Workshops for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans

Setting National Biodiversity Targets in the framework of the Aichi Targets.

Example of Target 11

CBD Secretariat
April 2011.

United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

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 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,

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.

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,

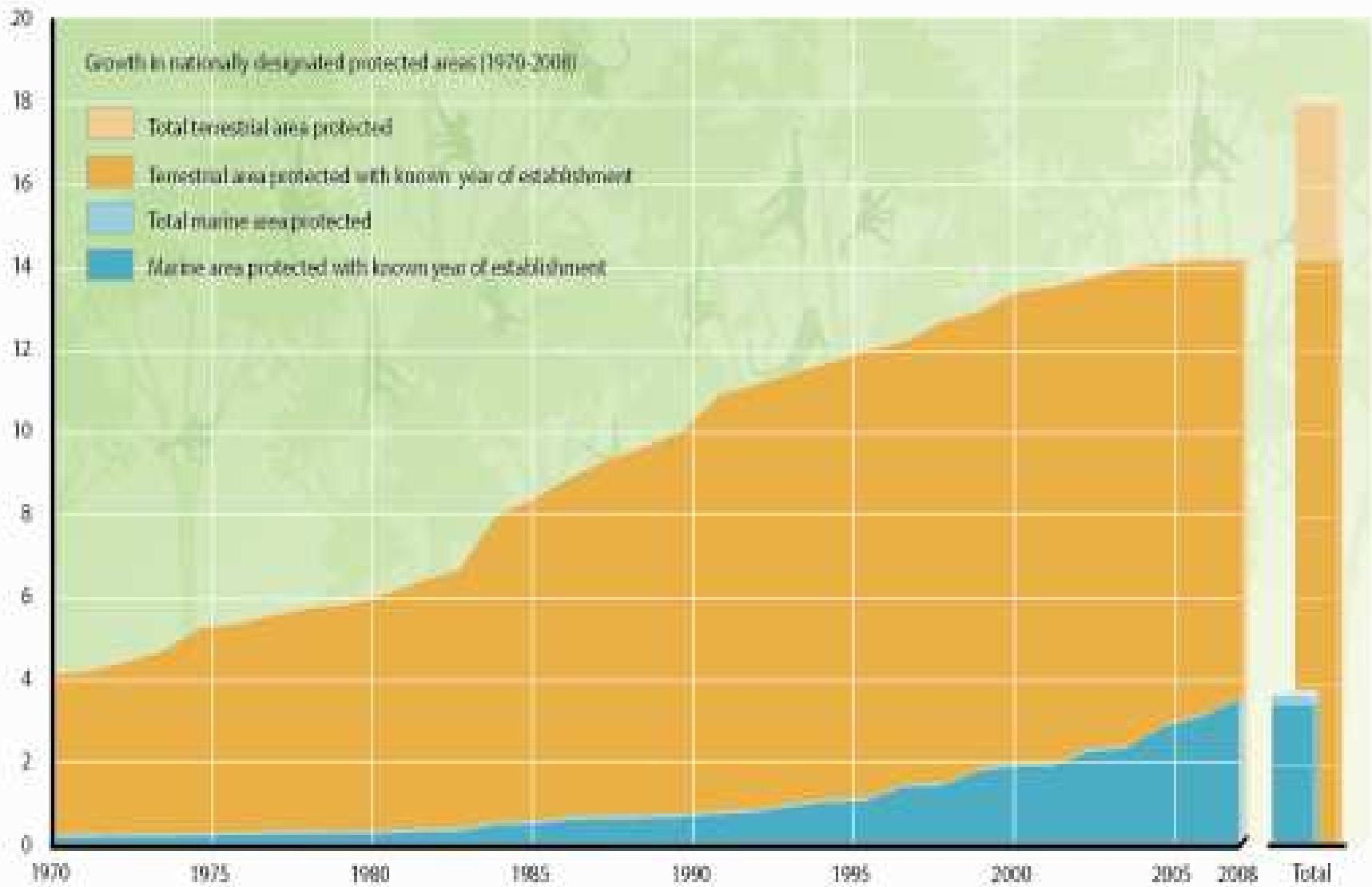…. especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services,

