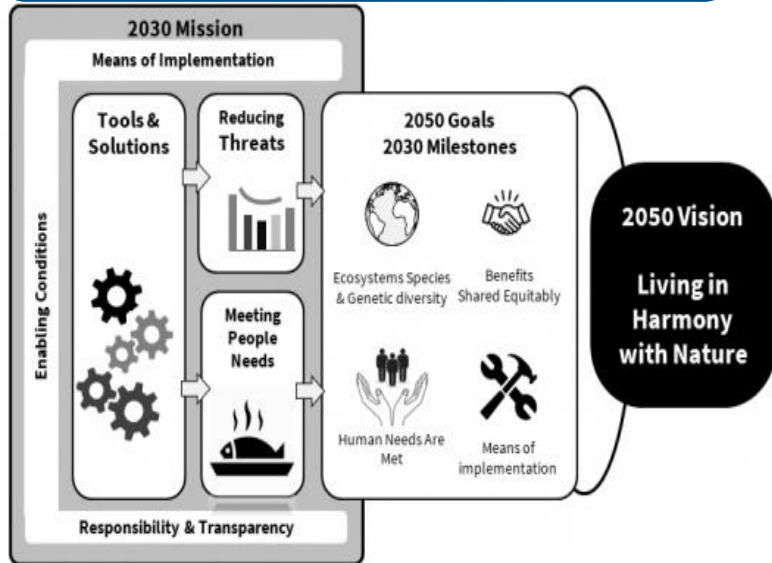
-  Ecosystem services for all
-  Ecosystem resilience enhanced
-  Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing

E. Enhance implementation

-  National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)
-  Traditional knowledge
-  Knowledge, science, technology improved, shared, and applied
-  Mobilisation of financial resources

Rationale: Why this assessment for the HKH?

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (2021-2030)



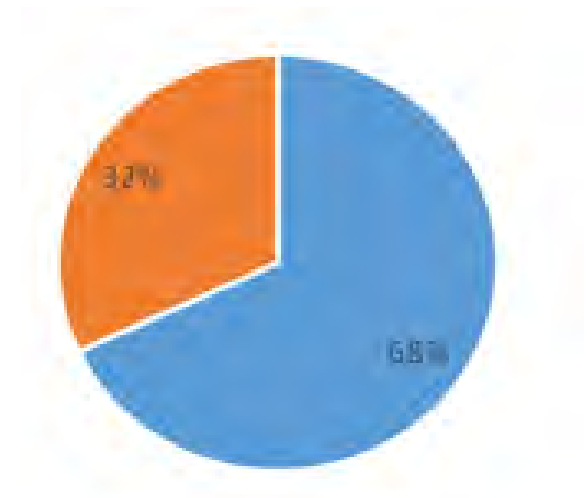
2020 UN BIODIVERSITY CONFERENCE
COP 15 - CP/MOP10-NP/MOP4
Ecological Civilization-Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth
KUNMING · CHINA



Objectives

1. Analyze progress made (2011-2020): Status and trends
2. Identify gaps and challenges
3. Understand the links: SDGs and Aichi Targets
4. Recommendations

Aichi Targets	Country's national target priority							
	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	China	India	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan
T1: awareness raising	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T2: biodiversity values	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T3: incentives	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T4: sustainable production/consumption	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T5: habitat loss	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T6: sustainable fisheries	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T7: sustainable agriculture/forestry	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T8: pollution	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T9: invasive alien species	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T10: vulnerable ecosystems	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T11: protected areas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T12: threatened species	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T13: genetic diversity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T14: ecosystem services	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T15: ecosystem resilience	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T16: Nagoya protocol	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T17: NBSAPs update	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T18: traditional knowledge	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T19: knowledge, science and technology	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
T20: financial resources mobilization	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



■ Aligned
■ Not Aligned

✓ = Global Aichi Target used; × = Target not set. Source: Sixth National Report submitted to CBD



Methodological Framework

Data collection

Review and Analysis

Draft

Review

Finalize

- 6th National Reports to CBD
- Biodiversity Indicator Partnership
- Selected publications (GBO5, Technical series, policy)

- Quantitative analysis (Excel, and R)
- Qualitative analysis (Content analysis)

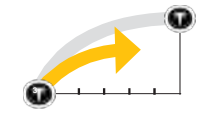
- Progress review of 20-Aichi targets
- Aichi targets and SDGs
- Challenges and gaps
- Recommendations

- Review by internal committee of ICIMOD
- Review by external independent reviewers

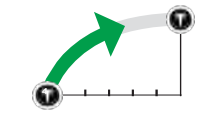
- Integration of comments and feedback
- Write-up

Implementation of CBD in the Hindu Kush Himalaya: A retrospective analysis

Legend



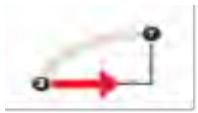
Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate (***)



On track to achieve target (***)



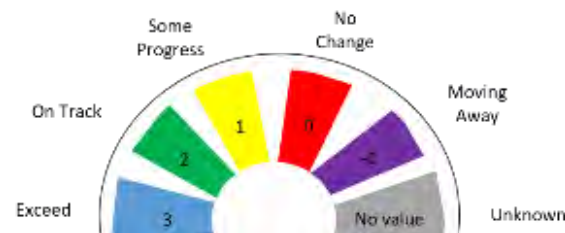
On track to exceed target



No significant change



Moving away from the target





Findings



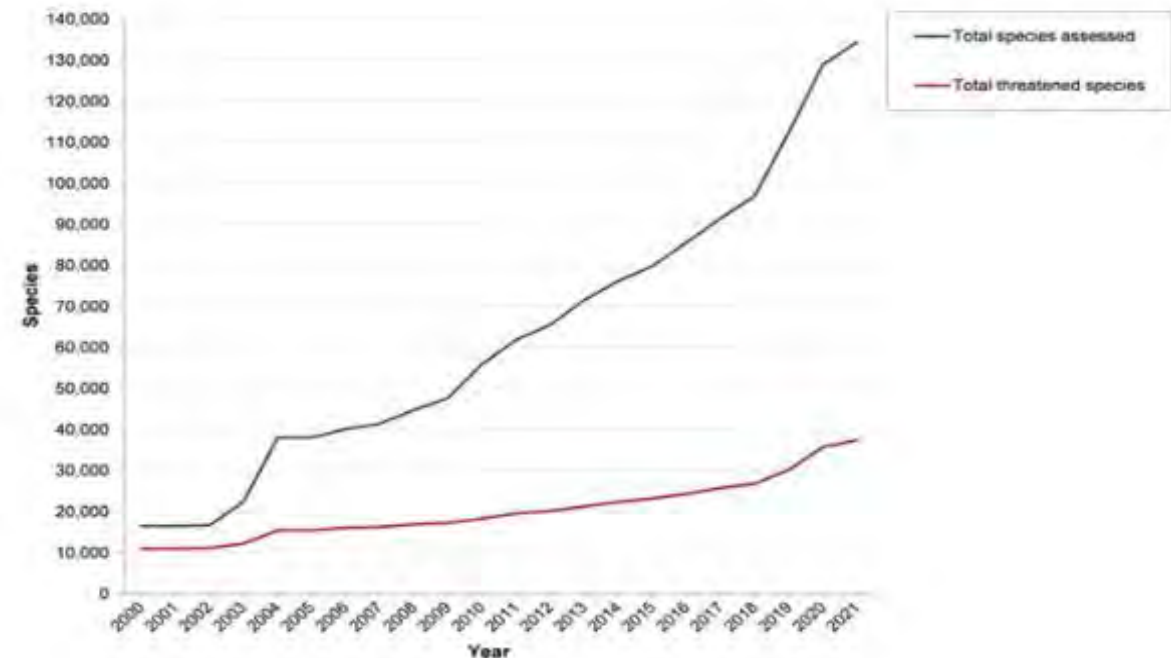
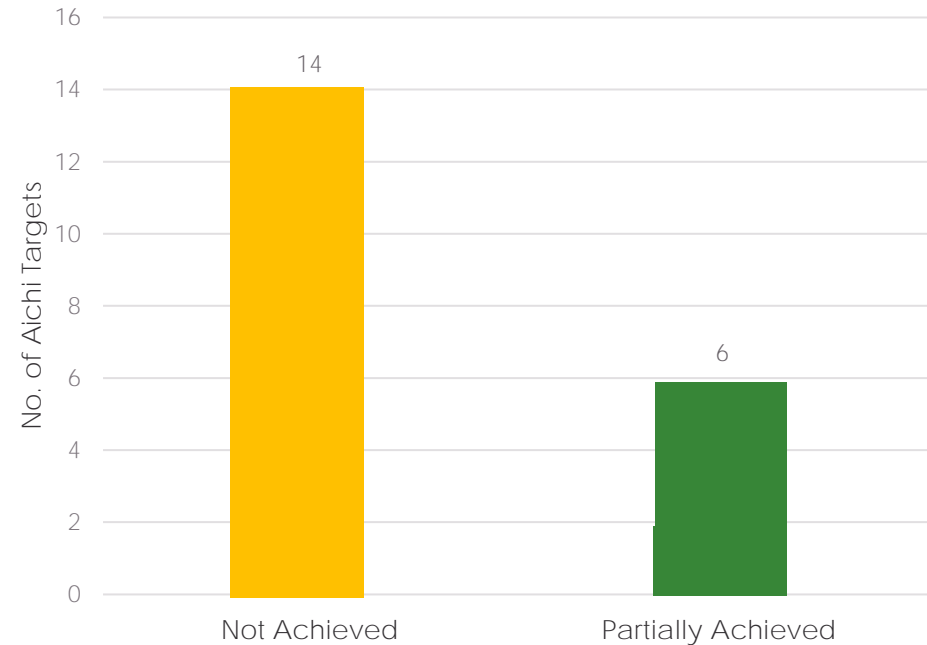
Global overview

