Global Workshop on Reviewing Progress and Building Capacity for the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans Revision Process

National Targets and Indicators

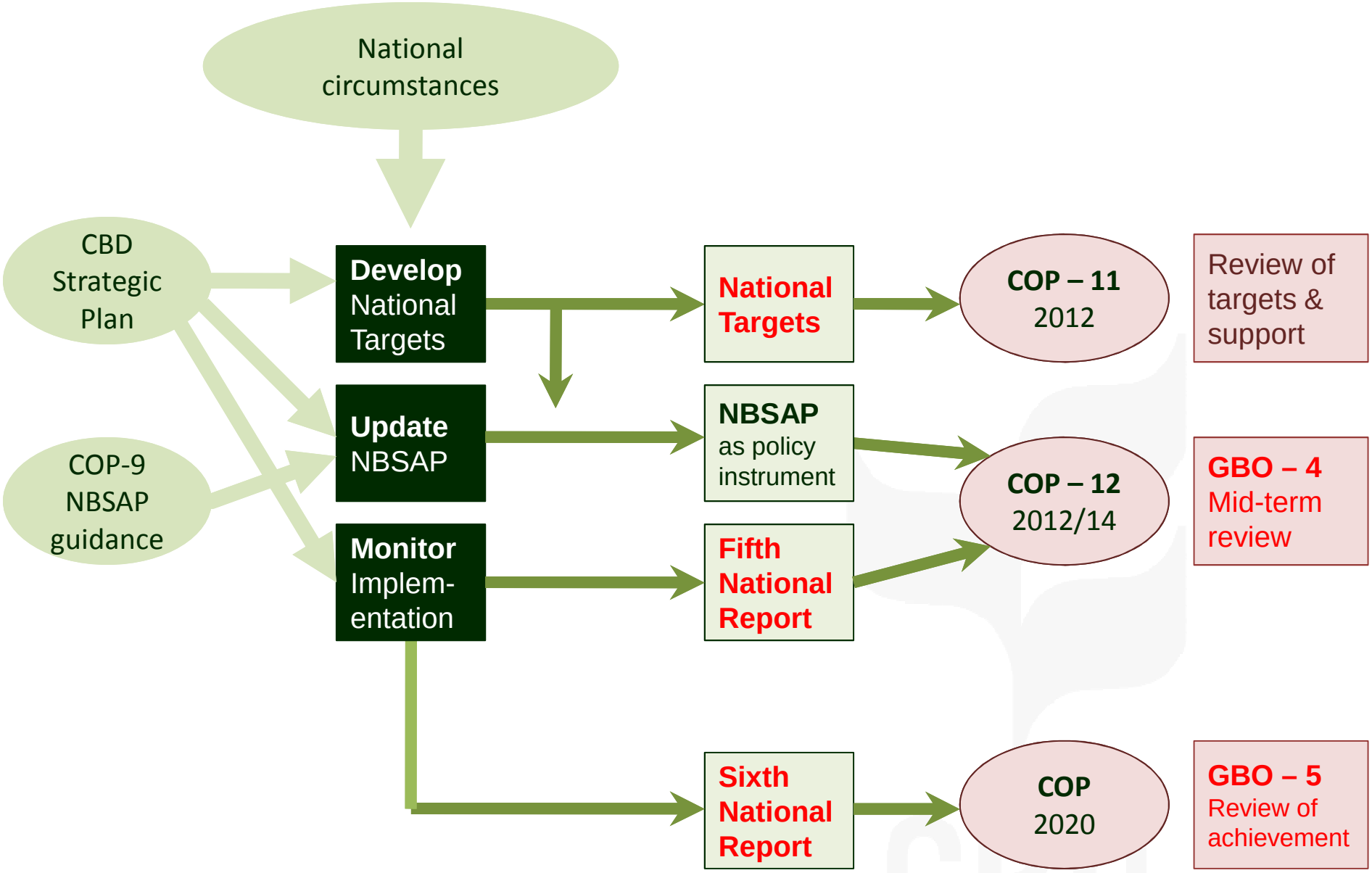
UNEP HQ, Nairobi, Kenya
11-15 November 2013

Convention on Biological Diversity

Japan Biodiversity Fund

United Nations Decade on Biodiversity

UNEP


National circumstances
CBD Strategic Plan
COP-9 NBSAP guidance
Develop National Targets
Update NBSAP
Monitor Implem-entation
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

Post-CoP10 NBSAP Revisions

Italy, Belarus, Australia*, Serbia, Venezuela, European Union, France, United Kingdom, Ireland, Spain, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Timor-Leste, Switzerland, Dominican Republic, Colombia, Myanmar, Malta, Japan, Suriname, Finland, Guatemala

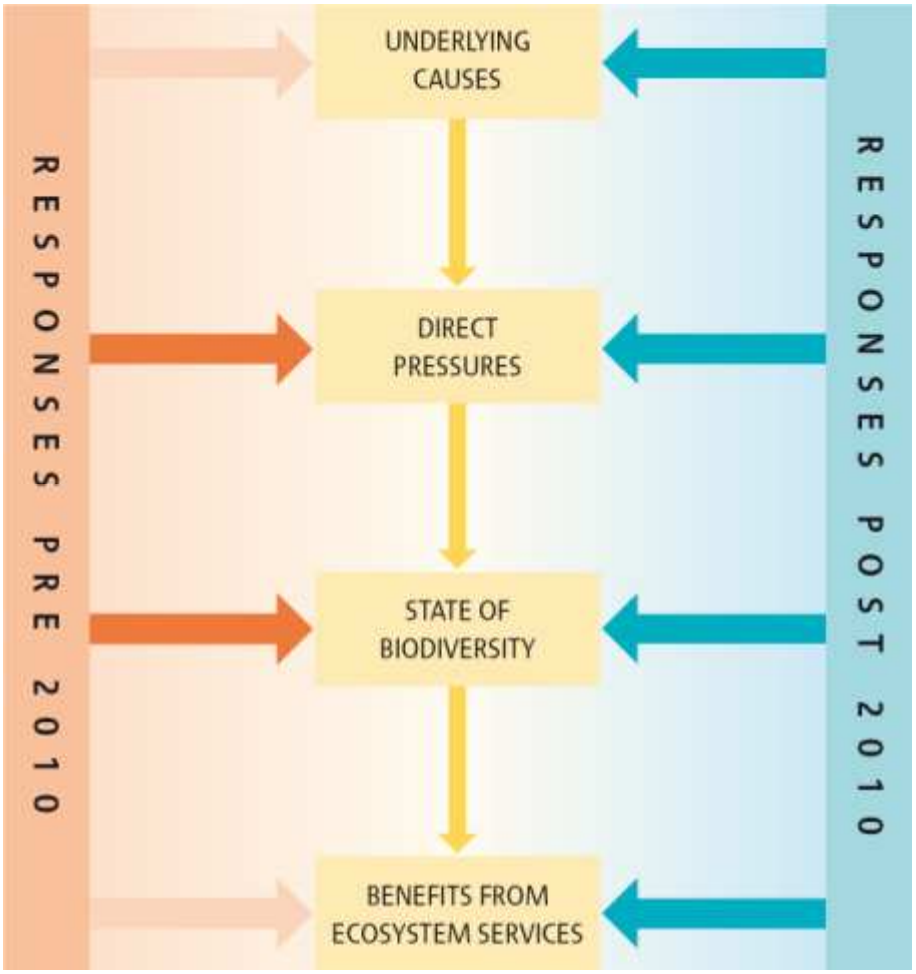
Source: https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/about/latest/

