Translating the Aichi Biodiversity Targets into National Targets – a quick overview

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Why Set Targets?

The purpose of targets is

- to make it easier to move from words to action;

- and from action to 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;

- thus increasing accountability; and

- allowing adaptive management responses.

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Setting national targets

Adapting the global Aichi goals and targets to the national level:

- does **not** mean setting national targets for all 20 global targets -- not all will be relevant to national circumstances;

- **does** mean that targets should be appropriate for each country and its particular circumstances (including biodiversity in varying states of biodiversity status, under differing pressures, management regimes, and socio-economic/financial situations).

- and if any national targets already exist, a first step could be to examine these in relation to the 20 global targets.

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Setting national targets

A <u>set</u> 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 (conservation, sustainable use, and benefit sharing) and the five Goals;

- be **specific** and **measurable** (more specific than the global targets);

- be **ambitious** – go beyond business as usual (BAU); not limited to existing resources;

- be **realistic** (credibility for biodiversity planning);

- **time bound**

- be intricately tied to the NBSAP;

- be developed using a participatory, multi-stakeholder process;

- need not be identical to the ABTs but should be "mapable".

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Setting national targets

Australia national targets 1-5:

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 km^2 of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.

5. By 2015, 1,000 km^2 of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.

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Setting national targets

Australia national targets 6-10:

6. By 2015, four collaborative continental-scale linkages are established and managed to improve ecological connectivity.

7. By 2015, reduce by at least 10% the impacts of invasive species on threatened species and ecological communities in terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.

8. By 2015, nationally agreed science and knowledge priorities for biodiversity conservation are guiding research activities.

9. By 2015, all jurisdictions will review relevant legislation, policies and programs to maximise alignment with Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.

10. By 2015, establish a national long-term biodiversity monitoring and reporting system.

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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*"

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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

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Target 11

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

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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 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

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Target 11

Possible indicators:

- Coverage of Protected Areas;
- Overlays of protected area coverage with species richness;
- Threatened species;
- Important biodiversity areas, etc.;
- Trends in abundance of keystone/flagship species, etc.;
- Management effectiveness.

Resources:

New PoWPA Website: www.cbd.int/protected

PoWPA e-learning modules: www.cbd.int/protected/e-learning/

Group Exercise 2:
Setting SMART targets

Specific – *relating to your country*

Measurable – *quantifiable*

Ambitious – *not just business as usual*

Realistic – *achievable!*

Time-bound – *by when?*

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Setting SMART targets

Working on select Goals of the SP:

Tables 1 & 2: Goal A – underlying causes
Tables 3 & 4: Goal B – direct drivers
Tables 5 & 6: Goal C – habitat conservation
Tables 7 & 8: Goal D – benefits

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Setting SMART targets

1. Select one country on each table to have a target set:

2. The rest of the table are consultants contracted to develop a SMART target

1. Consultants interview the country to:

   - identify a problem that needs to be addressed to achieve the Strategic Goal;
   - identify the questions and answers needed to develop a SMART target; and
   - propose a draft target.

Setting SMART targets

The chosen countries from each table move to a new table:

Assess how SMART the Target is;

1)   Show how your target contributes to reaching the respective
      Aichi Goal/Target;

2)   Critically comment on the SMART-ness (what you like,
      what you would change);

3)   Which tools/indicators will you need to measure the
      targets?

Setting SMART targets

Record some lessons learnt:

- What are the major difficulties in setting SMART targets?

- What lessons learned from this group exercise that can be used „back home"?

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