None of the targets have been fully achieved

Some progress: Target 1 (awareness), Target 2 (values), Target 11 (PAs), Target 18 (traditional knowledge).

Limited progress: Target 4 (sustainable production), Target 5 (habitat loss), Target 7 (agri), Target 12 (species)

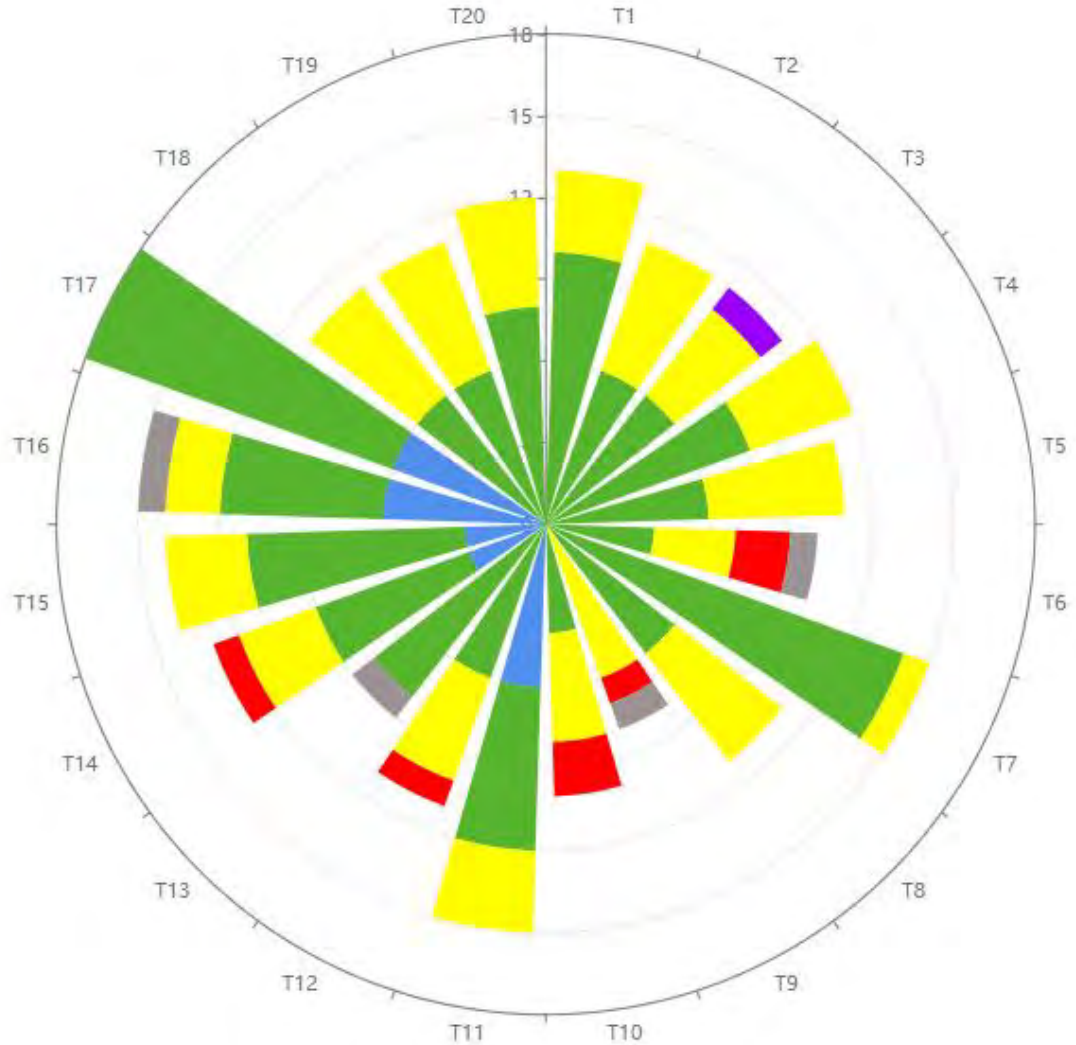
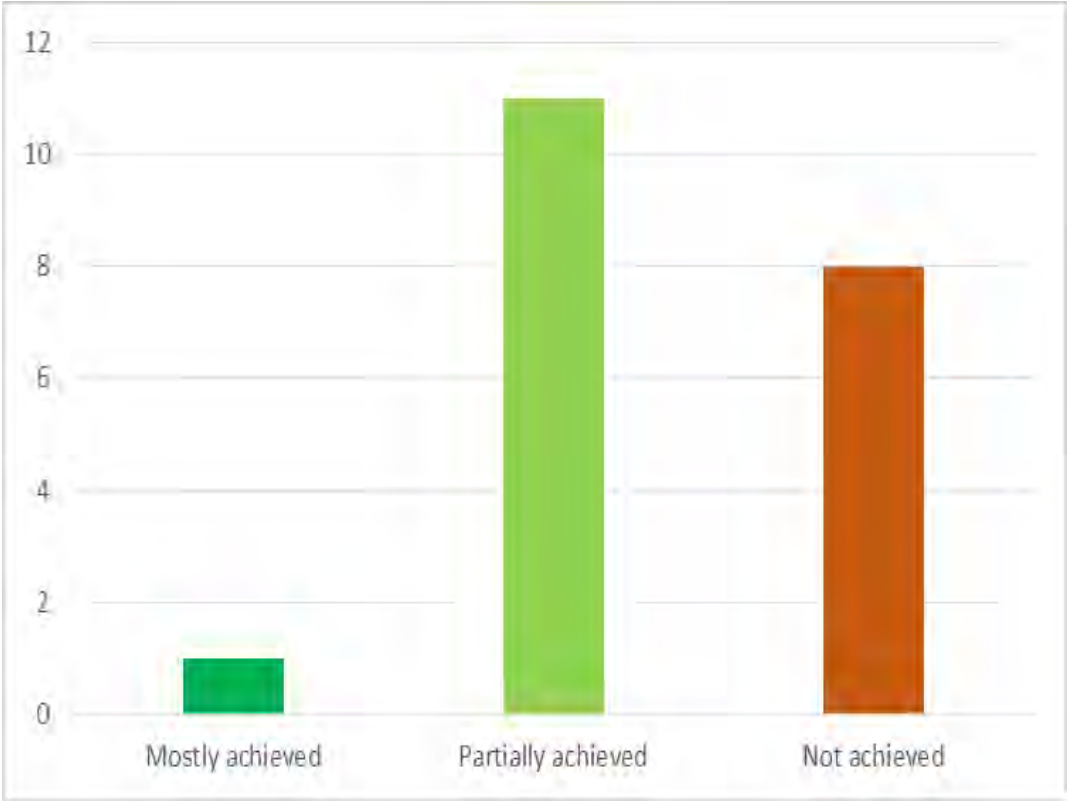
Source: GBO5; IUCN (2021)



