

Setting National Biodiversity Targets within the Global Aichi Target Framework

Nadine Saad, CBD Secretariat

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Why Set Targets?

Targets make it easier to move

WORDS  ACTION  MEASURABLE RESULTS

Targets help to do this by:

- being **aspirational** and catalytic for change;
- providing a **focus** for action;
- allowing better **measuring and reporting** of progress;
- allowing **clear communication of status and trends** of biodiversity to policy makers and the public (indicators);
- thus **increasing accountability**; and
- allowing adaptive management responses.

Examples of National Targets

- By 2015, modernize agriculture to a level that is ecologically acceptable (**Benin**)
- By 2010, reduce by 100% the rhythm of deforestation in the Atlantic forest biome, by 75% in the Amazonian biome, and by 50% in other biomes (**Brasil**).
- By 2015 the number of community fishing operations will increase from 264 in 2000 to 589 en 2015 (**Cambodia** – Millenium Development Goals).
- By 2012, 1% of the country's exclusive economic zones (17% of territorial waters) will be in management categories, increasing to 2% by 2015. (**Costa Rica**).

Examples of National Targets - Australia

1. By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in the number of Australians and public and private organisations who participate in biodiversity conservation activities.
2. By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in employment and participation of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.
3. By 2015, achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.
4. By 2015, achieve a national increase of 600,000 km² of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.
5. By 2015, 1,000 km² of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.

Adapting the Aichi Targets to the National Level

- **Does not mean** necessarily setting national targets for each of the 20 global targets. Not all will be relevant to national circumstances
- **Does mean,** setting national targets that contribute to the 5 strategic objectives of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity
 - Targets must be relevant and appropriate to national circumstances
 - If national targets already exist, a first step could be to examine them in relation to the 20 global targets.

A Set of National Biodiversity Goals and Targets

should:

- cover the main national biodiversity issues in the country;
- address three objectives of the Convention (conservation, sustainable use, and benefit sharing) and the five Strategic Goals;
- be ambitious – go beyond business as usual (BAU); not limited to existing resources;
- be intricately tied to the NBSAP;
- be developed using a participatory, multi-stakeholder process; and
- need not be identical to the ABTs, but should be “mapable”

TARGETS should be "SMART"

S Specific

M Measurable

A Attainable

R Realistic

T Time-bound

Group Exercise

→ 20 minutes ←

- a) *Each table has been assigned one of the 5 Strategic Goals of the Strategic Plan*
- b) *At each table we have a Minister (volunteer) and his/her advisors.*
- c) *The Minister needs to set 1-3 targets, relevant to the Strategic Goal assigned for his/her country. His/advisors have been summoned to help with this task.*

→ 20 minutes ←

- a) ***Once targets have been set, Minister moves to the next table leaving advisors behind.***
- b) *Now the Minister presents his/her national targets the new set of advisors (next table). The advisors conduct a peer-review using the SMART criteria.*

→ 20 minutes ← *report back*

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”

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

Target 11

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

Target 11

To meet the target several conditions need to be met:

The area conserved should:

- **increase;**
- **include areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services;**
- **be ecologically representative;**
- **be effectively and equitably managed;**
- **be well-connected;**
- **can include different protection status categories**

Guiding Questions - Target 11

- What is the current extent of protected areas on land and in marine areas, (1) overall, and (2) by ecoregion?
- What areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are not currently protected?
- How effective are existing protected areas?
- What are the opportunities and constraints to expanding protected areas, generally and by eco-region, and how may these justify higher or lower figures for the national target than for the global target?
- Who are the stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, that may be affected?
- What additional resources (financial, human and technical) will be required to reach the national target that is set?

- Target Quick Guides –

<http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/quick-guides/>



**Secretariat of the Convention on
Biological Diversity
World Trade Centre
413 St. Jacques street, Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada H2Y
1N9
Tel. 1 (514) 288 2220
secretariat@cbd.int**