



Convention on
Biological Diversity

Caribbean Workshop for Implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Setting Targets in the Framework of the Aichi Biodiversity
Targets

CBD Secretariat
17 to 21 October 2011



COP-10 Decision X/2

COP10 has urged Parties to :

- **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 collective global efforts to reach the global targets, and report to COP 11 (2012).
- Integrate the targets into revised and updated NBSAPs, adopted as a policy instrument
- In time for the COP 11 (2012).

Why Targets?

The purpose of targets

- to move: from words to action
- from action to measurable results.

Targets help us do this by:

- Inspiring programs for change,
- Providing a focus for concerted action,
- Measuring and reporting on progress in conservation and sustainable use at national and global levels
- Establishing accountability in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and
- Communicating status and trends of biodiversity to policy makers and the public.

Examples of National Targets

- By 2015, modernize agriculture to an ecologically acceptable level (**Benin**)
- Number of community-based fisheries increased from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015 (**Cambodia**)
- By 2012, **Costa Rica** has 1% EEZ (17% territorial waters) in management categories, increasing to 2% by 2015
- Quebec committed to protecting 12% of its territory by 2015 (**Canada**)
- 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010 and 15 million by 2015 (**EC**)
- By 2012, 50% of endangered species will be conserved (**Japan**)
- The number of community-based fisheries will be increased from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015 (**Cambodia**, National Development Strategy)

National Targets: see Module 4; UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/3

Application of CBD framework in Brazil

CBD 2010 Target

At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved (sub-target 1.1)

Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased. (Target 5.1)

Brazilian 2010 Target

At least 30% of the Amazon Biome and 10% in the other biomes and in the marine and coastal zone effectively conserved through Conservation Units ...

Reduce the rate of deforestation by 100% in the Atlantic Forest Biome, 75% in the Amazon Biome and 50% in the other biomes

CBD 2020 Aichi Target

At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 %f coastal and marine areas, especially areas of .. importance for biodiversity & ecosystem services, are conserved

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

Setting national targets

- Essentially, adapting the global framework to the national level means devising national targets that work toward each of the 5 strategic goals of the Strategic Plan
- Adapt the global framework of goals and targets to the national level
- does not necessarily mean national targets for every one of the 20 global targets -- not, all of the global targets will be relevant
- targets must be appropriate for each country and its unique circumstances (which can include specific types of biodiversity, in varying states of health and under differing pressures, management regimes, and socio-economic and financial situations).
- If national targets already exist, a first step could be to examine these in relation to the 20 global targets.

Target Setting

A set of national 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 global targets)
- Be realistic: (credibility for biodiversity planning)
- Be ambitious – beyond BAU; not limited to existing resources
- Be intricately tied to the NBSAP
- Relate to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
- Be developed using a participatory, multi-stakeholder process
- Be limited in number. at 5-10 targets
- Time bound

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

Target 11: 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

Target 12: By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Target 13: By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives is maintained,

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



Protected Areas in Trinidad and Tobago

Thank you for your attention!

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