Increasing number of threatened species over a period of 20-years (2000-2021)

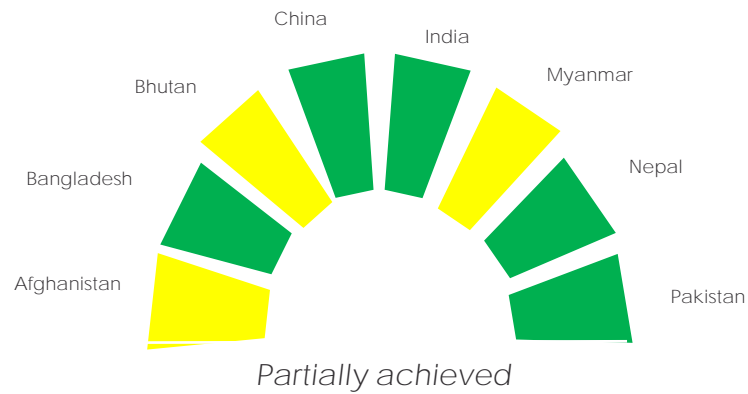
Hindu Kush Himalayan countries: a regional overview

Relatively progressive

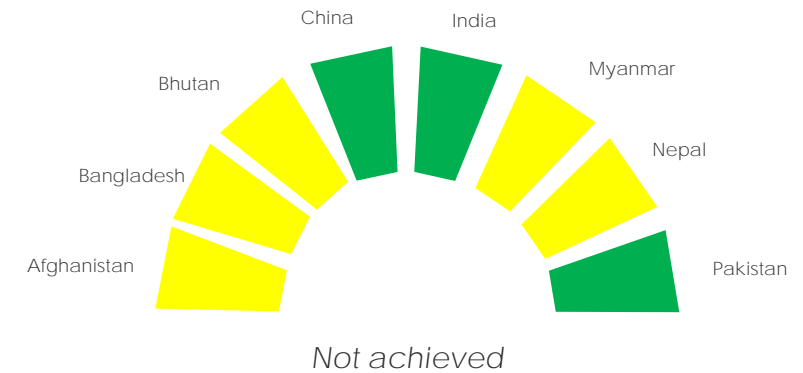


Goal A: Address underlying causes

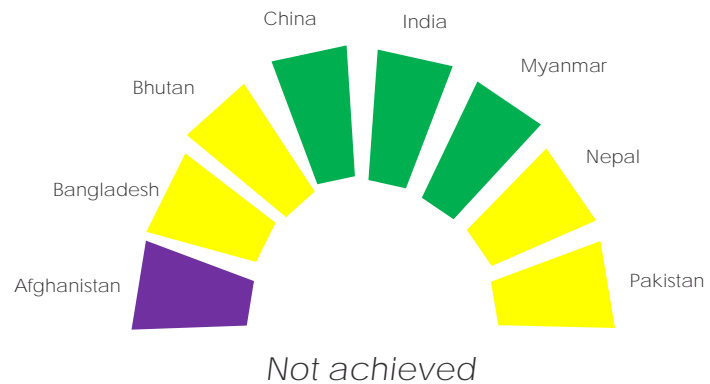
T1- Awareness



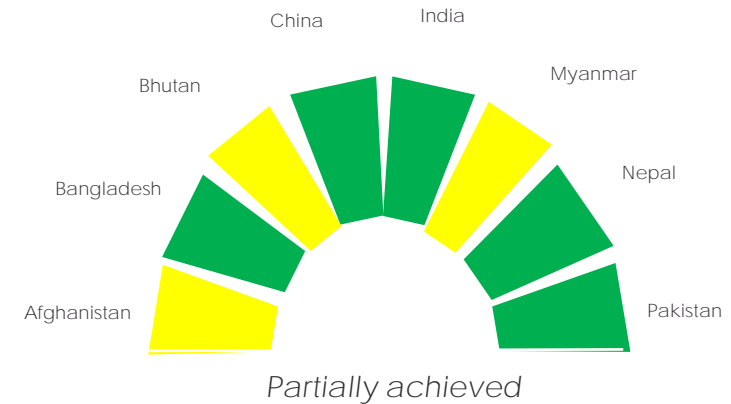
T2- Values mainstreamed



T3- Incentives reformed

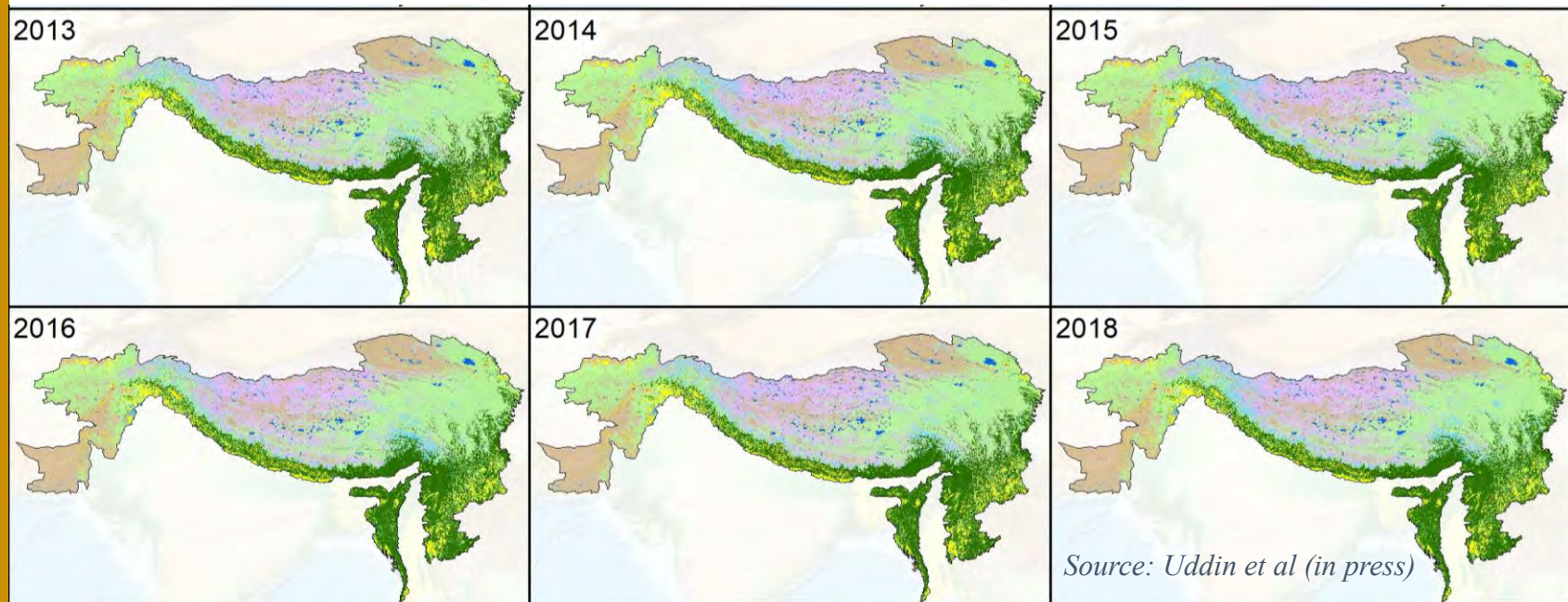
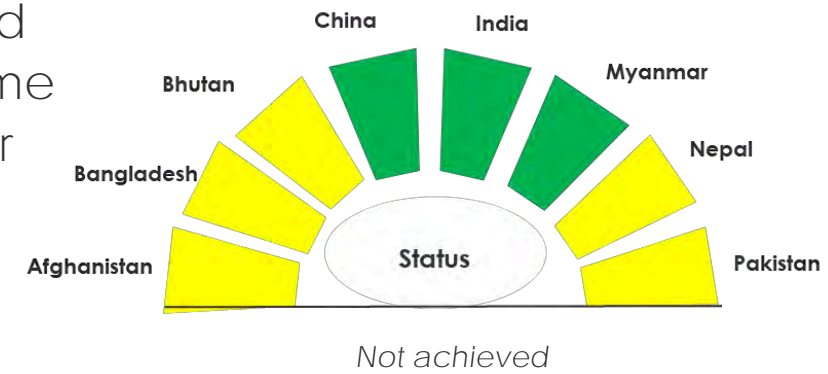


T4- Sustainable production & consumption



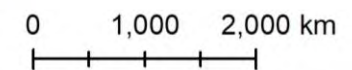