….. are conserved through …. protected areas …. and other effective area-based conservation measures
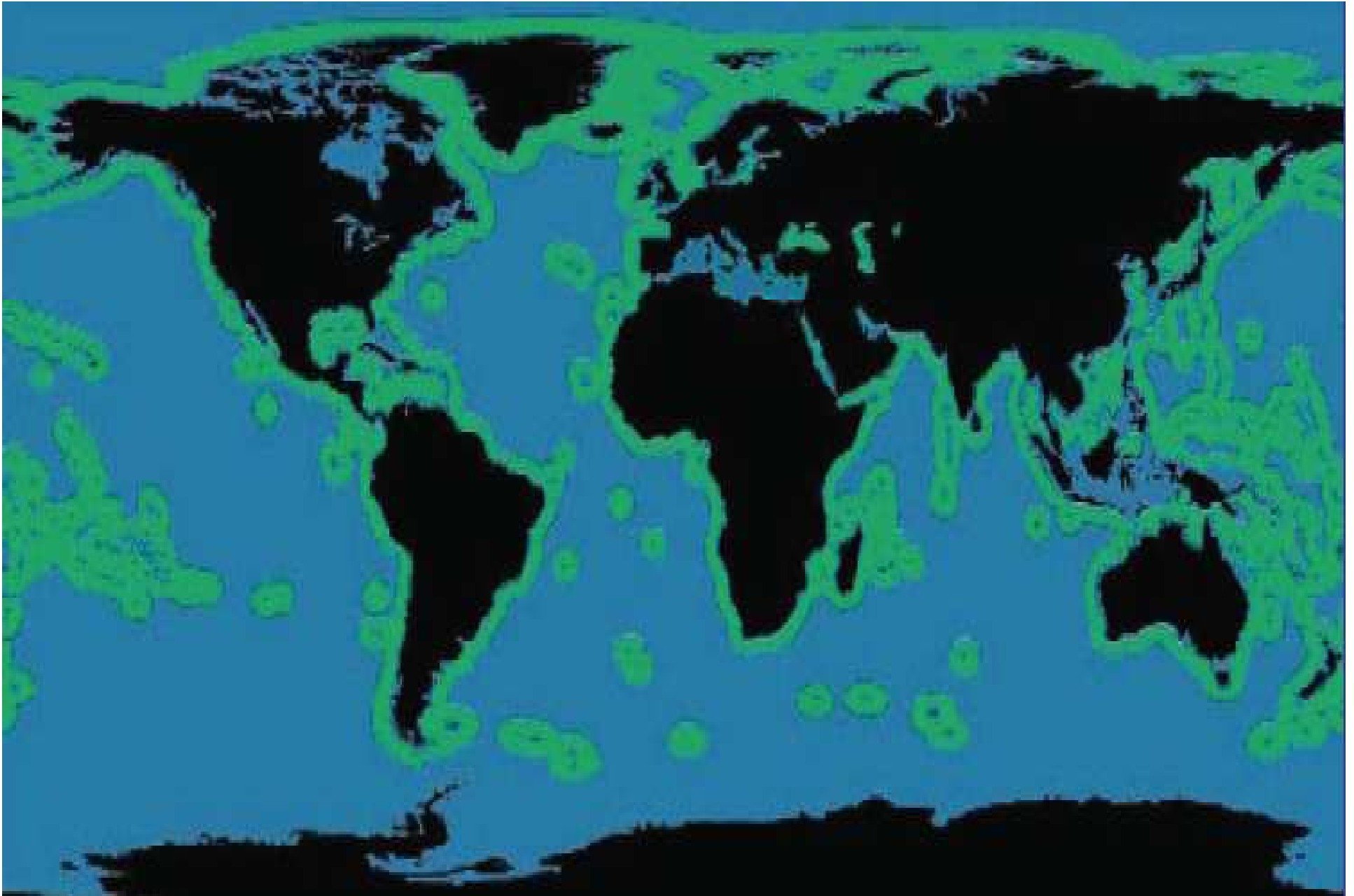
… effectively and equitably managed,

…. ecologically representative and

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

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

1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2008 Total

64% of oceans lies beyond national jurisdiction

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?

- 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?

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