



The role of SAIs to support the implementation of MEAs, the CBD Case

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Convention on
Biological Diversity



Introduction

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives:

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

Convention Protocols

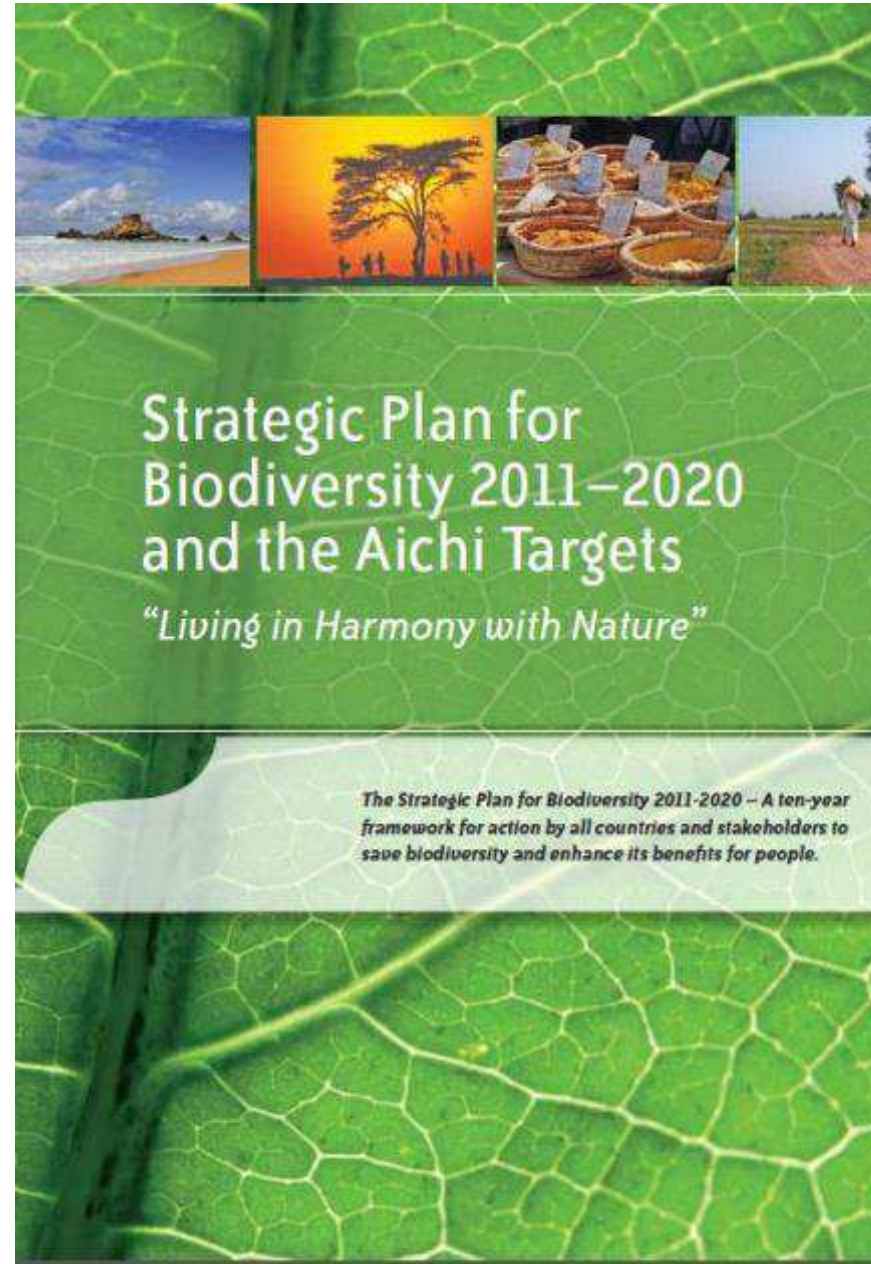
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity (entry into force in 2003)
- Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity (entry into force in 2014)





20 targets, under five strategic goals

- **Strategic Goal A:** Address underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society
- **Strategic Goal B:** Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use
- **Strategic Goal C:** Improve status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity
- **Strategic Goal D:** Enhance benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services
- **Strategic Goal E:** Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.





Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts ...

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

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.

Target 6: By 2020 all stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided

Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas.....

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services are restored and safeguarded,

Target 15: 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,

Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefits Sharing is in force and operational

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .



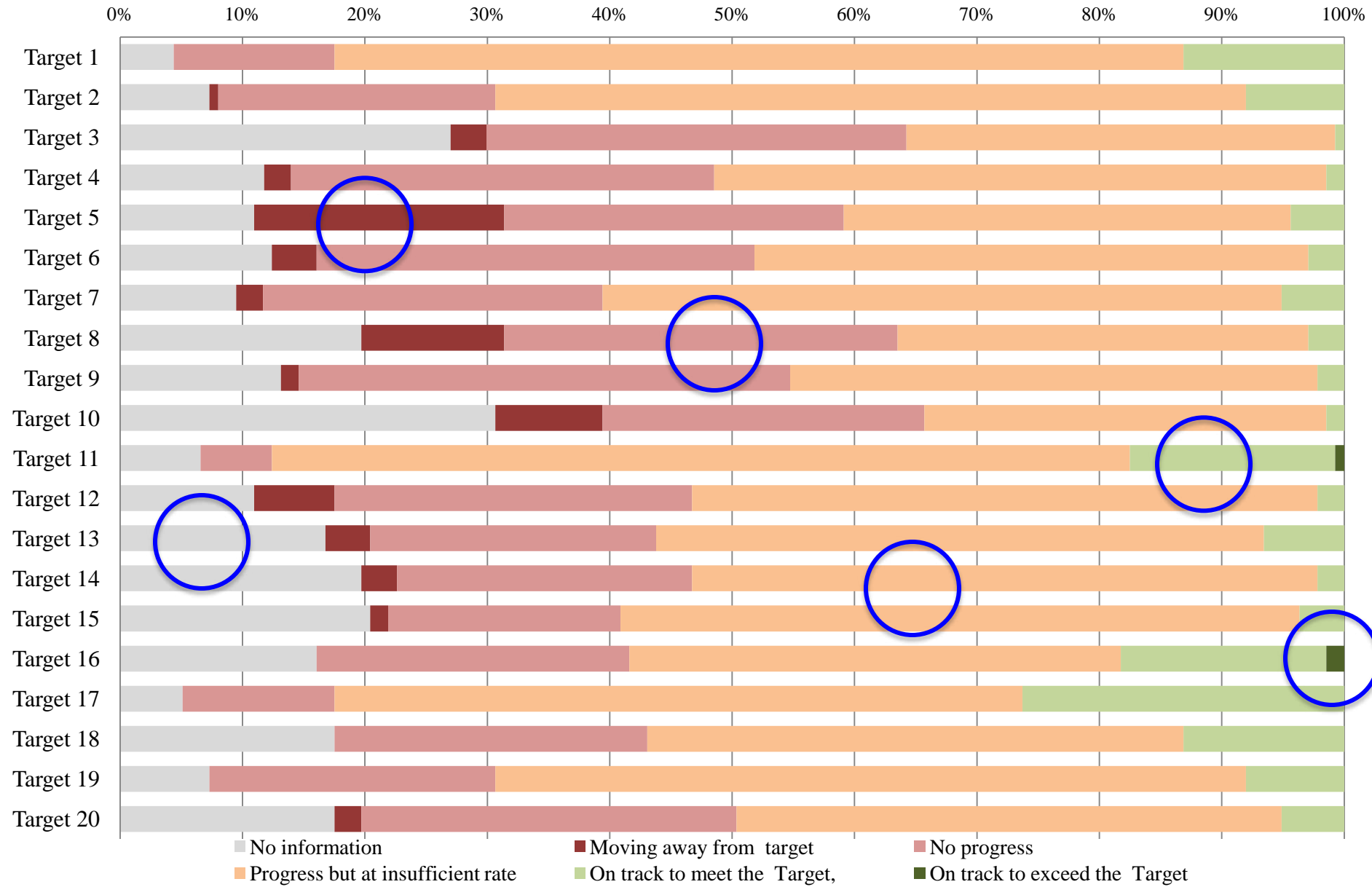


To implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, Parties are:

- Reviewing, and as appropriate, updating and revising their NBSAPs;
- Developing national targets using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as a flexible framework, and integrating these national targets into updated NBSAPs;
- Adopting the updated NBSAPs as policy instruments;
- Using the updated NBSAPs for integration of biodiversity into national development, accounting and planning processes;
- Monitoring and reviewing implementation of NBSAPs and national targets.