Target 5: Habitat loss halved or where possible to zero

Deforestation significantly reduced with increase in forest cover in some countries. More efforts required for addressing degradation, fragmentation, and loss of critical habitats.



Legend

Land cover

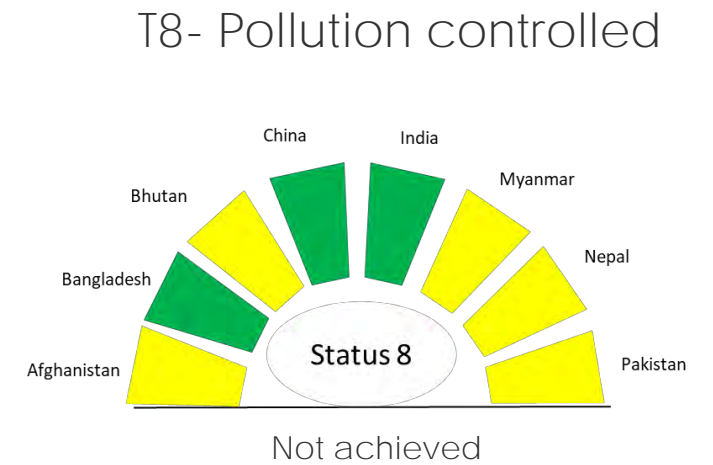
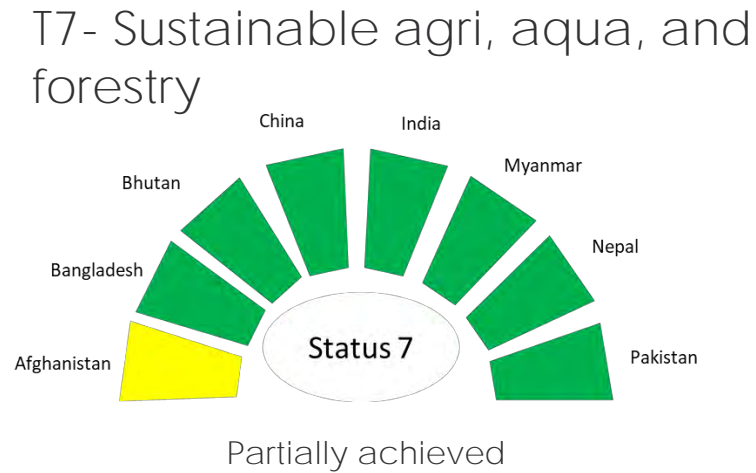
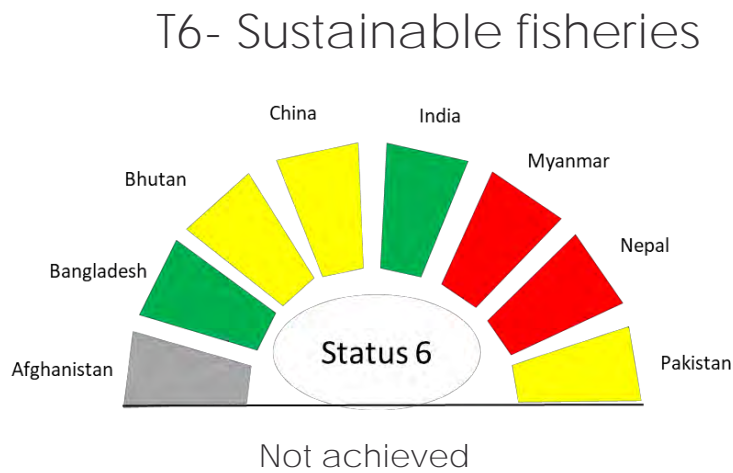


Goal B- Reducing direct pressure and promoting sustainable use

Target 6: One of the least progressed with unsustainable practices and degrading habitats.

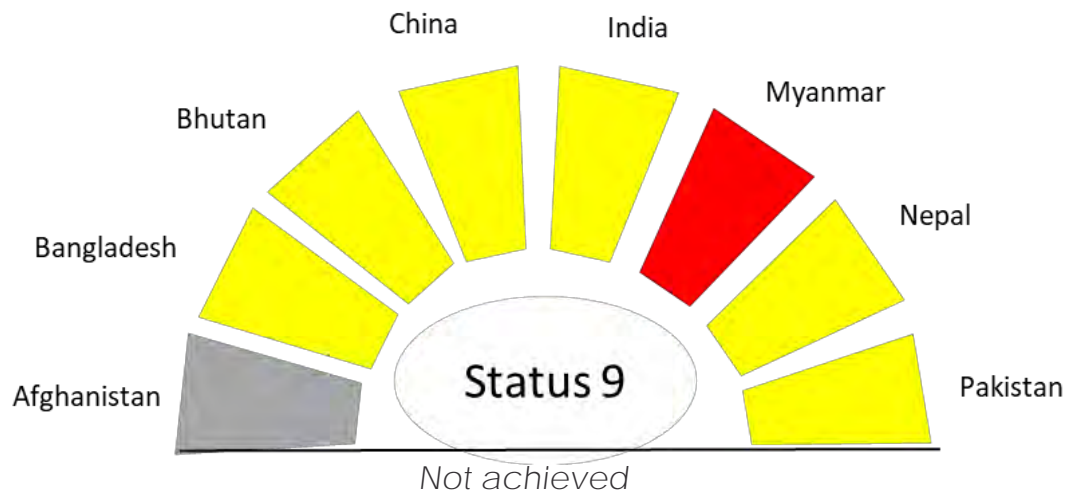
Target 7: Significant actions at the policy and practice

