# Setting National Biodiversity Targets

David Cooper, CBD Secretariat
Kasane, March 2011.

CBD

# 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 | Brazilian 2010 Target | CBD 2020 Aichi Target |
|---|---|---|
| At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved (sub-target 1.1) | 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 … | 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 |
| Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased. (Target 5.1) | Reduce the rate of deforestation by 100% in the Atlantic Forest Biome, 75% in the Amazon Biome and 50% in the other biomes | 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 |

**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**

# Aichi Nagoya Targets

**Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss**

Target 1: By 2020, People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts …

Target 3: By 2020, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed …….

Target 4: By 2020, Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

**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 stocks managed and harvested sustainably, so that overfishing is avoided …….

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 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, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas are conserved through systems of protected areas…...

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,

**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

**Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building**

Target 17: By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and their customary use, are respected.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Target 20: By 2020, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources,, should increase substantially .

# Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss through mainstreaming

Target 1: By 2020, … People are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Target 2: By 2020, … biodiversity values are integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and national accounts …

Target 3: By 2020, … incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, .

Target 4: By 2020, … Governments, business and stakeholders have plans for sustainable production and consumption and keep the impacts resource use within safe ecological limits.

# 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.

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.

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# Australia's targets for 2015

1. Achieve a 25% increase in the number of Australians and public and private organizations that participate in biodiversity conservation activities.

2. Achieve a 25% increase in employment and participation of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.

3. Achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.

4. Achieve a national increase of 600,000 km2 of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.

5. 1,000 km2 of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.

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

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

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

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

A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

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

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

D. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services

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

Each of these five goals are relevant to all Parties, and the national biodiversity planning committee should ensure that national targets are devised for each of them.

A <u>set</u> 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

# 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

By 2020,

at least 17 % of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 % of coastal and marine areas,

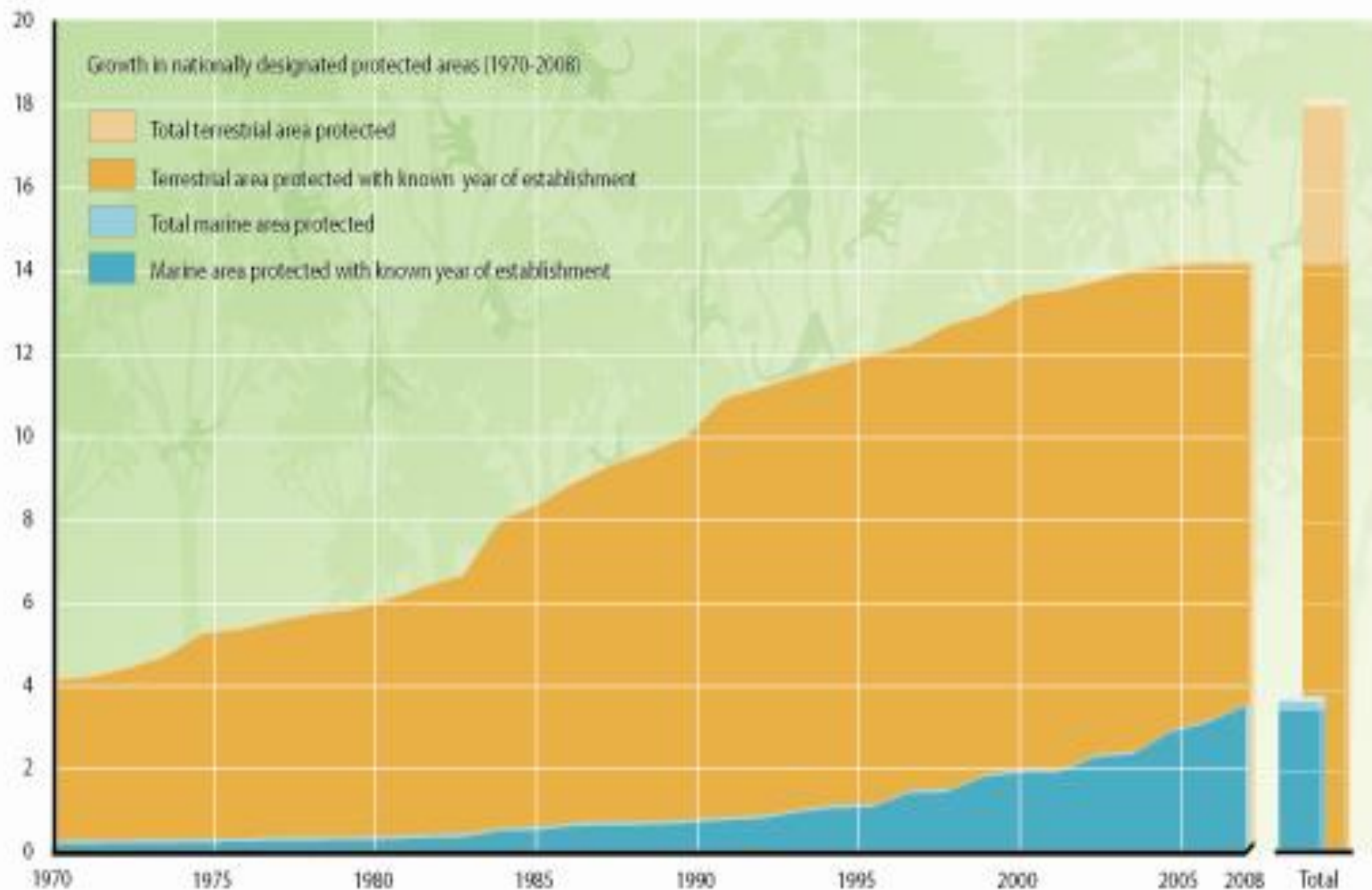…. especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services,