RED = claims to be In line with Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

* In line with late draft Strategic Plan

As of December 2013

The Strategic Plan Goals



A. Address the **underlying causes** of biodiversity loss (mainstreaming)

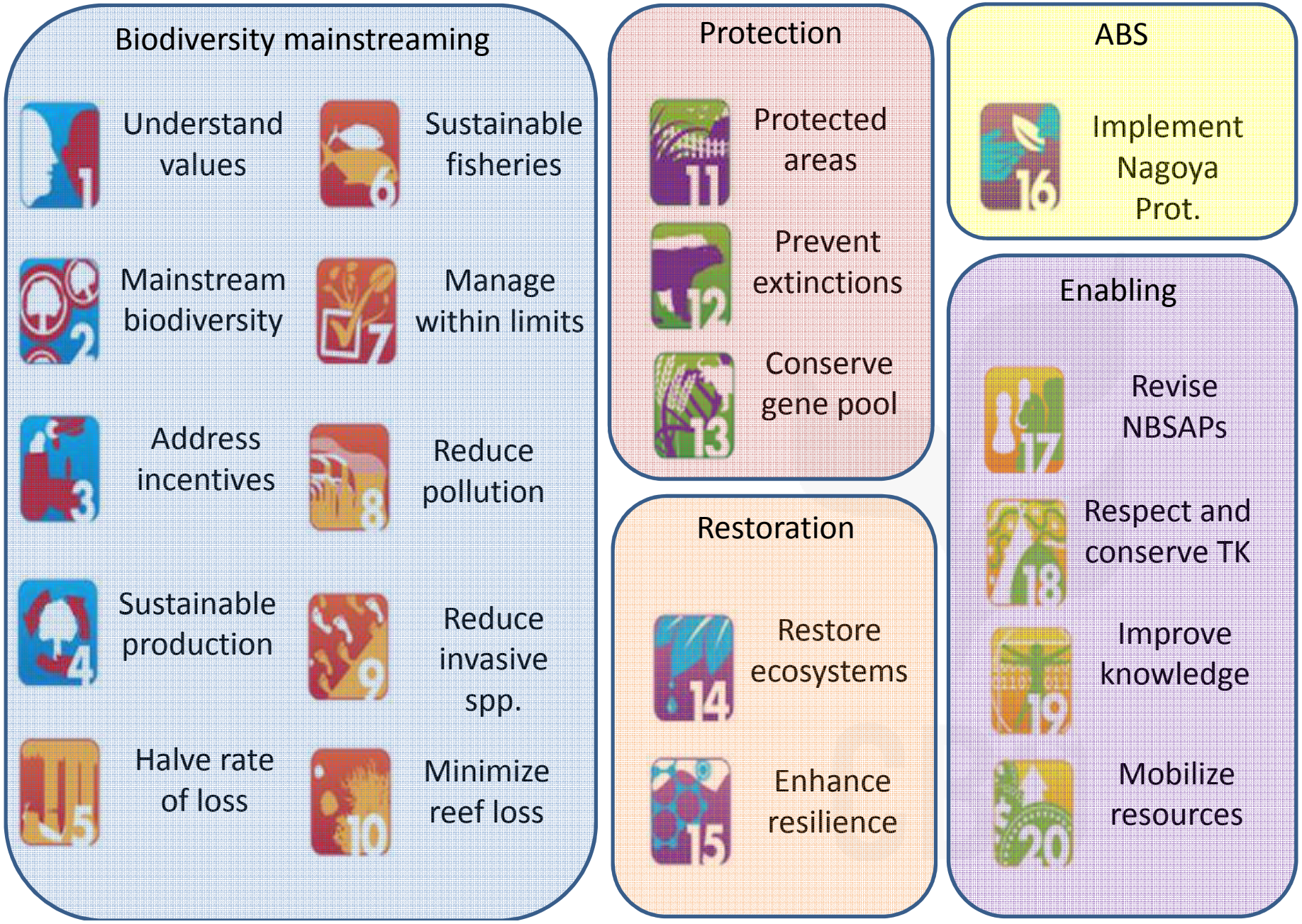
B. Reduce the **direct pressures** and promote sustainable use