Target 8: Progress but requiring more actions



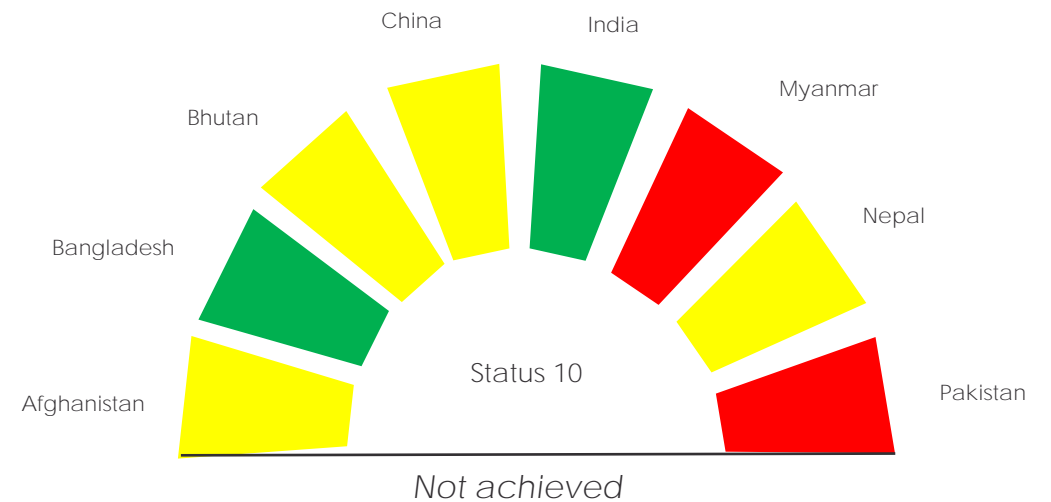
Goal B- Reducing direct pressure and promoting sustainable use

Target 9: Invasive species controlled and reduced



- Least progressed target.
- Some measures initiated but concrete actions lacking

Target 10: Pressures including climate change on vulnerable ecosystem reduced

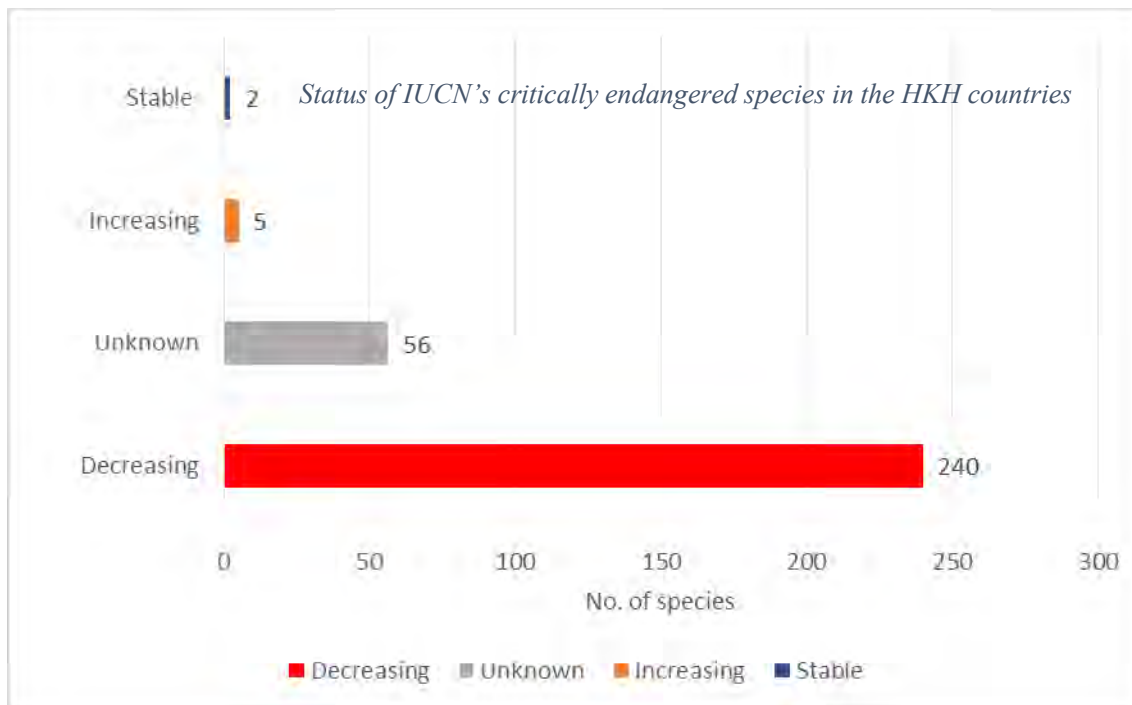


- Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies are prioritized but need more significant actions in practice

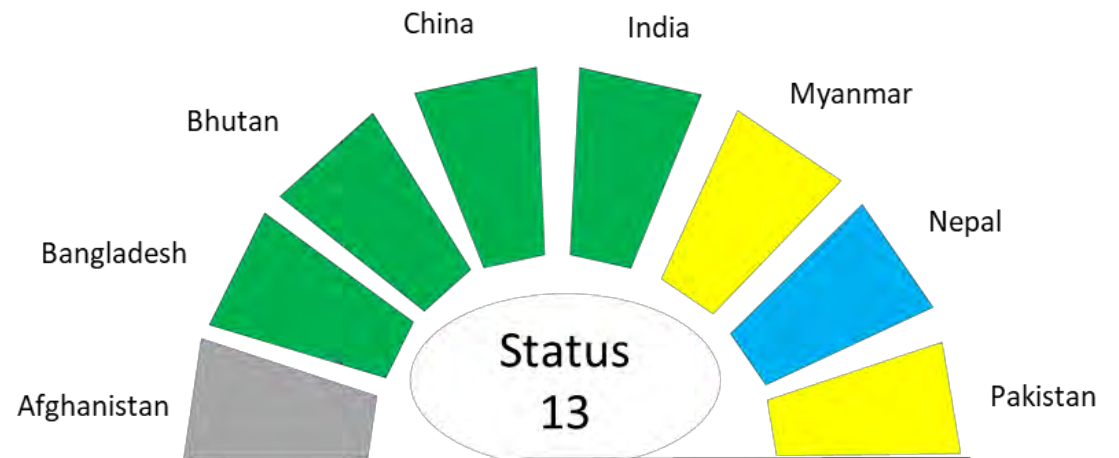
Goal C- Improve status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species, and genetic diversity

Target 12: Efforts in research, monitoring, plans & capacity building for species conservation, but the declining trend is high.

Target 13: Notable efforts in capacity building, establishing in-situ and ex-situ conservation facilities, and research.



