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

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









Session 1: Opening

Co-Chairs:

Roberto Cavalcanti,

Secretary of Biodiversity and

Forests Ministry of the

Environment, Brazil

Robin Mortimer,





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









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 4th 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 5th 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









Specific – relating to your country

Measurable – quantifiable

Ambitious – not just business as usual

Realistic – achievable!

Time-bound – by when?









Transforming pre-2010 targets into 2020 targets

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









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

Paul Rose, Science Director, Joint Nature Conservation Committee









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









- 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!)









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?









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!)









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!)









"Open shop":

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

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





"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?





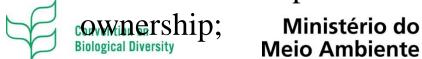


Barriers:

- 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 precice 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



Meio Ambiente



Barriers:

- 1. Government ,,buy-in" (*stated by most respondants)
- 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



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