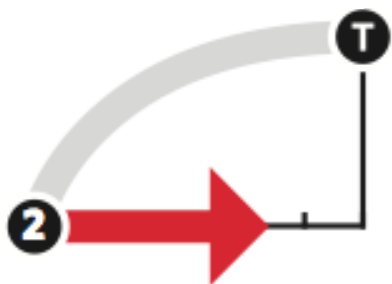
Progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets based on information in the fifth national reports



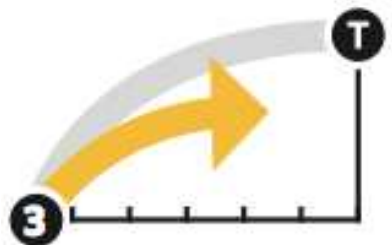
Assessment of progress towards the global Aichi Targets in the “dashboard” of the GBO-4 Executive Summary



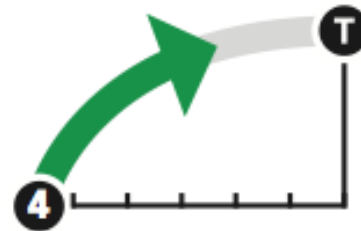
Moving away from Target



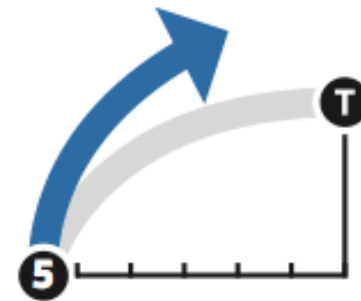
No progress towards target



Progress towards target, but not sufficient to achieve it



On track to achieve Target



On track to exceed Target

No clear evaluation

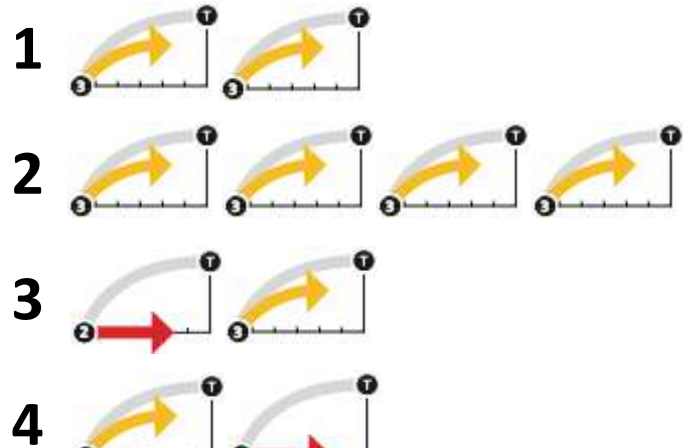
Insufficient information to evaluate progress