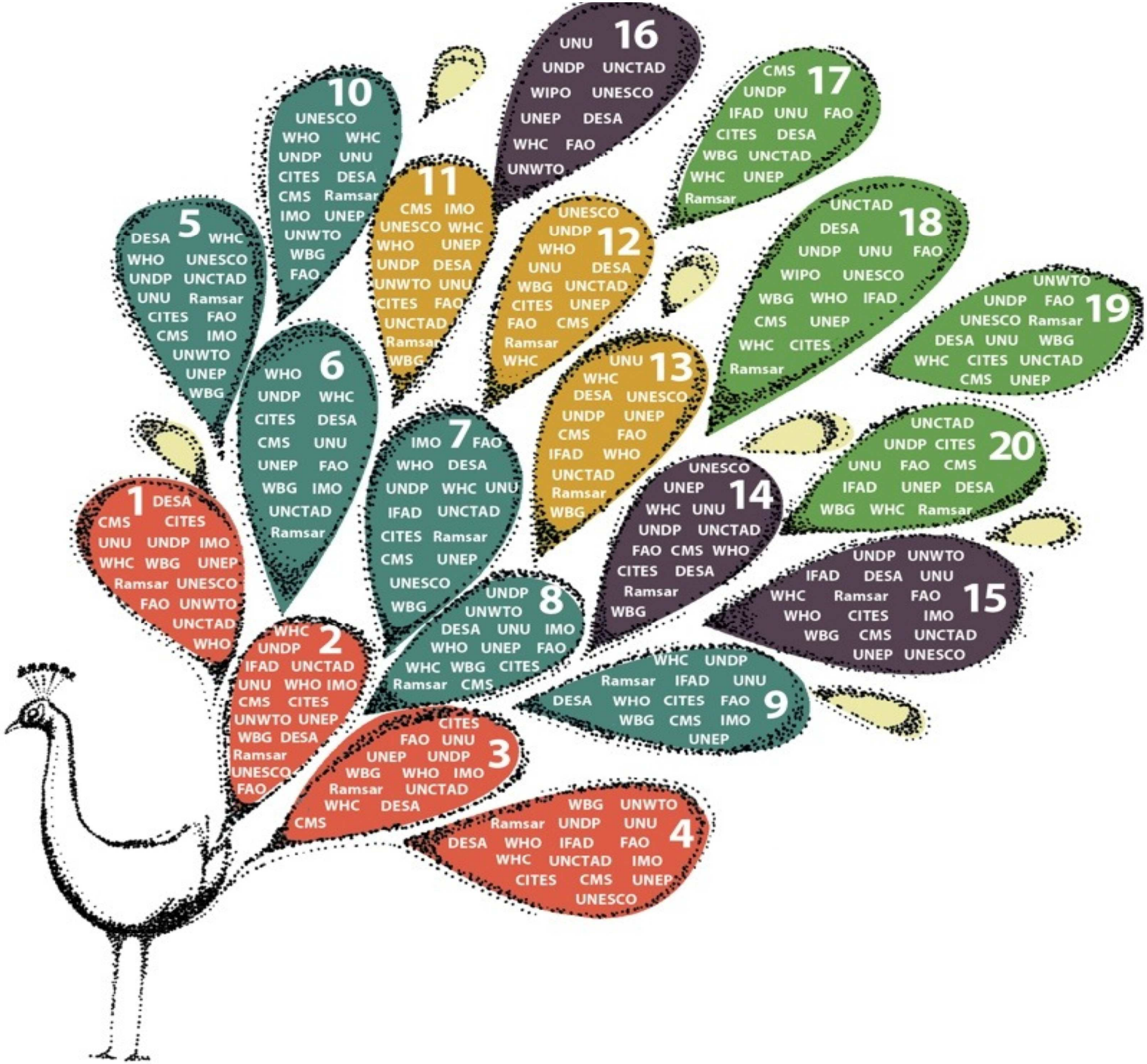
C. **Directly safeguard** ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

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

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

Aichi Targets – clustering to form strategies

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What are Targets and Indicators and why bother with them?

Why Set a Global Target?

- Targets are increasingly being used in public policy formulation;
- Clear, long-term, outcome-oriented targets adopted by the international community can shape expectations and create conditions for all actors, whether Governments, the private sector or civil society, to have confidence to develop solutions to common problems; and
- By establishing targets and indicators, [global] progress can be assessed and appropriate actions taken.

Source: http://www.cbd.int/2010-target/background.shtml

What are Targets and Indicators and why bother with them?

Targets are “goals and/or objectives towards which action is aimed”

In the CBD, targets help move from COP policy decisions to measurable real world results.

Targets help us do this by:

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

Types of Targets

National:

- By 2018, reduce the use of phyto-sanitary products by 50% (and as soon as this is technically possible). (France - 2018 Ecophtyo Plan).

Sectoral/cross-sectoral:

- The Czech Republic's State Environment Policy has an objective of increasing the share of organic farming out of agricultural land areas to at least 10% by 2010.

Area-based:

- By 2012, Korea will designate its Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Setting national targets

CoPX/2: "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 global targets will be relevant;
- Targets should be appropriate for each country and its circumstances (type and state of biodiversity, different pressures and management regimes, socio-economic and financial situations);
- if prior 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/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 Strategic Goals;
- **S**pecific (more specific than global targets);
- **M**easurable (quantified);
- **A**mbitious – beyond BAU; not limited to existing resources;
- **R**ealistic (credibility for biodiversity planning);
- **T**ime bound;
- Be closely tied to the NBSAP;
- Relate to the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
- Be developed using a participatory, multi-stakeholder process;
- Be limited in number (about 5-10 targets).

CBD use of the SMART acronym

Specific

Measurable

Ambitious/Achievable

Realistic

Timebound

SMART……and even SMARTER

Letter	Major Term	Minor Terms
S	Specific	Significant, Stretching, Simple
M	Measurable	Meaningful, Motivational, Manageable
A	Attainable	Appropriate, Achievable, Agreed, Assignable, Actionable, Ambitious, Aligned, Aspirational, Acceptable, Action-focused
R	Relevant	Result-Based, Results-oriented, Resourced, Resonant, Realistic
T	Timely	Time-oriented, Time framed, Timed, Time-based, Timeboxed, Time-bound, Time-Specific, Timetabled, Time limited, Trackable, Tangible
E	Evaluate	Ethical, Excitable, Enjoyable, Engaging, Ecological
R	Reevaluate	Rewarded, Reassess, Revisit, Recordable, Rewarding, Reaching

The first known uses of the term occur in the November 1981 issue of *Management Review* by George T. Doran

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SMART_criteria

Specific:

A **specific** target will usually result from consideration of the five "W" questions:

- **What**: What do I want to accomplish?
- **Why**: Specific reasons, purpose or benefits of accomplishing the goal associated with the target.
- **Who**: Who is involved?
- **Where**: Identify a location.
- **Which**: Identify requirements and constraints.