….. are conserved through …. protected areas …. and other effective area-based conservation measures

… effectively and equitably managed,
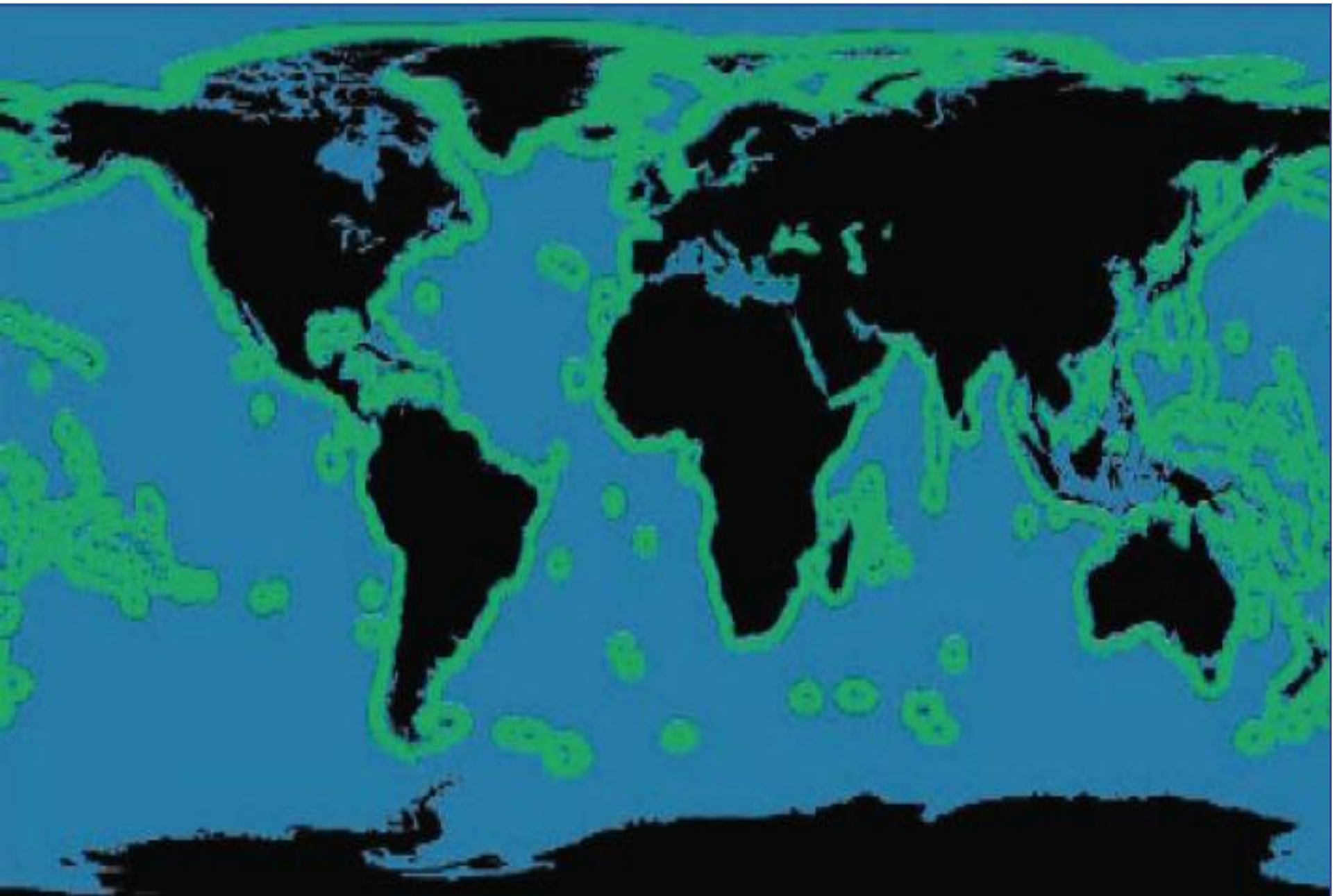
…. ecologically representative and