Target elements

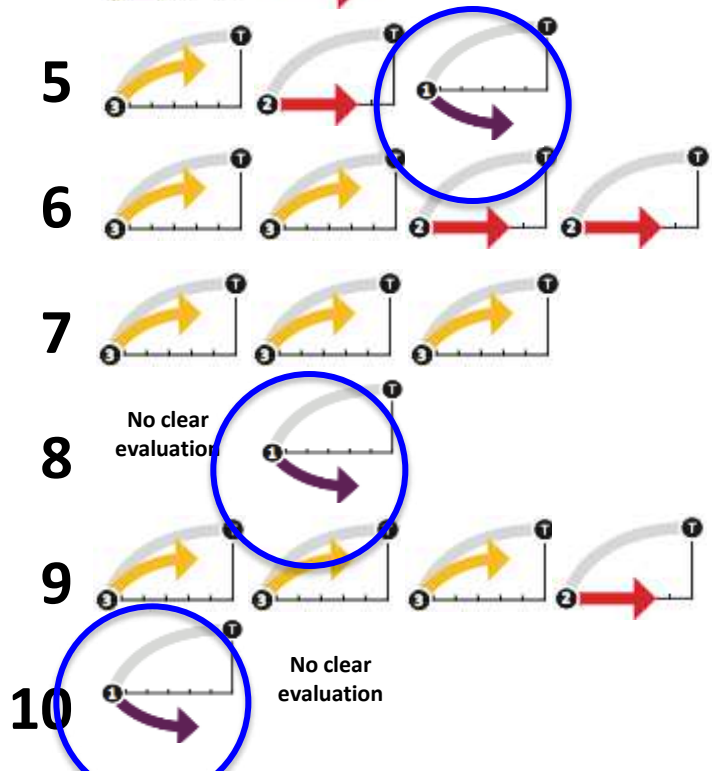
Underlying Causes

A



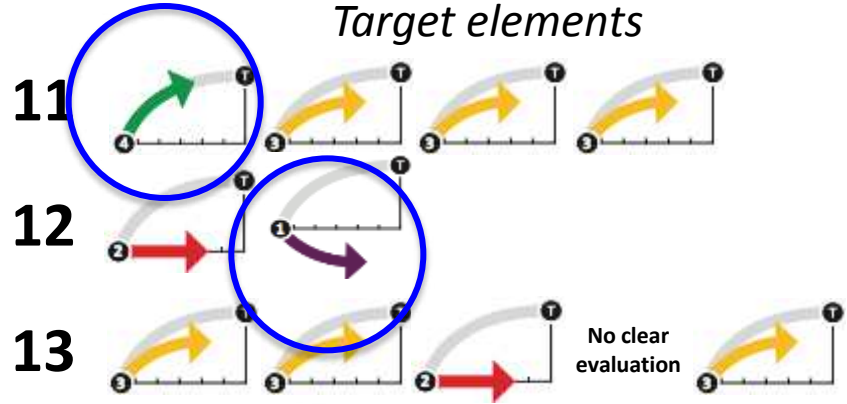
Direct pressures

B



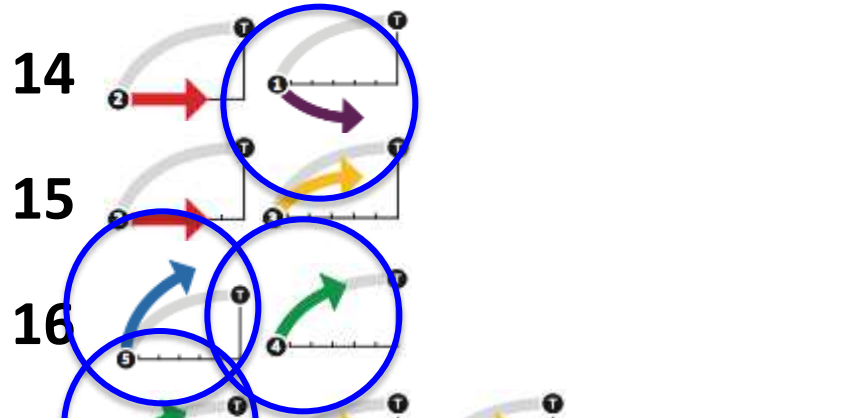
Enhance benefits

C



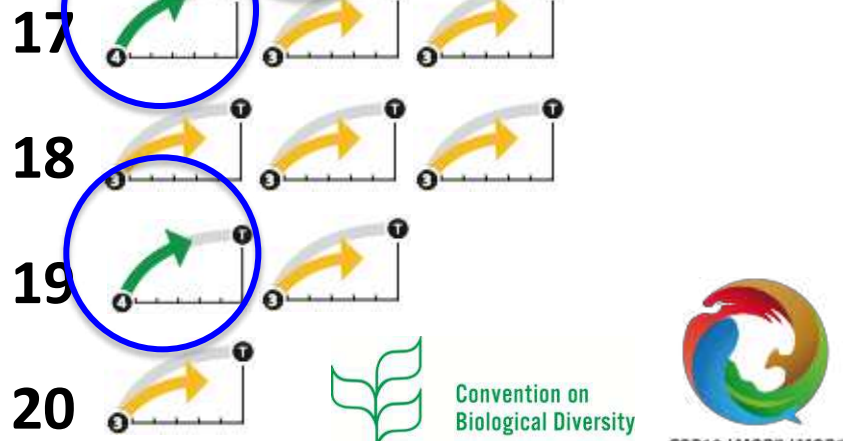
Enhance implementation

D



Enhance implementation

F



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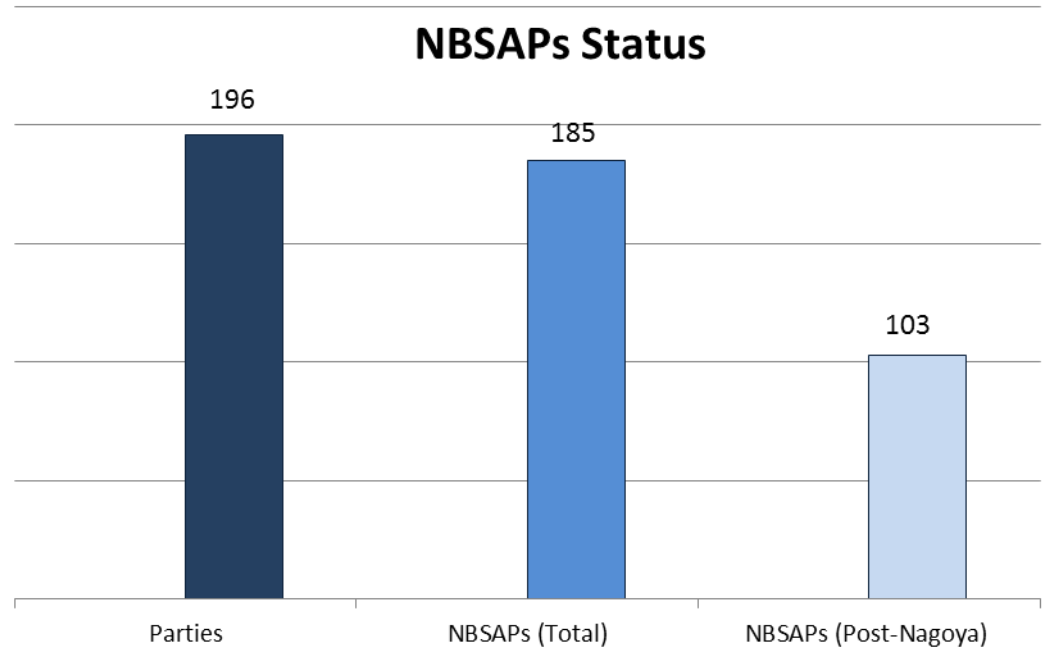


COP12 / MOP7 / MOP1
PYEONGCHANG KOREA 2014



National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

NBSAPs are the principal instruments for implementing the Convention at the national level. The Convention requires countries to prepare a national biodiversity strategy (or equivalent instrument) and to ensure that this strategy is mainstreamed into the planning and activities of all those sectors whose activities can have an impact on biodiversity.



**MAINSTREAMING
BIODIVERSITY**





InforMEA

Auditing of MEAs implementation

The aim of auditing of MEAs implementation is to present a general diagnosis and analysis of the state of implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), identifying the legal and institutional framework created in a country to fulfill to its obligations, assess the effectiveness of implementation as well as to identify the main challenges.



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CBD Case Study Auditing Biodiversity

Why Auditing Biodiversity?

- Foster implementation of the CBD including NBSAPs;
- Enhance mainstreaming Biodiversity;
- Better use of resources including financial resources;
- Improve biodiversity management and governance in the public sector;
- Improve national reporting; and
- Increase accountability;