Measurable:

A **measurable** target will usually result from consideration of questions such as:

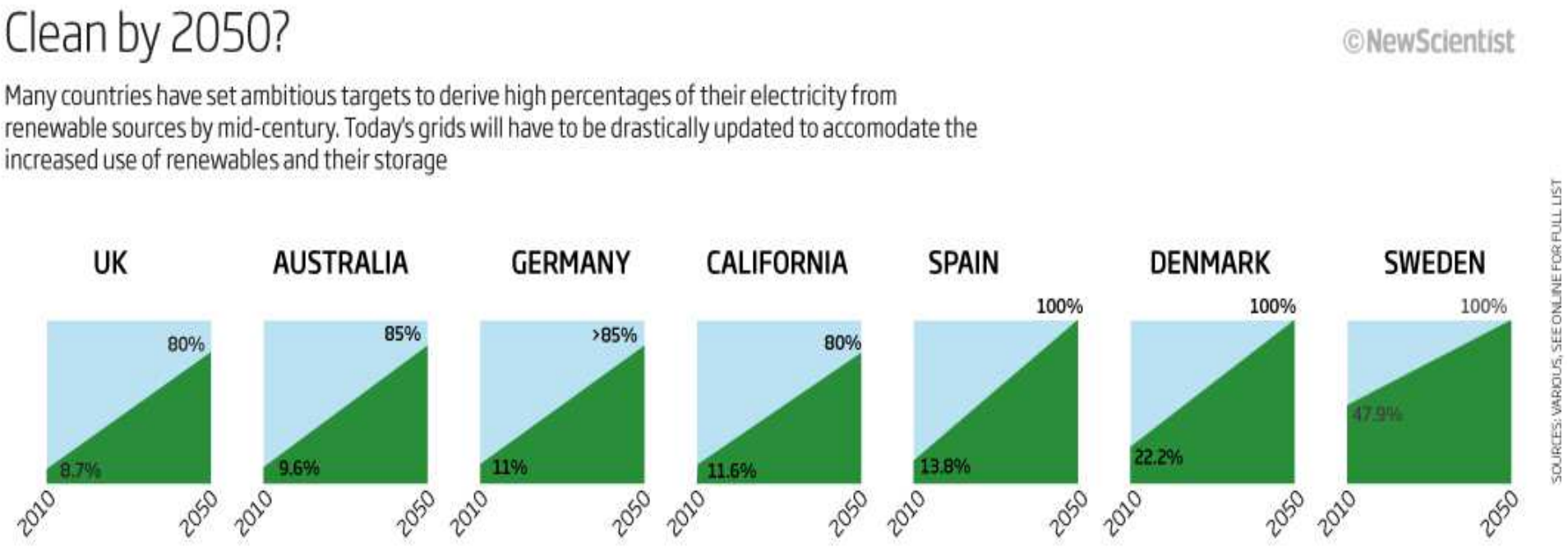
- How much?
- How many?
- How will I know when it is achieved?

Ambitious but Achievable:

An **ambitious** but **achievable** goal will usually result from analysis of the question:

- What is the “highest” target that can be reached within the timeframe, and how?

Ambitious/Achievable?



Source: http://www.newscientist.com/data/images/archive/2922/29222001.jpg

Realistic:

A **realistic** target can answer yes to these questions:

- Does this seem worthwhile?
- Is this the right time?
- Does this match our other efforts/needs?
- Are you the right person?

Realistic and **Ambitious** need to be considered “hand in hand”.

Timebound:

A **timebound** target will results from consideration of the question:

- **By When**?
  - What can we do by 2015?
  - What can we do by 2020?
  - What can we do by 2050?

Setting national targets

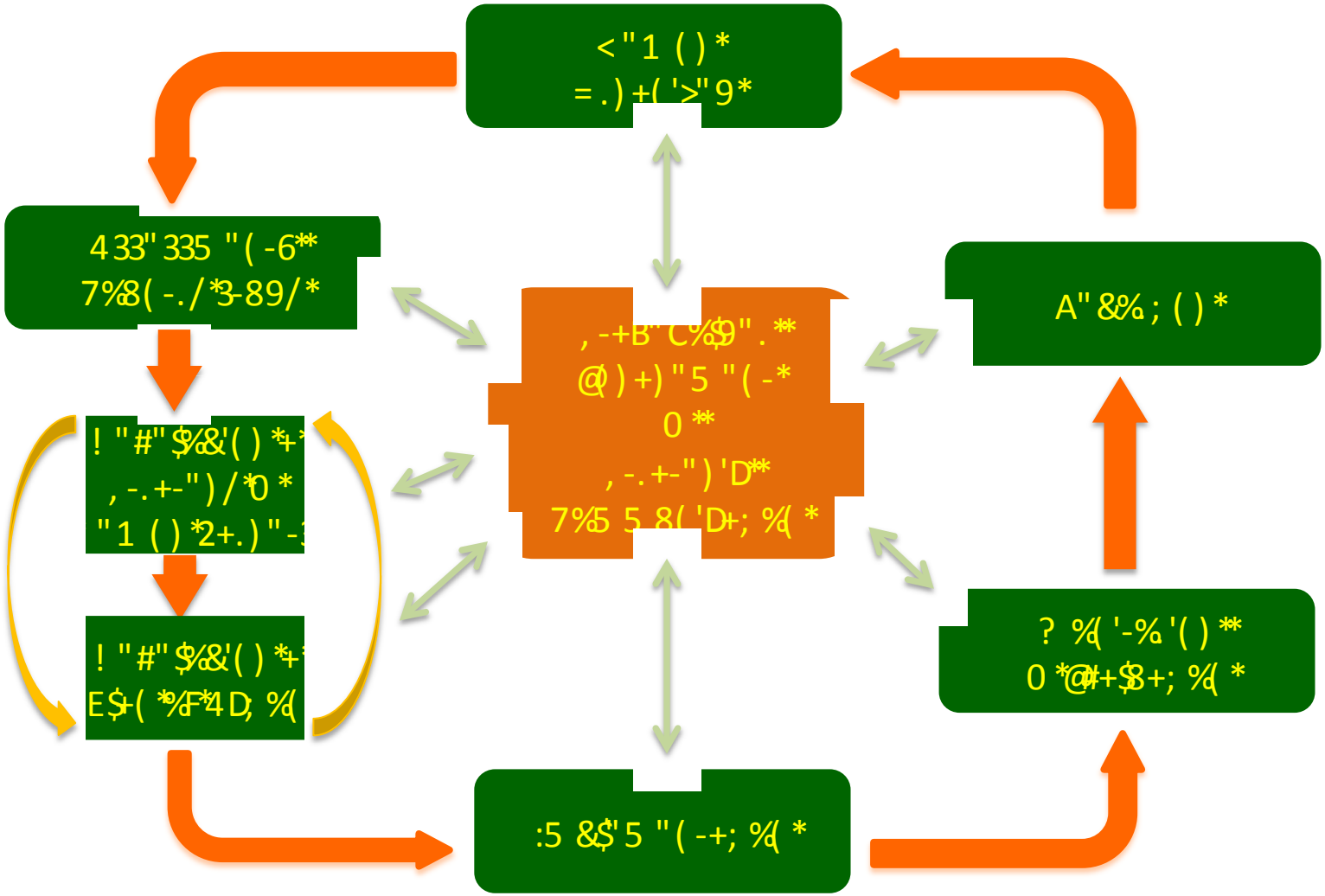
Malta NBSAP Targets:

- By 2020, more than 55% of Maltese citizens are aware of the term "biodiversity", know what it means and also know what steps they can take to conserve and use biodiversity is a sustainable manner.
- By 2020, the rate of loss of natural and semi-natural habitats of conservation value is at least halved, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. The percentage cover of "forests and semi-natural areas" has not decreased below the CORINE land cover data of 2006.
- By 2020, Malta's 13% land area covered by terrestrial Natura 2000 sites is maintained, and Malta's sufficiency in the designation of key marine biodiversity areas is improved through a representative network of marine protected areas.
- By 2020, the risk of local extirpation of known threatened species has been reduced, with 30% of the species of European Community Importance in the Maltese territory having a favourable or improved conservation status.
- By 2020, vulnerable ecosystems that provide essential services are safeguarded, with at least 15% of degraded ecosystems restored, while 20% of habitats of European Community Importance in the Maltese territory have a favourable or improved conservation status.

Target Resources

- Quick Guides to the Aichi Targets:
  - https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training/quick-guides/
- Database of existing "post-Nagoya" national Targets:
  - http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/targets/default.shtml
- Earlier pre-2010 are collected in CBD document:
  - http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-03/information/wgri-03-inf-07-en.pdf
- Background (technical) resources for each Target:
  - provided on USB key here (Arabic only)
- Finally…….all Targets need robust **Indicators** if we are to measure progress…..

NBSAP Development Process/Cycle



Science v. Policy-based Target Setting

"How much is enough?" - a question that conservationists, scientists, and policymakers have struggled with for years.

Many have sought to establish quantitative targets or goals based on the % area in a country or region that is conserved.

Review of 159 articles reporting or proposing 222 conservation targets and assessed differences between policy-driven and evidence-based approaches.

Average % area recommended for evidence-based targets were nearly three times as high as those recommended in policy-driven approaches.

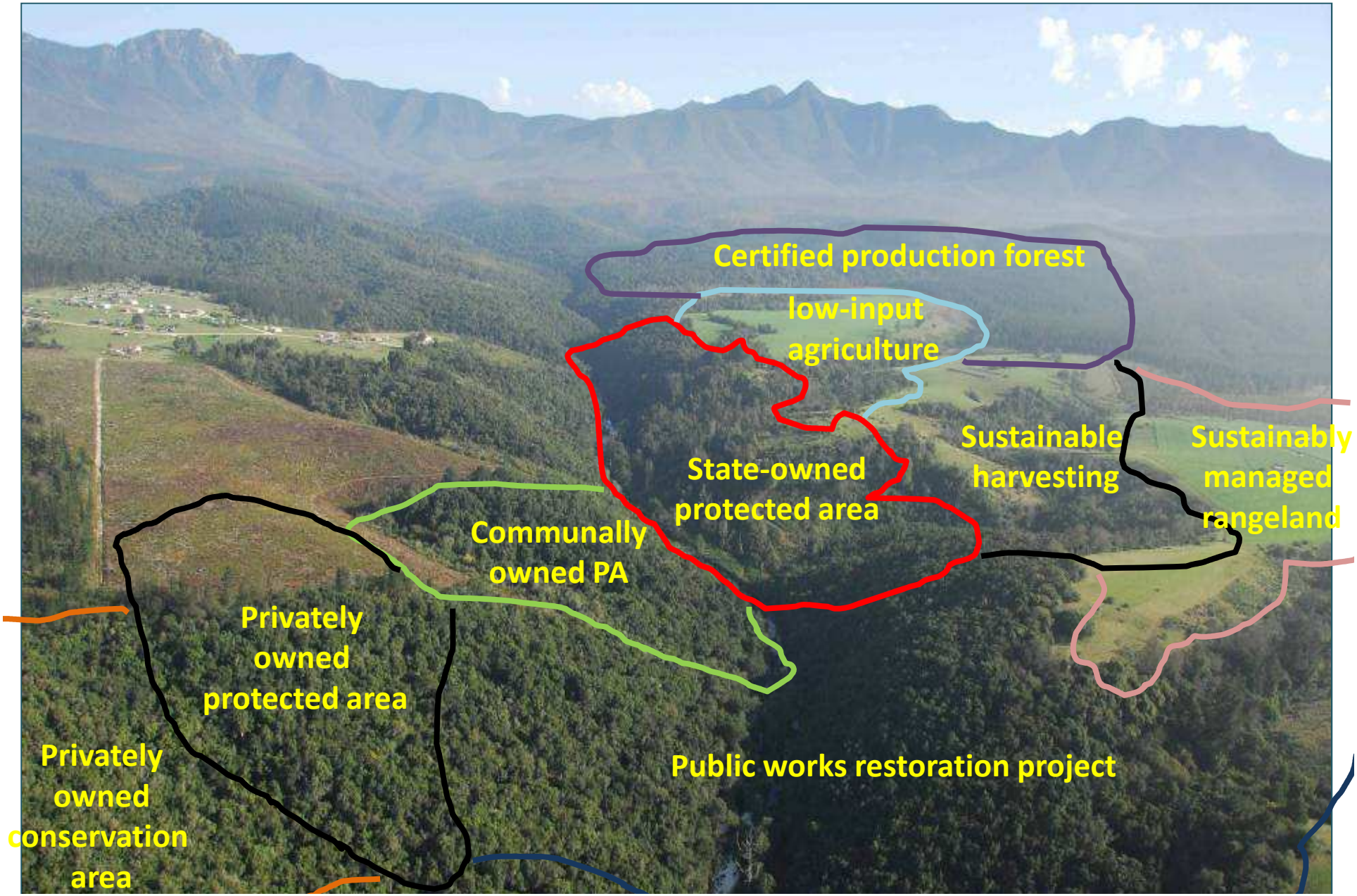
Implementing a minimalist, policy-driven approach to conservation could result in unanticipated decreases in species numbers and increases in the number of endangered species.