Target 13: Genetic diversity

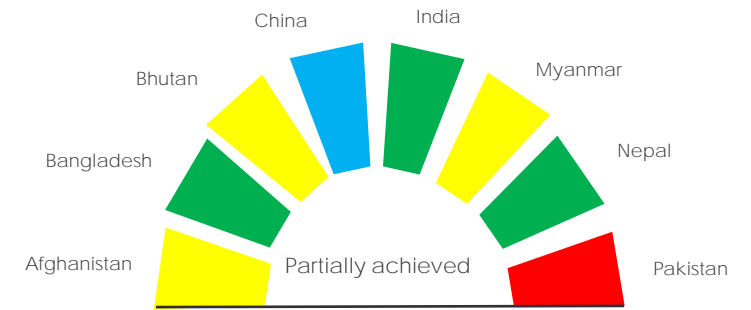


Partially achieved

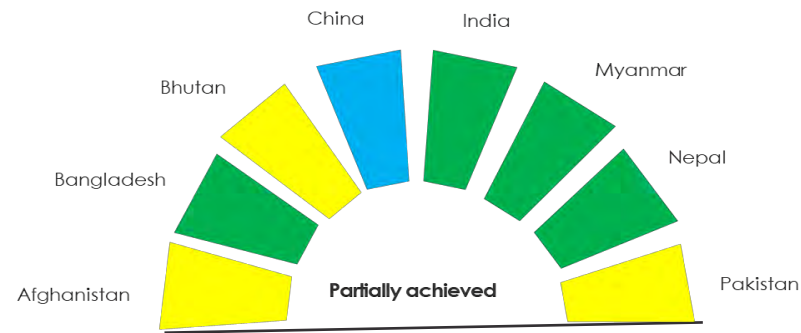


Goal D: Enhance benefits to all

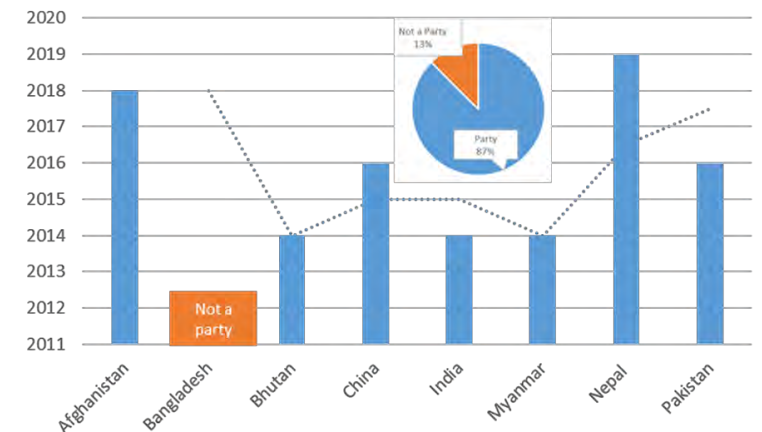
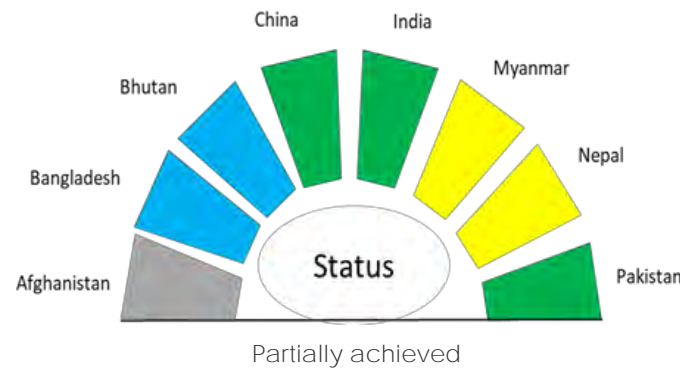
Target 14: Ecosystem and essential services safeguarded: Efforts are in place to assess & manage ecosystems and its services, but more efforts required to safeguard ecosystem



Target 15: Ecosystem resilience through restoration

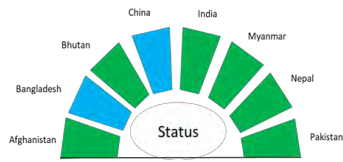


Target 16: Nagoya protocol in force and operational



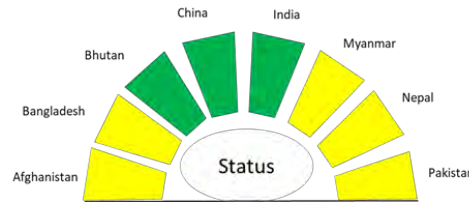
Goal E: Enhance implementation

17: NBSAPs



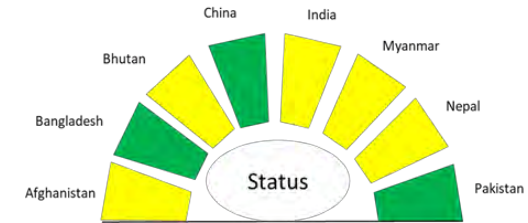
Mostly achieved

18: Traditional knowledge



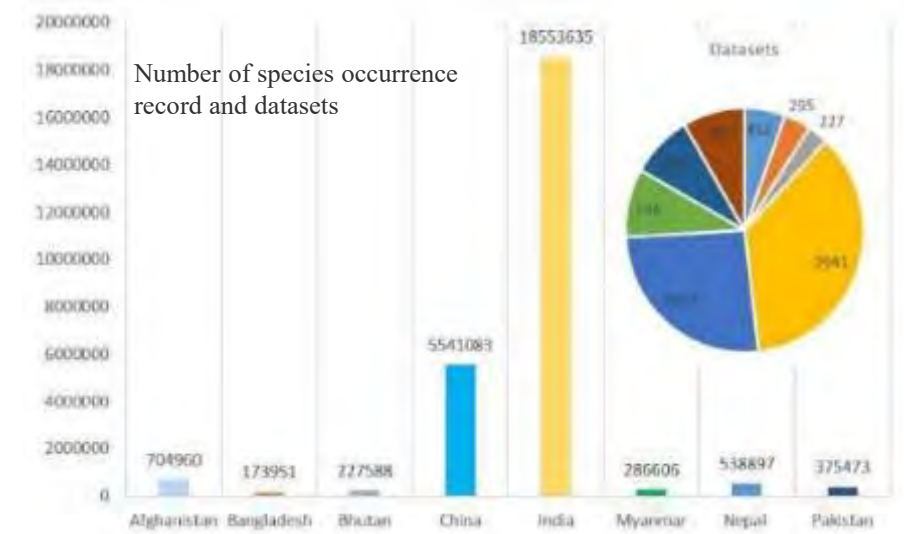
Not achieved

19: Sharing information & knowledge

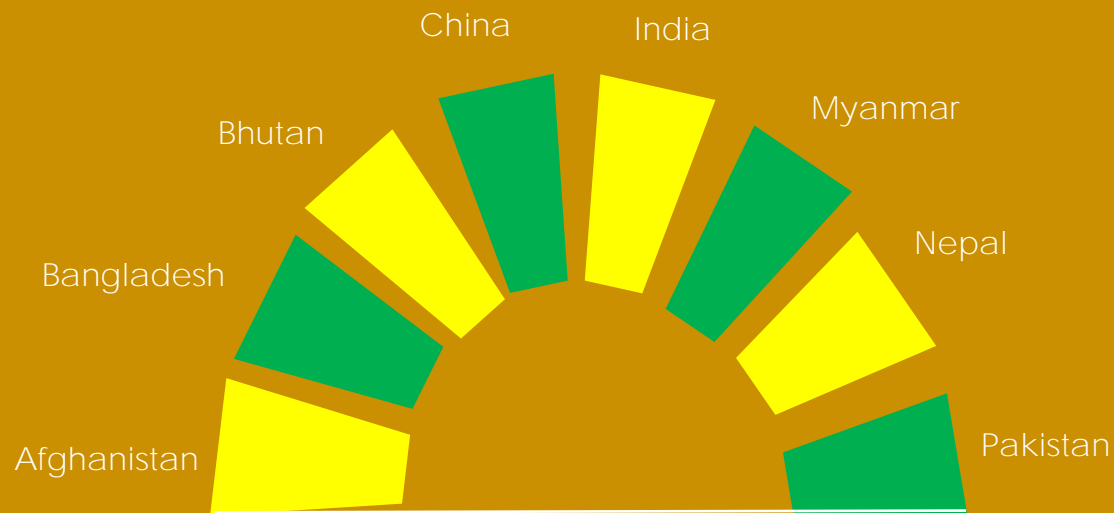


Partially achieved

Customary use, rights & practices **recognized in policies**, but implementation and **effective participation of indigenous and local communities** are varied – more efforts required.



