

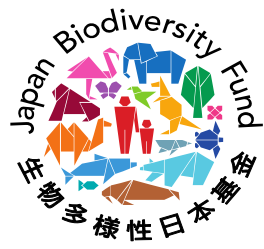


Convention on
Biological Diversity

Regional Workshop for Africa on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Setting National Targets in the Framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

CBD Secretariat
27 February to 1 March 2012



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COP-10 Decision X/2

COP 10 has urged Parties to :

1. Develop national and regional targets,

“using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities with a view to contributing to a collective effort to reach the global targets”;

2. integrate the targets into revised and updated NBSAPs, adopted as a policy instrument at the highest level;

3. in time to report to COP 11 (Oct 2012).



Setting National Targets

Adapting the global framework to the national level means developing targets that contribute to each of the 5 goals of the Strategic Plan:

- A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society;
 - B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use;
 - C. To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity;
 - D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services;
 - E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building.
- Each of these five goals are relevant to all Parties, and national biodiversity planning committees should should consider developing national targets for each goal.



Adapting the Aichi Targets: points to remember -

- ✓ not all Aichi Targets will be relevant to national circumstances – targets should be appropriate for each country
- ✓ if any national targets already exist, a first step could be to examine these in relation to the 20 global targets.
- ✓ **A set of national biodiversity goals and targets should have the following characteristics:**
 - cover the main biodiversity issues in the country;
 - address the three objectives of the Convention and the 5 SP Goals;
 - Be S.M.A.R.T;
 - be intricately tied to the NBSAP;
 - relate to the Aichi Biodiversity Target (ABTs) - not be identical to ABTs but “map-able”; and
 - be developed using a participatory, multi-stakeholder process.



Example: Target 11

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

“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes”



Example: Target 11

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

- by 2020 (**time bound**)
- at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas (**measurable**)
- especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services (**specific**)
- are conserved through protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (**achievable**)
- effectively and equitably managed (**stakeholder participation**),
- ecologically representative (**specific**), and
- well connected systems of protected areas integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes (**specific**)



Example: Target 11

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

Examples of Protected Area Targets at national level (pre-Nagoya):

- Costa Rica - by 2012, 1% of EEZ in management categories, increasing to 2% by 2015 (new Marine Protected Area (MPA) of 1 million hectares around Cocos Island NP)
- Canada – Quebec has pledged to protect 12% of it's territory by 2015, as part of Plan Nord development
- Brazil - at least 30% of the Amazon Biome, and 10% in the other biomes, including marine and coastal zone, effectively conserved through the National System of Conservation Units



Gap Analysis of existing national Protected Area system

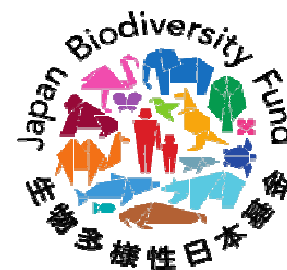
1. Score, to the best of your ability, your existing national protected area system, on a scale of 1 (low) to 5 (high), for the following “qualities”:

- QUANTITY (at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas)
- PRIORITY (especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services)
- ADEQUACY (ecologically representative)
- STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT (effectively and equitably managed)
- CONNECTIVITY (well connected systems of protected areas integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes)
- GOING BEYOND PROTECTED AREAS – “MATRIX MANAGEMENT” (are conserved through [protected areas and] other effective area-based conservation measures)
- OVERALL RESILIENCE to external threats, especially climate change.



Gap Analysis of existing national Protected Area system

2. For each attribute, list up to three “limiting factors” preventing better progress and, if possible, an ambitious, but realistic, mitigation measure for each limiting factor.



Thank you for your attention!

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