CBD Case Study

Auditing Biodiversity

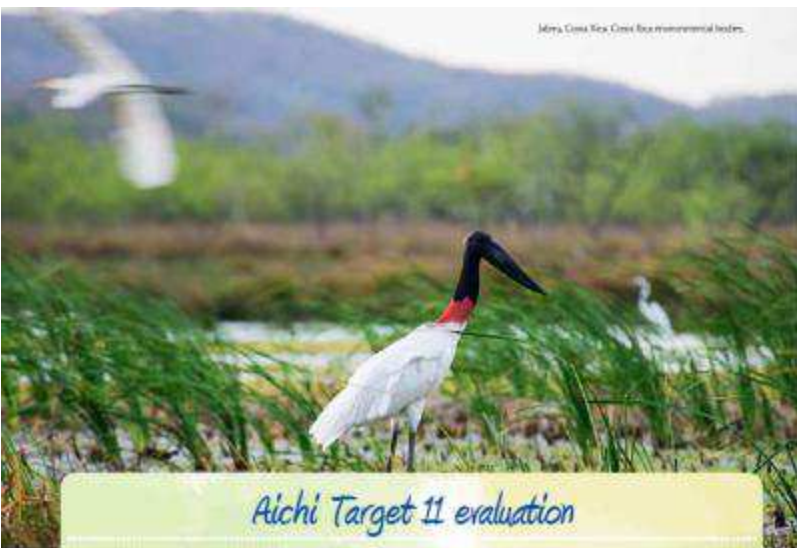
- Do governments have a clear understanding of biodiversity?
- Are governments actions addressing all three objectives of the Convention and all elements of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020?
- Are governments measuring and reporting publicly on their progress towards these objectives?
- Are governments measuring the cost effectiveness of NBSAP implementation?
- Is the general public public biodiversity actors have a sense of ownership of NBSAP implementation?
- Are governments being held accountable for their actions and behaviors with respect to biodiversity?





United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

Coordinated Audit of Implementation of Aichi Target 11 in Latin America



Mesa Costa Rica Costa Rica environmental leaders.

Aichi Target 11 evaluation

Country	Land area (km ²)	Number of protected areas (PA)	Land protected areas (km ²)	Land protected areas percentage
Argentina	2,791,830	436	215,150	7.7%
Bolivia	1,098,581	130	255,666	23.3%
Brazil	8,515,767	1,966	1,460,918	17.2%
Colombia	1,141,748	633	141,851	12.4%
Costa Rica	51,100	168	13,286	26.0%
El Salvador	21,041	72	5,260	25.0%
Ecuador	256,370	50	51,106	19.9%
Honduras	112,492	91	31,086	27.6%
Mexico	1,964,375	176	206,681	10.5%
Paraguay	406,752	91	83,378	20.5%
Peru	1,285,216	79	185,506	14.4%
Venezuela	1,075,987	400	390,458	36.3%
Total	18,721,239	4,292	3,040,346	16.2%

Qualitative aspect of Target 11

Regarding the qualitative aspect of Aichi Target 11, the international community determines that protected areas should be managed in an effective manner in order to achieve the established goals for these territories. Thus, good management becomes relevant for the complete achievement of the many objectives for the protected areas, specially the conservation of biodiversity.

In this sense, the challenge for the coordinated audit was finding a method to allow the 12 SAAs to analyze the goal qualitatively. Therefore, a solution emerged with the creation of Indimaps by TCU, a product that allowed the standardized evaluation of the management of the PAs in the countries of Latin America.

The evaluation by the SAIS through Indimaps indicates that almost 30% of the 1120 PAs (328 out of 1120 PA) are on the lowest level of management, while 19% of these Latin American territories are on a high level of implementation and management. Also, the consolidated results of the evaluation demonstrate that over half of the protected areas show a medium level of implementation and management.

Next page brings the explanation for the Indimaps method and how these results were obtained.



PROTECTED AREAS COORDINATED AUDIT LATIN AMERICA





Possible collaboration between CBD and WGEA-INTOSAI

- Update of the “INTOSAI - Auditing Biodiversity: Guidance for Supreme Audit Institutions - 2007” in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the global Aichi Targets;
- Build capabilities and professional capacities of Supreme Audit Institutions (SAIs) for biodiversity auditing through training, technical assistance, and other development activities;
- Encourage SAI cooperation, collaboration, and continuous improvement through knowledge sharing, including providing benchmarks, conducting best practice studies, and performing research of mutual interest and concerns;
- Strengthen systems of information on biodiversity-related matters relevant to government decision-making;
- Use SAIs to support peer reviews for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020;
- Encourage more comprehensive auditing of NBSAP implementation;
- Encourage regionally coordinated auditing of implementation



Thank you.

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