

Towards implementing Aichi targets 2 & 3

Roadmap & exercises

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CBD



Aichi targets 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan

Under Strategic Goal A (“mainstream biodiversity across government and society”):

Aichi target 2: “By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.”

Aichi targets 3: “By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.”

How to reflect those targets in NBSAPs?

Some options...

Target 2 and the NBSAP: Options

General/awareness-raising:

- ✓ **Showcase key biodiversity values (e.g. ‘flagship’ ecosystems) at national or sub-national level, for example in the context of a ‘national TEEB study.’**
 - Rationale: pilot studies/assessments/inventories of significant ecosystems in a national context may go a long way to raise awareness of the values of biodiversity, including its economic importance.
 - Its results may also feed into the revision of plans or policies, such as national and local development and poverty reduction strategies, sector development plans, landscape level planning, as well as NAPAs and NAPs (see below).

Target 2 and the NBSAP: Options

Investment appraisal:

- ✓ **Integrate, as applicable, guidance on the application of environmental economic valuation tools into general guidelines for economic appraisal of decision-making (CBA, CEA);**
 - Rationale: The development of guidelines for biodiversity valuation is important whenever economic tools are used for policy, programme or project appraisal, especially when the investments or other activities that result may lead to damage to ecosystem services and associated biodiversity.
- ✓ **Integrate guidance on methods for valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services into guidelines for environmental impact assessment (EIA); strategic impact assessment (SIA); and spatial planning.**

Target 2 and the NBSAP: Options

Integration into reporting systems, policies, programmes:

- ✓ **Establish or strengthen cooperation with national statistical agencies, and explore opportunities to make biodiversity and ecosystem services more visible in sectoral accounts (water, forests, land);**
 - Rationale: SEEA 2003 guidance is already being implemented by several countries, in particular for water accounts, and opportunities may exist to strengthen biodiversity values in these as well as in other relevant sector accounts.
- ✓ **Use opportunities arising along policy cycles to integrate biodiversity values, and associated recommendations, into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies, sector development plans, landscape level planning, etc.**

Target 2 and the NBSAP: Options

Capacity building:

- ✓ **Build capacity, both in the technical capacity required to undertake valuation, and in administrative and political capacity to interpret and apply valuation results.**

Aichi target 3 of the Strategic Plan

“By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.”

Towards implementing Aichi target 3

1. Consider undertaking immediate concrete action on:
 - harmful incentives, including subsidies, which are 'natural' candidates for removal, phase out, or reform
 - Existing opportunities for broadening or scaling up of positive incentive measures
2. Undertake transparent assessments of programmes and policies examining:
 - their effectiveness against stated objectives,
 - their cost-efficiency,
 - their environmental impacts,
 - their impacts on equity.

This could for instance be undertaken within broader EFR activities, and would need to include both existing potentially harmful incentives as well as existing positive incentive measures.

Towards implementing Aichi target 3

3. Based on these assessments, develop prioritized plans of action:

- for removal, phase out or reform of incentives harmful for biodiversity by 2020;
- for introducing and/or strengthening positive incentive measures by 2020.

Revised NBSAPs could include a timetable for the preparation of the assessments, and for the development and implementation of the action plan.

- See guidance questions in the short guides for more details

Towards implementing Aichi target 3

Promoting positive incentives:

- ✓ Assess existing positive incentives for biodiversity conservation and/or sustainable use in your country: effectiveness, distributional consequences, adverse effects etc. Identify any opportunities to broaden the measure.
- ✓ Develop criteria for identifying high potential or high priority for introducing positive incentives. Existing threats to biodiversity? (Economic) values of biodiversity? Social development concerns? Dissatisfaction with existing policy approaches (e.g., regulations that seem to be ineffective)? All of the above?
- ✓ Based on the above, identify critical gaps or opportunities to introduce new positive incentive measures.
- ✓ Consider good practices and lessons learned from elsewhere, for inspiration and emulation and/or adaptation as appropriate.
- ✓ Consider using methodologies such as the UNCCD GM scorecard for selecting appropriate incentive measures and identify adaptation needs.

Group work

(in country groups)

Guiding questions for 'translating' Aichi target 2 into revised NBSAPs:

1. Strengthening the use of methods for valuing biodiversity and ecosystem services: what do you believe should be your country's priority? Application in project appraisal, policy analysis, land use planning, national accounting? All of the above? If so, please do a priority ranking.
2. Which plans, policies or strategies do you believe are in particular need to integrate values of biodiversity and ecosystem services? Are these upcoming for review soon?
3. Based on the above, identify 3 concrete steps or activities to implement Aichi target 2, which you believe are critical and should be included in revised NBSAPs.

Group work

(in country groups)

Aichi target 3: Guiding questions for addressing harmful incentives

- Identify one or (time permitting) two programmes which you believe are in need of reform, and develop (tentative) answers to the following questions:
 1. Which stakeholders are relevant? Are there stakeholders who could act as champions for removal, phase out, or reform?
 2. How could stakeholders' interests be addressed (compensation, gradual phase out, ...)? What are the pros and cons of the different options in the specific case at hand?
 3. Are there opportunities for enhancing the effectiveness of the programme while reducing environmental damage?
 4. Are there opportunities to mitigate harmful impacts?
 5. Based on the answers, develop critical elements of a 'roadmap' and timetable for phase out or reform.

Group work

(in country groups)

Aichi target 3: Guiding questions for promoting positive incentive measures

1. Discuss and agree on criteria that are most relevant to identify high potential or high priority for introducing or improving positive incentives. Existing threats to biodiversity? Economic values of biodiversity? Social development concerns?
2. Based on the above, identify critical gaps where introducing or strengthening incentive programmes could be helpful.
3. If you got sufficient time, identify key steps required in introducing or strengthening these programmes?