STRATEGIC GOALS A, B AND C

Thank you, Chair,

Since we made our general statement yesterday, this statement refers to strategic goals A, B and C.

Brazil would like to thank the Secretariat for the preparation of excellent documents to inform our discussion. In general terms, we agree with the conclusions and analysis contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2 and its addenda 1, 2 and 3.

We agree that there are many useful and technically sound policy support tools and that the main focus should be the promotion of the effective use of what is already available.
We are of the view that one of the main obstacles for using existing tools and methodologies is the level of generality of these instruments, and the need to adjust them to national circumstances, priorities and capacities. This is the case, for instance, of the tools and methodologies related to the identification of incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity.

As for the adequacy of observations and data systems, Brazil is of the view that there should be focus on challenges related to the use of biodiversity remote sensing, for tracking change and to analyse the data. In this regard, capacity building and technology transfer, to address developing countries needs, should be prioritized.

As to the adequacy of indicators, its our view that Indicators and tools and methodologies for monitoring and assessing at a *global* scale may NOT be suitable to measure progress toward some of the Aichi targets. Patterns of sustainable consumption and production, for instance, depends on specific characteristics of markets, by country and by sector, and on the special needs of developing countries.

In this regard, we call for Parties to increase collaboration, in order to harmonize the use of indicators across countries to allow CBD to scale-up the analysis at the global level. This would be relevant

to the process of measuring the implementation of the Aichi Targets.

Moreover, we would like to reiterate that Brazil is ready to share our positive experiences with regard to the implementation of some targets. Besides the programmes and policy tools and methodologies mentioned by Dr. Carlos Scarammuzza in his presentation this morning, which are relevant for targets 5 and 7, we could mention also:

* regarding Target 1, Brazil is one of the few countries that have conducted, for many years now, national periodically assessments of public awareness on biodiversity and sustainable development issues,

* regarding Target 2, there's an ongoing initiative to incorporate biodiversity values into national accounting, in particular through the project TEEB Brazil and the use of the United Nations System of Economic-Environmental Accounting (SEEA), to integrate the values of water ecosystem services into national planning.

* regarding Target 4, the Action Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption (PPCS), released on November 23, 2011.In its first cycle, from 2011 to 2014, the Action Plan will focus its efforts on six main areas: Education for Sustainable Consumption, Retail and Sustainable Consumption, Increased recycling Sustainable Procurement, Sustainable Buildings, an the Environmental Agenda in Public Administration.

*regarding Target 9, Brazil is preparing the lists of national invasive species for marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments until the end of 2014. For each one there will be a permanent specialist coordinating group responsible to guide and monitor control measures.

* regarding target 11, the Amazon Region Protected Areas Program / Arpa, which in its third phase (Arpa for Life) focused on secure a financial initiative to support the full implementation of the protectd area system created (permanently fund the protection of 10% of the Brazilian Amazon / 40 M ha) and the creation of additional protected areas to achieve the representativeness principle.

*As for target 12, in recent years, Brazil has been promoting activities towards the conservation of more the 138 animal species and 40 plant species. Currently, due to specific conservation efforts, more than 367 threatened species have a plan of action for their conservation. The Brazilian government is also working on a program called Pro-Especies, which defines 3 basic instruments for an endangered species policy, the first on being the development of 1. science based extinction risk assesment, 2. action plans and 3. information and decision support systems. It also cleary definies the roles of different institutions responsible for the implementation of this new policy.

Finally, Mr Chair, we support the idea of creating an interactive platform at the CBD website, where Parties and other stakeholders may exhange positive experiences on the implementation of the Aichi Targets amongst Parties.

Thank you, Chair.