

Setting National Biodiversity Targets

Goal B

David Cooper, CBD Secretariat
Kasane, March 2011.



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.

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Threat



Ecosystems

		Habitat Change	Climate Change	Invasive Species	Over-exploitation	Nutrients & pollution
Forest	Boreal	↗	↑	↗	→	↑
	Temperate	↘	↑	↑	→	↑
	Tropical	↑	↑	↑	↗	↑
Dryland	Temperate grassland	↗	↑	→	→	↑
	Mediterranean	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
	Tropical grassland and savanna	↗	↑	↑	→	↑
	Desert	→	↑	→	→	↑
Inland water	↑	↑	↑	→	↑	
Coastal	↗	↑	↗	↗	↑	
Marine	↑	↑	→	↗	↑	
Island	→	↑	→	→	↑	
Mountain	→	↑	→	→	↑	
Polar	↗	↑	→	↗	↑	

Setting national targets

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.

Setting national targets

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

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 resources
- Time bound

Be measurable, quantitative if possible

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 - 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 resources
 - Time bound
2. For each target, indicate stakeholders, sectors, interest groups
3. Identify any steps/milestones to achieve each target.

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.



CBD

www.cbd.int/sp/sp2010p

www.cbd.int/nbsap