….. well connected systems of protected areas integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes

Millions km²

Growth in nationally designated protected areas (1970-2008)

- Total terrestrial area protected
- Terrestrial area protected with known year of establishment
- Total marine area protected
- Marine area protected with known year of establishment

| Country | % terrestrial area protected | % territorial waters protected |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Angola | 12.4 | 0.1 |
| Botswana | 30.9 | NA |
| DR Congo | 10.0 | 4.3 |
| Lesotho | 0.5 | NA |
| Madagascar | 2.9 | 0.1 |
| Malawi | 15.0 | NA |
| Mauritius | 4.5 | 0.3 |
| Mozambique | 15.8 | 3.3 |
| Namibia | 14.5 | 0.5 |
| Seychelles | 42.0 | 0.5 |
| South Africa | 6.9 | 6.5 |
| Swaziland | 3.0 | NA |
| UR Tanzania | 27.7 | 10.0 |
| Zambia | 36.0 | NA |
| Zimbabwe | 28.0 | NA |
| Mean | 16.6% | 2.8 |

64% of oceans lies beyond national jurisdiction

- What is the current extent of protected areas on land and in marine areas, (1) overall, and (2) by ecoregion? Do these figures include effective indigenous and community conserved areas?

- What areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are not currently protected? What areas are under-represented? Gap analysis – local, national and global perspectives.

- How effective are existing protected areas?  How to improve.

- What are the opportunities and constraints to expanding protected areas, generally and by eco-region?

- Who are the stakeholders, including indigenous and local communities, that may be affected? How can they be involved and their needs addressed? What are the trade-offs to consider?

- What additional resources (financial, human and technical) will be required to reach the national target that is set? How can additional funds be raised? What are possible funding sources?

# Guiding questions for setting national targets in relation to Aichi Biodiversity Target 11

- What is the current extent of protected areas on land and in marine areas, (1) overall, and (2) by ecoregion? Do these figures include effective indigenous and community conserved areas?

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CBD

www.cbd.int/sp/sp2010p
www.cbd.int/nbsap

National circumstances

CBD Strategic Plan

COP-9 NBSAP guidance

p National Target

Update NBSAP

r Implem-entatio

National Targets

NBSAP as policy instrument

Fifth National Report

Sixth National Report

COP – 11 2012

COP – 12 2012/14

COP 2020

Review of targets & support

GBO – 4 Mid-term review

GBO – 5 Review of achievement