Using the Species–Area Relationship (SAR) to set baseline targets for conservation

Original SAR rule of thumb:

- At least 10% of a habitat area required to maintain 50% loss species a) the z-value here is approximately 0.3. Using this same z-value but changing the percentage of species targeted to 75%, it follows from Eq. 3 that the percentage of the area required increases from 10% to 38%. If the species target is increased to 95%, then the area target becomes 84%! These are quite significant changes in the area required to meet this basic biodiversity target of representing each species at least once. Published z-values for biotas range between approximately 0.1 and 0.4 (Rosenzweig 1995). Although this range in the exponent is small, the nature of the power equation means that for a species target of 75%, the area target can range from 5% to 48%, respectively, for z-values from 0.1 to 0.4.

Achieving Target 11 in South Africa



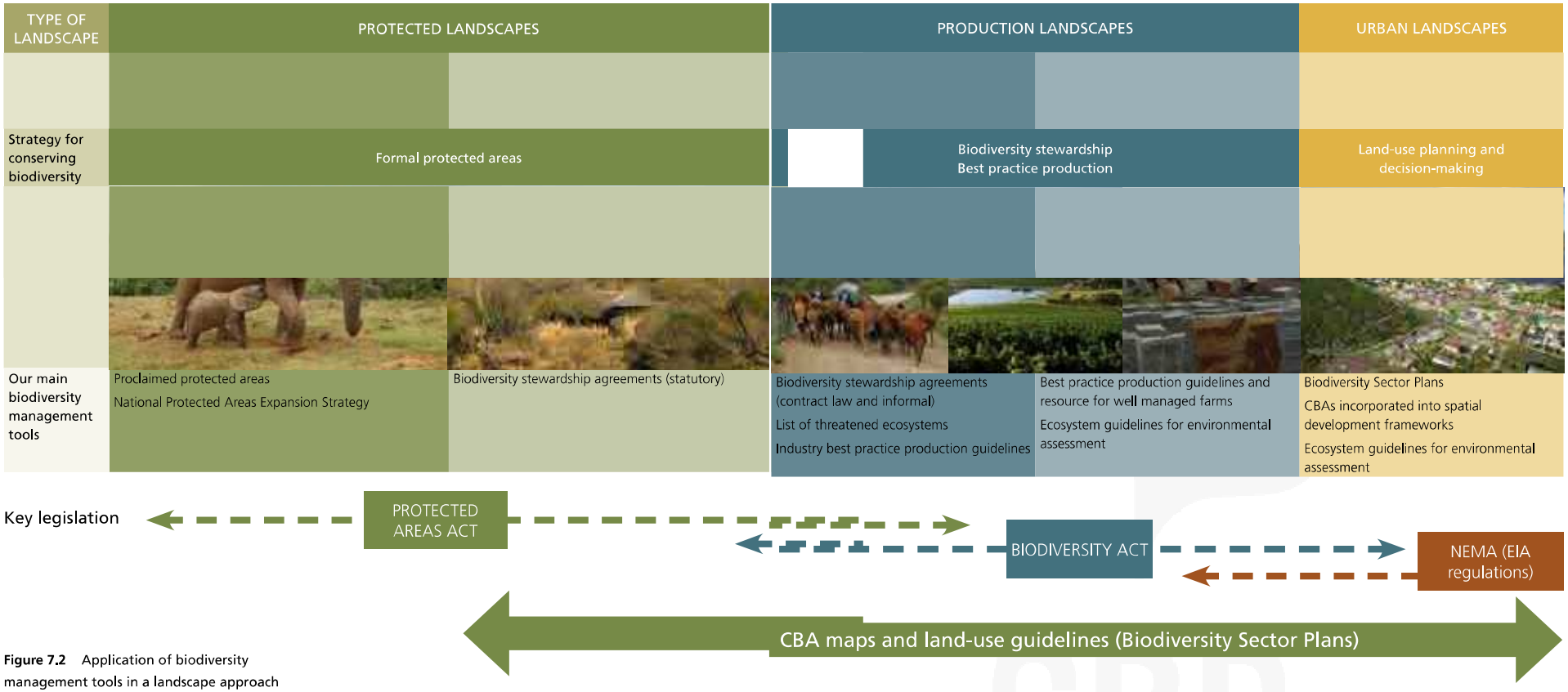


Figure 7.2 Application of biodiversity management tools in a landscape approach

Long-term Target Setting

• **VISIONING**: "the best way to predict a more uncertain future is to have the inventiveness and reflexivity to create it . . . **visioning is about thinking in the future tense**, appreciating that in a **period of rapid and profound change** it is less viable to deduce from the experienced present than to trace back from **an imagined future**"

• **SCENARIOS**: the scenario-approach is often theoretically located within the concept of '**backcasting**', where desirable futures are defined and described and subsequently **worked** "**backwards through time to identify retrospectively the various elements needed to bring that future about**"

Conservation Target Setting

Bailey, R. et al (2012) **Exploring a city's potential low carbon futures using Delphi methods: some preliminary findings.** Journal of Environmental Planning and Management. Journal of Environmental Planning and Management, 2012 pp. 1-25. URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2011.635192

This paper describes a Delphi methodology to generate a number of broadly consensual low carbon scenarios for 2050. This approach to “creating” the future, rather than predicting, is useful when dealing with profound and uncertain change over a long period of time and is therefore suited to carbon management. The methodology is described, and the first stage of the consultation process is discussed with reference to its application in the UK city region of Bristol. Findings from the first round have resulted in the identification of seven working scenarios and patterns in the responses of individuals from different backgrounds, suggesting that strong world-views and agendas are present within groups. Subsequent rounds of a questionnaire and a backcasting workshop will refine these working scenarios and identify pathways to achieve them.

