

# Countdown 2010 Partners Assembly

24 June 2009, Brussels

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## Shaping the post-2010 framework: Strategies and tactics

This session focused on the best strategies and tactics needed to shape the post-2010 framework. Building on the results of several consultations on the post-2010 target, participants shared their views in order to draft recommendations on strategy and tactics for the definition of the next biodiversity target. The topics discussed were:

- Who is in charge of defining the next biodiversity target and why? Do we use a bottom-up or a top-down approach and what is the rationale for this choice? What are the best tools for influencing policy? Is the process inclusive or is it just a matter that we should leave to governments and decision-makers? What is the rationale for this choice?
- For each topic, partners were asked to brainstorm and record their answers. They came up with a list of recommendations on strategy and tactics for the definition of the next biodiversity target (see Annex 6).
- Partners recognized that there have been some successes in Europe and that the 2010 Target managed to create new funds for biodiversity, helped the Biodiversity Action Plan process and strengthened the Natura 2000 network. The next target needs to be smarter, less ambiguous and more ambitious, maybe setting goals for increasing biodiversity rather than measuring loss. Poor baseline data remains an obstacle to fine level target-setting and monitoring.

The workshop made it possible for Countdown 2010 Partners and other stakeholders present at the meeting to share general reflections on the recent consultations on the post-2010 process, and have their say on what the new target should look like.

The Countdown 2010 team will make use of the inputs from this workshop to enforce its vision for the post-2010 target.

# Recommendations on strategy and tactics for the definition of the next biodiversity target

## General statements:

We have to be more ambitious.

We have information and indicators. We need strong instruments and concrete targets for integration. Sectors need to be aggregated.

## 1) What worked / did not work

### a) Worked

- Signature of Heads of states and start of a global process
- Increased political visibility of the target / biodiversity
- Political accountability
- CAP pillar 2, fisheries policy
- Ring fencing money
- Facilitated communication between various sectors
- Involved local government and cities
- Trigger a process for knowledge and awareness

### b) Did not work..

- Sectoral integration
- No baseline
- Negatively phased
- Sub-targets – not measurable
- Failed to address the drivers of biodiversity loss
- Focusing on species

## 2) 2050 Vision

- Building a complete ecological network:
  - Integration of biodiversity to other policy sectors
  - Link climate change with biodiversity
  - Properly working ecosystem services as a basis for economic development
  - Creation of green areas in cities
  - Protection of wilderness areas
  - Certification of product and services for their biodiversity footprint
- Towards a new target:
  - Should not “weakened” the directives
  - Need something similar to 2%
  - Introduction of “Environmental credits”
  - Should aim at a favourable conservation status and sustainable ecosystems
- Focus on public awareness:
  - By 2050 2/3 of the world population will live in cities – biodiversity will be a central part of peoples concern – intrinsic value

- Clear linkages with everyday life
- Sustainable use (consumption / production)
- Chauvinism and natural capital – it is our, we have to protect it!

### **3) The 2020 target**

- The 2010 target as a baseline:
  - Measurable target, milestones to measure progress
  - Restoring / increasing biodiversity
- Definition of the 2020 target:
  - Good knowledge on conservations status of species, financial needs and availability of it
  - Sectoral targets, commitments from other sectors
  - Decreasing of invasive species
  - Start recovery and restoration
  - Reducing ecological footprint to “handprint”
- Political elements:
  - CAP / Fisheries policies
  - Reform of sectoral policies
  - Biodiversity target for all farming areas
- Financial elements:
  - Promoting the idea of conservation banking
  - “Market based wilderness” – providing access for “visitors” – earning social respect by creating / maintaining natural areas
  - Biodiversity market on example of carbon market
  - Market value indicators of pro-biodiversity goods and services
- Local elements:
  - Ecosystem services / payment is part of regional planning
  - Local level target
  - Green areas (in cities)