Target 20: Financial mobilization

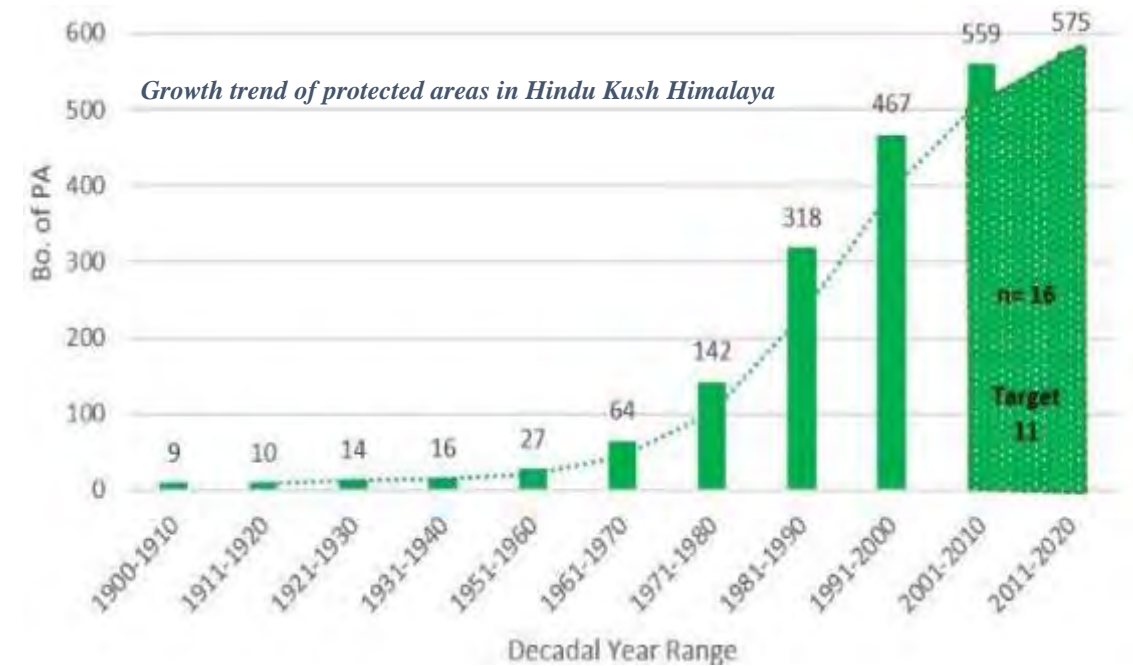
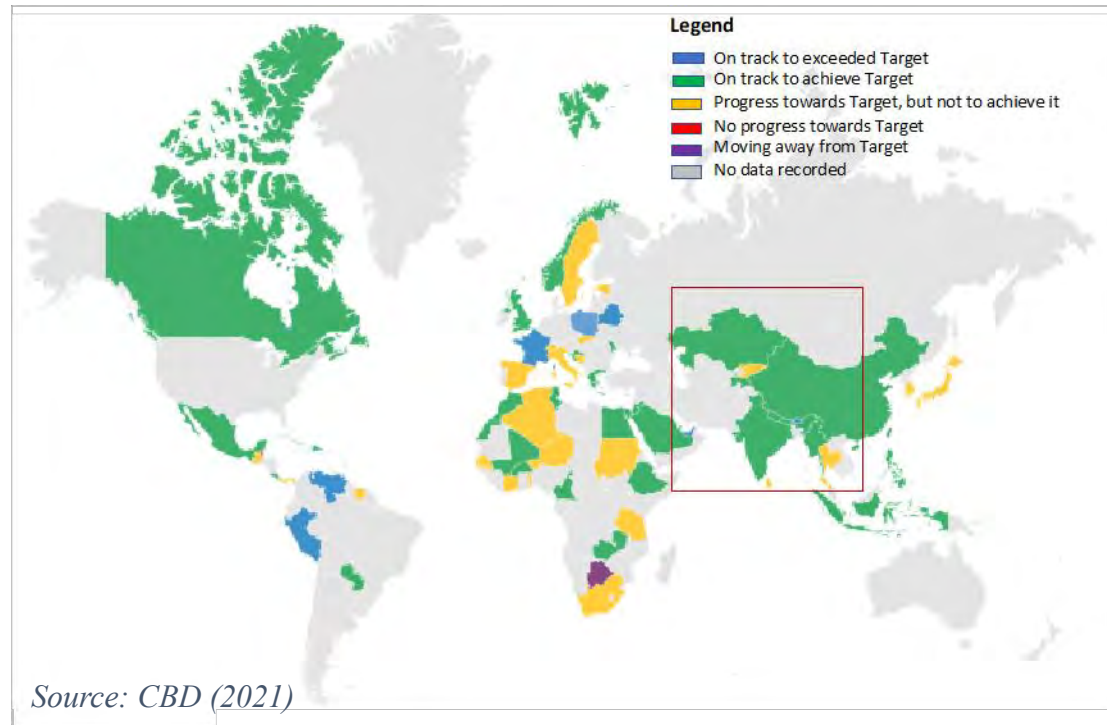


Partially achieved

- Initiation of national funding for conservation
- International flow of financial resources have increased notably.
 - Global Environment Facility (GEF)
 - Biodiversity Finance Initiative (BIOFIN)
- Myanmar's budget increased by 65% since FY 2014-15
- Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+), PES
- Bhutan for Life: USD43 millions for PAs
- Pakistan: Global Crop Trust