Conservation Target Setting

The Delphi method

- is “a type of brainstorming used for scenario building”.
- Originated in the 1950s from the RAND Corporation and “established itself as one of the standard techniques to accumulate, to pool, and to appraise expert opinions”.
- Delphi studies seek to obtain an expert panel estimation of probable futures on a topic that has many interpretations and is relatively unknown in scientific terms.
- An **iterative**, **remote**, consultative process, using a group of ‘experts’, where subsequent rounds of consultation are conducted in light of the group’s answers to the first, with the aim of achieving convergence on a consensus.

Using the Species–Area Relationship (SAR) to set baseline targets for conservation

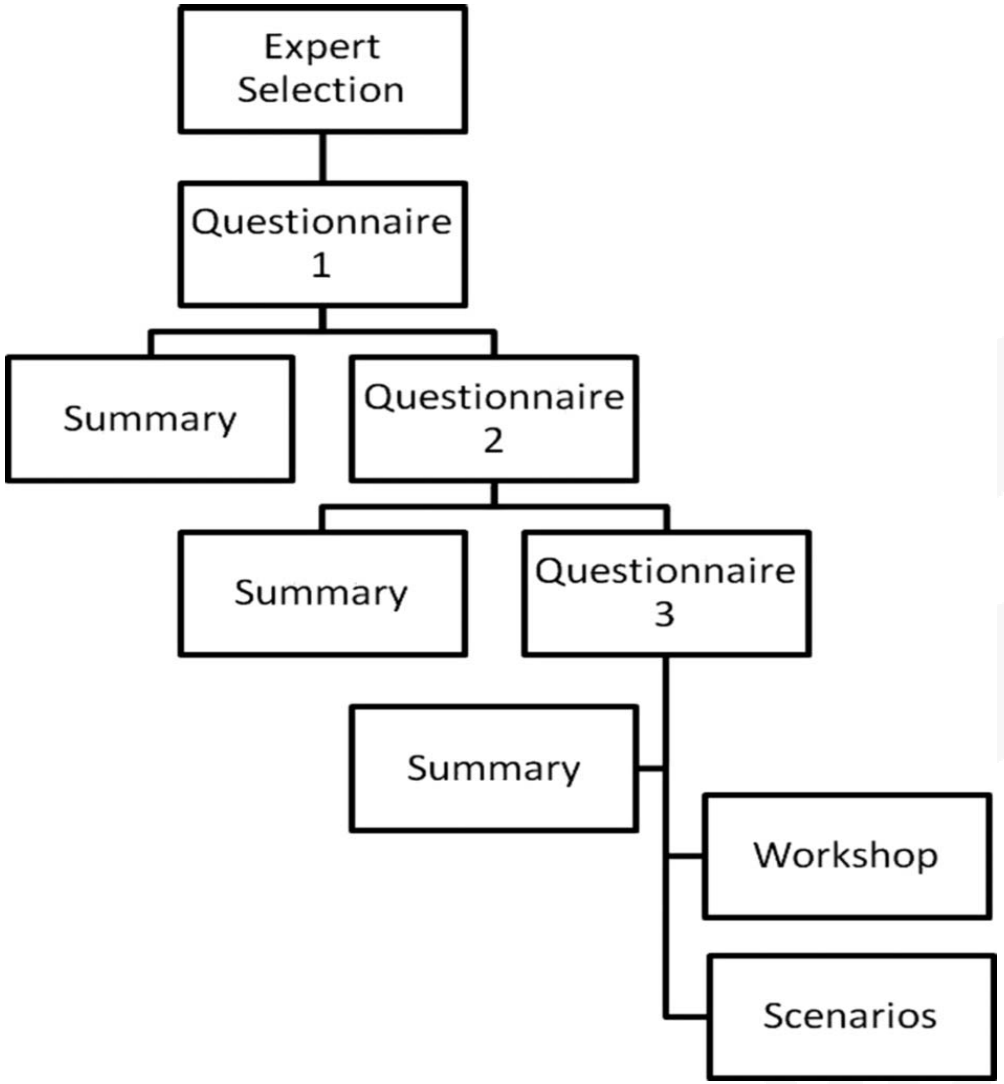
Plant survey data was used to calculate a SAR for different land classes of South Africa's Succulent Karoo biome;

Estimated z-values can be extrapolated to other land classes within a bioregion that lack sufficient survey data, using the relationship between z-values and remotely determined landscape variables such as habitat diversity (topographic diversity) and geographic location (latitude and longitude).

