

# Informal Global Workshop on National Experiences in implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

Brasilia, 12-14 March 2012 – **Day 2**



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# Session 1: Opening

Co-Chairs:

Roberto Cavalcanti,  
*Secretary of Biodiversity and  
Forests Ministry of the  
Environment, Brazil*

Robin Mortimer,  
*Director, DEFRA, UK*



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# Objective of the conference

Share examples and experience of countries in their efforts to meet the challenges to update and adopt NBSAPs as policy instruments



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# Rules of play (draft)

- *Transparency*: open discussion of draft conclusions on Wednesday afternoon
- *Legitimacy*: no quotations without permission
- *Informality*: no conclusions have formal status
- *Anonymity*: individual country results are synthesised or used internally in CBD secr.

# Today's agenda: Developing, mainstreaming and implementing SMART national targets

- 9.00 On board! Rules of the game
- 9.10 Input on setting SMART targets: Brazil and UK
- 9.40 **4<sup>th</sup> table dialogue**: peer reviews on SMART targets
- 11.00 Coffee break
- 11.30 4th dialogue continued: conclusions on target setting
- 13.00 Lunch
- 14.00 Input on mainstreaming: South Africa and Mexico
- 15.15 Tea
- 15.45 **5<sup>th</sup> table dialogue**: market of mainstreaming experience
- 16.45 Reflection on main lessons learnt
- 17.30 Wrap up – co-chairs
- 18.00 End of day 2

# Setting SMART targets

**Specific** – *relating to your country*

**Measurable** – *quantifiable*

**Ambitious** – *not just business as usual*

**Realistic** – *achievable!*

**Time-bound** – *by when?*

# Setting SMART targets

Transforming pre-2010 targets into  
2020 targets

*Roberto Cavalcanti, Secretary of  
Biodiversity and Forests Ministry of  
the Environment, Brazil*



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# Setting SMART targets

UK experience with national target setting to contribute to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

*Paul Rose, Science Director, Joint Nature Conservation Committee*



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# Setting SMART targets

Working on select goals of the SP:

*Tables 1 & 2: Goal A – underlying causes*

*Tables 3 & 4: Goal B – direct drivers*

*Tables 5 & 6: Goal C – habitat conservation*

*Tables 7 & 8: Goal D – benefits*

*Tables 9 & 10: Goal E – enabling activities*

# Setting SMART targets

1. Select a country at your table
2. The panel of consultants interviews the country to:
  - identify a problem that needs to be addressed to achieve the Goal
  - develop a SMART target: which outcome will you want to measure

# Coffee

(please be back at 11.33!)



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# Setting SMART targets

The representatives from each table move tables:

- 1) Show how your target is SMART
- 2) Show how your target contributes to reaching the respective Aichi Goal
- 3) Critically comment on the SMARTness (what you like, what you would change).
- 4) Which tools will you need to measure the targets?

# Setting SMART targets

Lessons learnt:

What are the difficulties in creating SMART targets?

What has impressed you in the peer reviews?

# Lunch

(please be back at 14.10!)



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# Mainstreaming NBSAPs into landscapes, sectors and development policy

Input:

- 1) Mahlodi Tau (South Africa)
- 2) Andrea Cruz Angon (Mexico)

**Tea**  
(please be back at 16.00!)



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# Mainstreaming NBSAPs

“Open shop”:

- 1) South Africa
- 2) Mexico
- 3) UK
- 4) Brazil
- 5) Venezuela
- 6) Colombia
- 7) Norway
- 8) Guatemala
- 9) Japan
- 10) Ghana

- Which barriers have been overcome?
- How? Innovation?
- What are the next steps?
- Any suggestions?

# Mainstreaming NBSAPs

“Open shop”:

- 1) South Africa
- 2) Mexico
- 3) UK
- 4) Brazil
- 5) Venezuela
- 6) Colombia
- 7) Norway
- 8) Guatemala
- 9) Japan
- 10) Ghana

- **Most important barrier**
- **Most important innovation**
- **Next steps?**
- **Any suggestions?**

# Mainstreaming NBSAPs

## Barriers:

1. Political commitment (need for engagement)
2. Stakeholder engagement and involvement, including ILCs
3. Lack of knowledge about sending biodiversity „message“ to overcome fear of change in sectors
4. Lack of „buy-in“ from other sectors; no clear and precise indicators; difficulty to integrate into development

## Innovations:

1. Use networks of contacts as entry points
2. NBSAP priorities are mainstreamed into the national development policy
3. Agreed Inter-Ministrial agendas
4. Joint workshops to develop common agendas and

ownership;



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Department for Environment  
Food and Rural Affairs

# Mainstreaming NBSAPs

## Barriers:

1. Government „buy-in“ (\*stated by most respondents)
2. Convincing other sectors that biodiversity loss is a responsibility of all sectors and will have negative impacts on sectors
- 3.
- 4.

## Innovations:

1. GEF Mainstreaming project to promote integration of biodiversity into (natural resource) sectors
2. Use the value of nature to people to raise political profile of biodiversity; and include natural capital (ecosystem services) in national accounting system
3. White paper eventually adopted by Parliament „locks in“ commitments

4. Use quality biodiversity information to as a communication tool



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# Mainstreaming NBSAPs

## Barriers:

1. Conflicting priorities of sectors;
- 2.

## Innovations:

1. Rapid revision allows „evolution“ of NBSAP;
2. Cabinet-level decision supported by Act;
3. Regular monitoring of implementation;
4. Jointly-implemented projects – especially for restoration
5. Host a CoP(!) – to stimulate business engagement;
6. Recognise the mandates of other sectors and work together to find mutual solutions (e.g. Working for Water);
7. Use spatial planning as a communication and planning tool;
8. Use ex-situ conservation as a „back-up“ strategy;

# The way forward to COP

Timetable going up to WGRI and  
COP11

*David Cooper, CBD Secretariat*



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