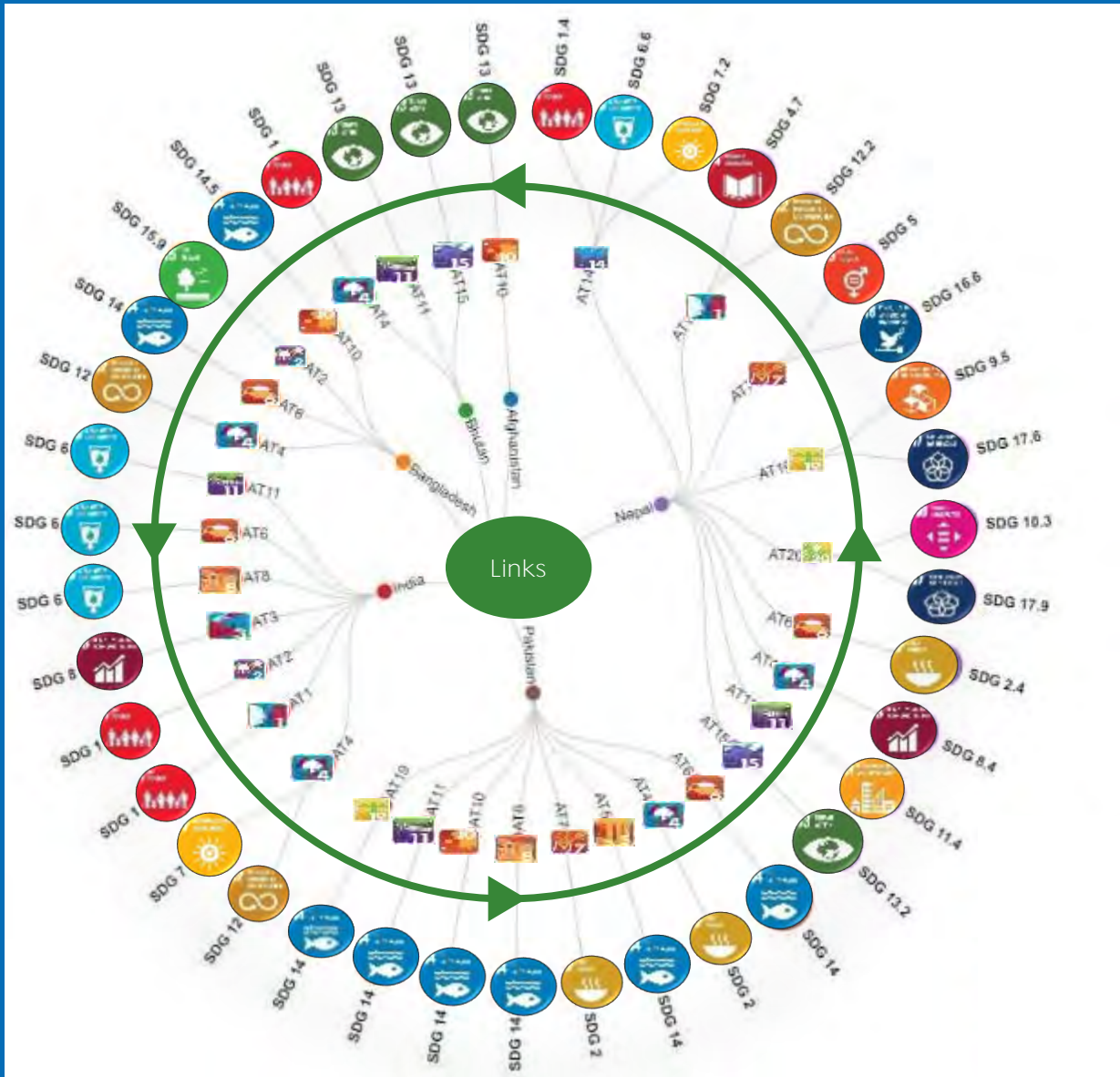
Aichi Target 11: Protected areas





















Global Aichi Target: at least 17%	Country's national target										
	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	China	India	Myanmar	Nepal	Pakistan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Maldives	Sri Lanka
Country target	10%	8%	17% QI.	15%	20%	8%	25%	17%	20%	30%	17% QI
Progress (6NR)											



Links between Aichi targets and SDGs

-  No poverty
-  Zero hunger
-  Good health and wellbeing
-  Quality education
-  Gender equality
-  Clean water and sanitation
-  Affordable and clean energy
-  Decent work and economic growth
-  Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
-  Reduced inequalities
-  Sustainable cities and communities
-  Responsible consumption and production
-  Climate action
-  Life below water
-  Life on land
-  Peace, justice and institutions
-  Partnerships for goal



-  T1: awareness raising
-  T2: biodiversity values
-  T3: incentives/harmful subsidies
-  T4: sustainable production/consumption
-  T5: habitat loss
-  T6: sustainable fisheries
-  T7: sustainable agriculture/forestry
-  T8: pollution
-  T9: invasive alien species
-  T10: coral reefs
-  T11: protected areas
-  T12: threatened species
-  T13: genetic diversity
-  T14: ecosystem services
-  T15: ecosystem resilience
-  T16: Nagoya Protocol implementation
-  T17: NBSAP update
-  T18: traditional knowledge
-  T19: knowledge, science, technology
-  T20: financial resources mobilization

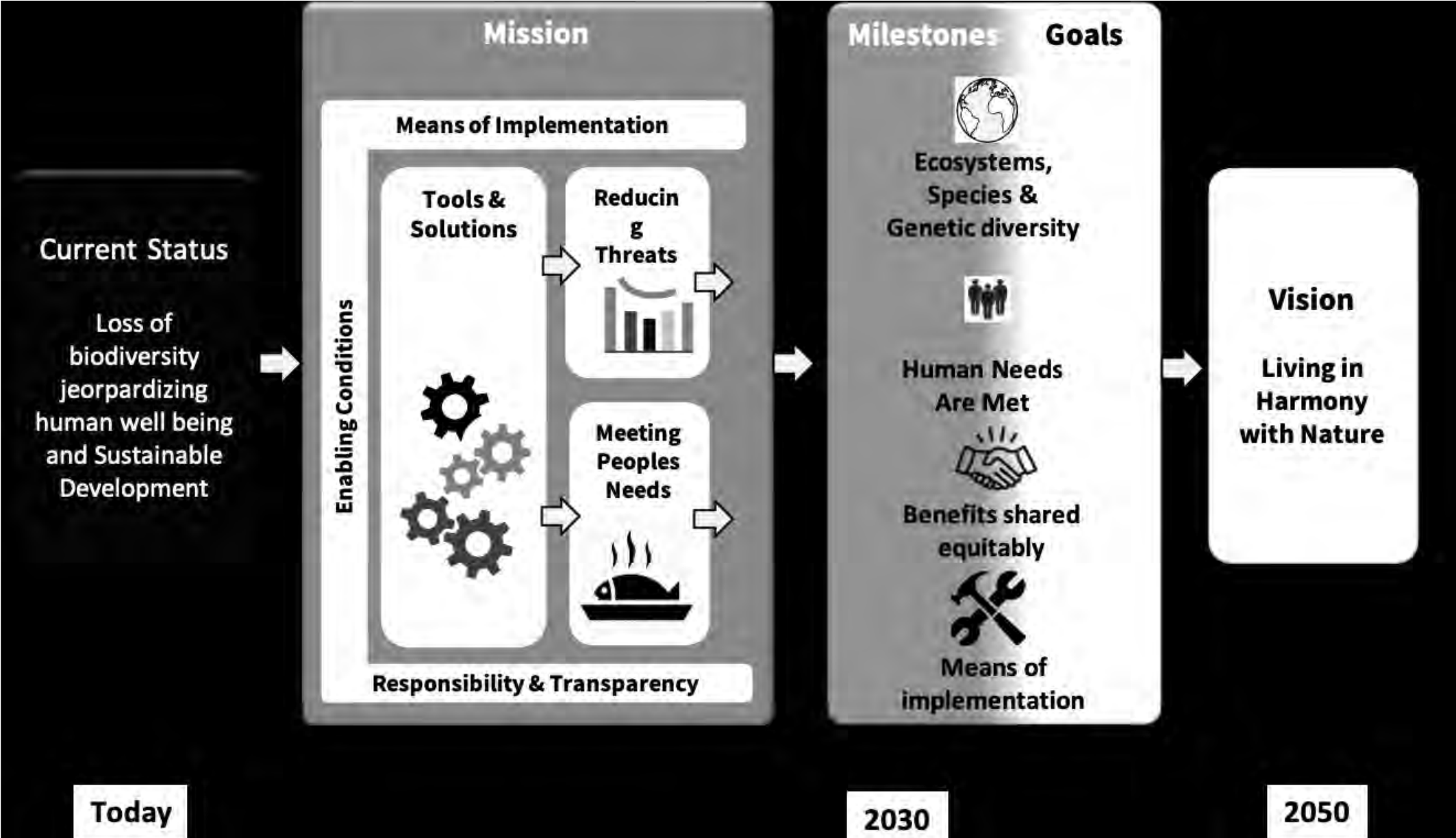
Source: 6NRs



Gaps and challenges

- Limited data and capacity: Assessment, reporting
- National vs Global targets: variations
- Indicators: variations
- Timeline: funding, NBSAPs
- Limited long-term research and database mgt systems
- Reporting on PoWMB as a thematic programme: More attention
- Limited regional/bi-lateral collaboration for CBD implementation
- Indirect drivers: Prolonged conflict, political instability, and pandemic
- Direct drivers: Ecosystem degradation, rapid economic growth, pollution, climate change, and invasive alien species

Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework





Thank you

**Let's protect
the pulse.**