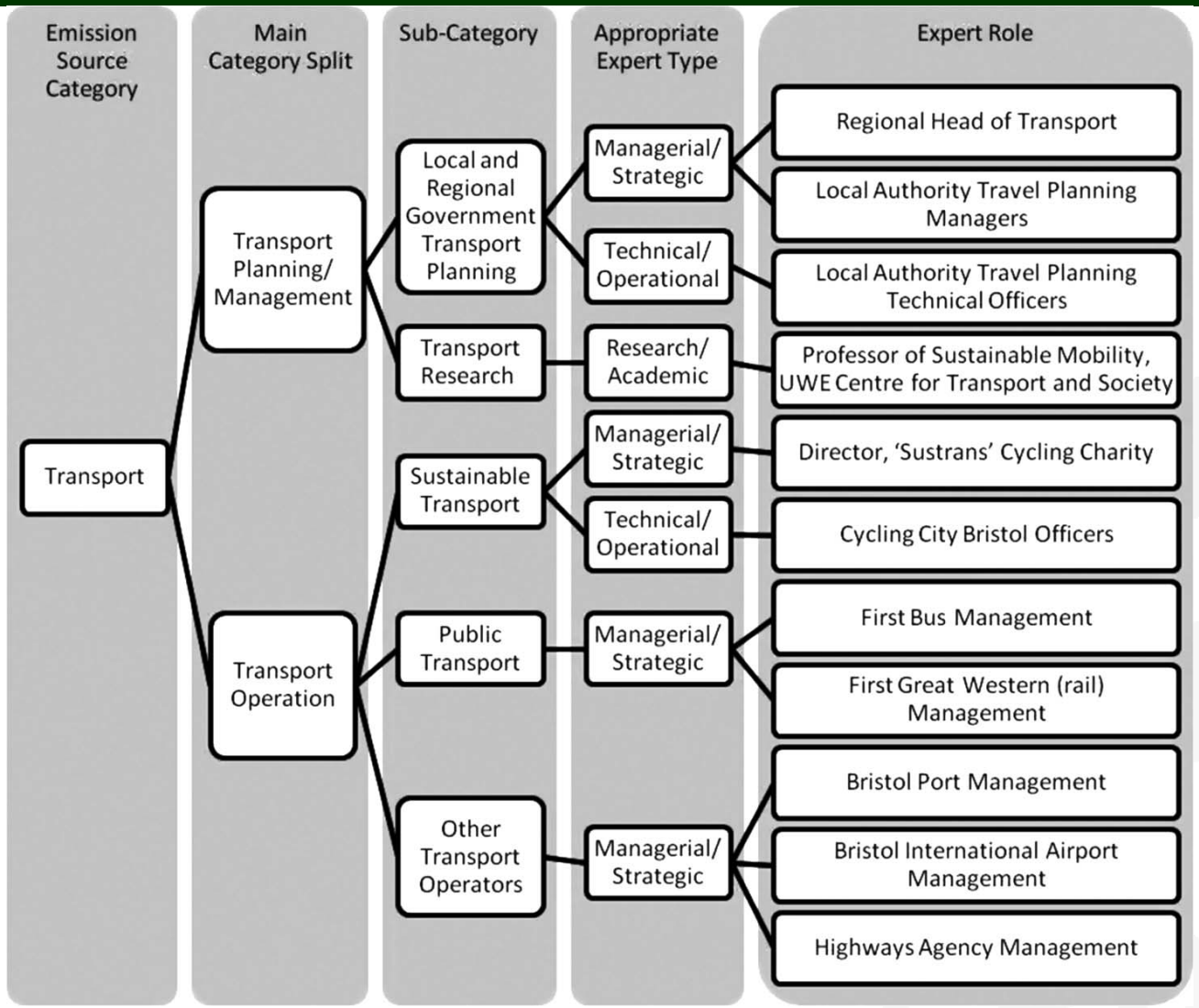
The SAR predicts that for most Succulent Karoo vegetation types a conservation target of 10% of the land area would not be sufficient to conserve the majority of species.

Not all land classes are equal from a plant biodiversity perspective, so **applying one target to all land classes in a region will lead to significant gaps and inefficiencies** in any reserve network based on this universal target.

The Delphi technique



Conservation Target Setting



The Delphi expert selection process used to identify experts for the 'transport' category.

MA Scenario Storylines

- **Global Orchestration** Globally connected society that focuses on global trade and economic liberalization and takes a **reactive approach to ecosystem problems** but that also takes strong steps to reduce poverty and inequality and to invest in public goods such as infrastructure and education.

- **Order from Strength** Regionalized and fragmented world, concerned with security and protection, emphasizing primarily regional markets, paying little attention to public goods, and taking a **reactive approach to ecosystem problems**.

MA Scenario Storylines

- **Adapting Mosaic** Regional watershed-scale ecosystems are the focus of political and economic activity. Local institutions are strengthened and local ecosystem management strategies are common; societies develop a **strongly proactive approach to the management of ecosystems**.

- **Techno-Garden** Globally connected world relying strongly on environmentally sound technology, using highly managed, often engineered, ecosystems to deliver ecosystem services, and taking a **proactive approach to the management of ecosystems in an effort to avoid problems**.

www.cbd.int/sp/sp2010p

www.cbd.int/nbsap

GROUP EXERCISE I

TARGET SETTING: INFORMATION NEEDS

1. Select a target from draft set of national targets or from the “common pool” of existing targets available in the room;

2. For your chosen target think about the information/data that would be required to establish a baseline and monitor progress towards the target;

2. Which of these data sets could be developed as an (single) indicator for measuring progress towards the targets;

2. Do these data sets exist in your country? If not, what proxy sets of information (data) that are available could substitute?

GROUP EXERCISE II

TARGET SETTING AND PEER REVIEW

For this exercise, each table will work as a group - with one country “volunteering” to develop a draft target with the rest of the table before a second group reviewed the draft target for “SMARTness.

1. Select a country [person(s)] at your table that wishes to act as a “volunteer” to develop a target.

2. For each Strategic Goal, select an Aichi Target “area” on which to base a national target.

1. The rest of the table act as a panel of consultants recruited to assist the country to set the target through interview/discussions on:
    - the problem(s) that need to be addressed to achieve the Goal;
    - developing a SMART target;
    - which outcome will you want to measure.

    [**Repeat for the other Strategic Goals as time allows**]

2. After 40 minutes, the “consultants” rotate to the adjacent table and become “evaluators” recruited to assess, through Q&A session, the SMARTness of the targets set.

Questions for Review Discussion:

1. What are the main difficulties (in your country) in creating SMART targets?

1. What has assisted your thinking about targets the most in the target setting and peer review sessions?

GROUP EXERCISE III

TARGET SETTING AND MAPPING TO AICHI TARGETS

- Using your (draft) national targets, or one of the sample sets available in the room:

  “Map” the national targets back to the relevant global Aichi Target(s)?

  Where the national target contributes to more than one Aichi Target, try to assess, on a scale of 1-5, the relative contribution your national makes to each Aichi Target.