

Setting National Biodiversity Targets Goals B & D

David Duthie, CBD Secretariat
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CBD



VISION

By 2050, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people.

MISSION

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication.

STRATEGIC GOAL A:
Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity

STRATEGIC GOAL B:
Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

STRATEGIC GOAL C:
Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

STRATEGIC GOAL D:
Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

STRATEGIC GOAL E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

SUPPORT MECHANISMS

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 fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits

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

Target 5: By 2010, reduce the rate of deforestation by 100% in the Atlantic Forest Biome, 75% in the Amazon Biome and 50% in the other biomes (Brazil)

Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits

Target 7: By 2015, modernize agriculture to an ecologically acceptable level (Benin)

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, reduce by at least 10% the impacts of invasive species on threatened species and ecological communities in terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments (Australia).

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

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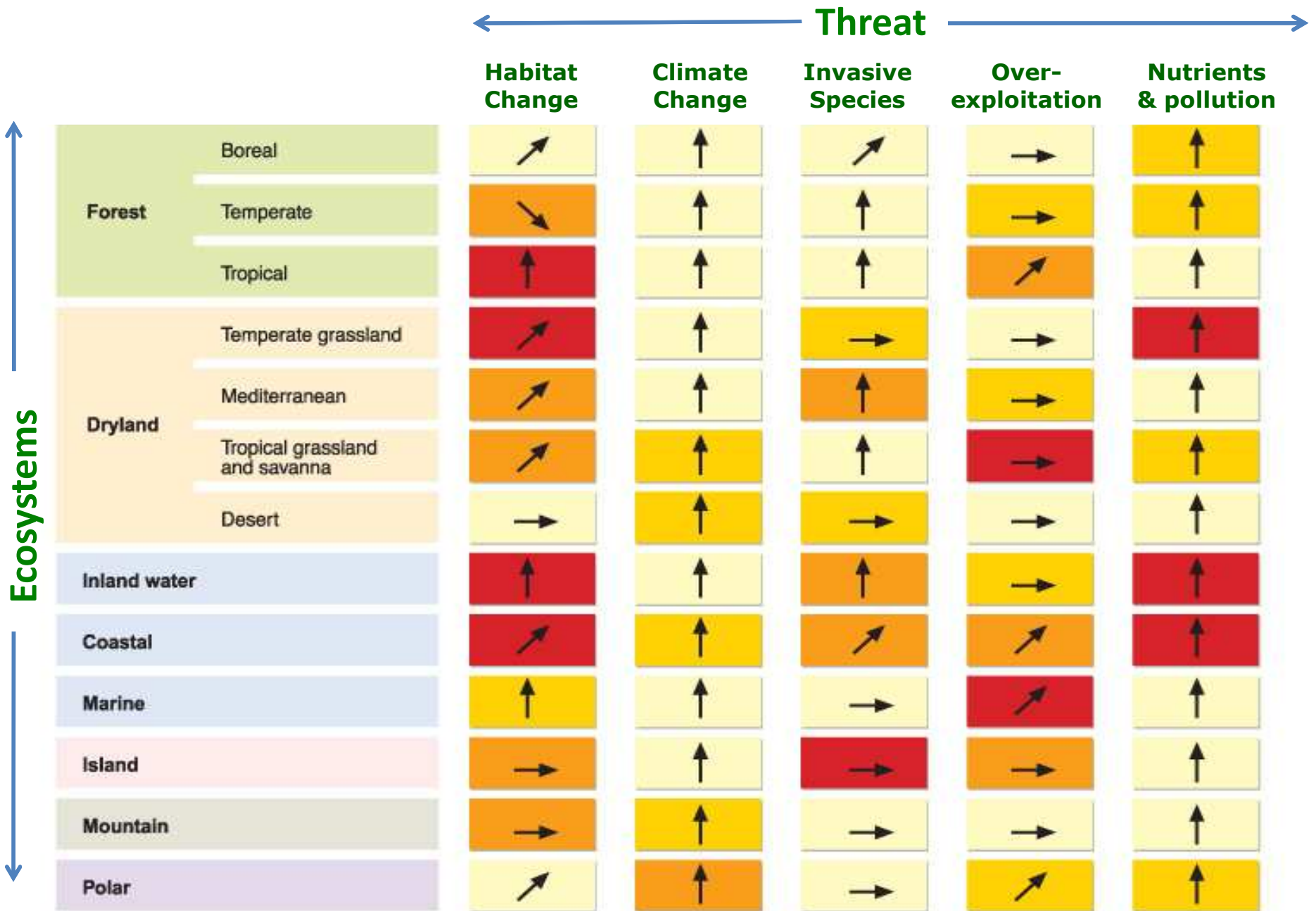
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Exercise

1. Formulate 1 – 5 targets for your country/country group:
 - using the ecosystems/threats framework as a guide;
 - in framework of goal B of the Aichi Biodiversity targets;
 - be realistic - credibility for biodiversity planning;
 - be ambitious – beyond BAU; not limited to existing (financial) resources;
 - time bound; and
 - be measurable, quantitative if possible.
2. Identify any steps/milestones to achieve each target.

Exercise

Formulating Goal B Targets:

Kazakhstan:

Развитие зеленой экономики биоразнообразия к 2020 году; (*to continue to develop the green economy by 2020*)

снижение антропогенного воздействия на компоненты окружающей среды и здоровья до 2015, до 4,6% (*to decrease anthropogenic impacts on components of environment and health by 4.6% by 2015*)

Exercise

Formulating Goal B Targets:

Turkey:

By 2020, habitat loss is minimized by 10% in the fragile steppe ecosystems;

By 2020, phosphorus pollution loads are reduced by 20% in wetlands ecosystems (Turkey)

Uzbekistan

К 2015, улучшение мероприятия облесения в Узбекистане и поднять лесистость от 6,2% до 8%

(By 2015, to improve and increase afforestation activities in Uzbekistan from 6.2% to 8%)

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

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

Group exercise:

1. Compile of a list of the major ecosystem habitat types in your country which have lost a significant amount of their total original area;
2. List the ecosystem services associated with this habitat type;
3. For which of these habitat types are there successful examples of restoration/improved resilience in your country?
4. What are the limiting factors to further increasing area/improving quality of these habitat types?