



CBD



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/COP/13/INF/24
25 October 2016

ENGLISH ONLY

CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Thirteenth meeting
Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016
Item 19 of the provisional agenda*

ELEMENTS FOR A MODULAR REPORTING AGAINST THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary hereby provides, for the information of participants in the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, a note received from the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), Switzerland on the above subject. The information is provided by the Executive Secretary in the language and format in which it was received.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1.

Elements for a modular reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Final report –August 2016



UNEP



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Elements for a modular reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Prepared for and funded by

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, Switzerland

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Prepared August 2016

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United Nations Environment Programme 2016

Citation

FOEN, UNEP-WCMC, NatureConsult (2016). Elements for a modular reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge.

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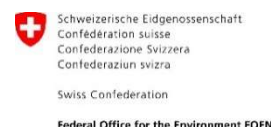
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Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank James Williamson, Sabine Herzog, Mathias Lörtscher, Carlo Ossola, Tim Wilkinson, Kelly Malsch, Robert Munroe, the participants at the side event 'Improving reporting processes and tools', held on May 3rd, 2016, in the margins of CBD SBI-1, and the individuals consulted in the margins of CBD SBI-1, for their valuable contributions.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

6NR	6th National Report to the CBD
AEWA	African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement
BLG	Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CGRFA	Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COP	Conference of the Parties
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FOEN	Federal Office for the Environment
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Global Environmental Outlook
IPBES	Intergovernmental science-policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
ISPMs	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MYPoW	Multi-Year Programme of Work
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ORS	CMS Family Online Reporting System
RIS	Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands
SBI	Subsidiary Body on Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SoWAFA	The State of the World's Animal genetic resources for Food and Agriculture
SoWBFA	The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme
UN	United Nations
UNEA	UN Environment Assembly
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNEP-WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WHC	Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage

Executive summary

National reporting is a core requirement for Parties to most, if not all, Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), providing an essential source of information for the convention bodies to measure effectiveness and efficiency of implementation of activities and assess progress in achieving agreed targets. Yet, reporting can be a resource-intensive task and thus sometimes considered a burden, particularly if the benefits of the different reporting processes are not fully evident to parties, or if reporting processes are perceived as overlapping or not fully aligned.

Consequently, efforts have been made to identify opportunities for streamlining, and where appropriate, harmonising or better aligning the reporting processes. One of the approaches highlighted as promising is modular reporting. By organising the activities and information required into a series of modules of relevance to several conventions and processes, modular reporting takes advantage of similarities and overlaps in the information submitted through separate processes. The objective is to avoid having to reproduce the same information in several reports and thus avoid duplication of work and instead facilitate information management and make more efficient use of resources. In addition, highlighting the interlinkages between different processes can help foster coherence and synergies at all relevant levels.

This study, commissioned by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), presents elements for a modular approach to reporting that can be integrated into the reporting guidelines of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) for the next national reporting cycle (6th National Reports). In addition to the reporting needs of the CBD, the work draws on information collected through reporting processes under the other six biodiversity-related conventions, as well as seven intergovernmental assessment processes related to biodiversity.

The approach aims at making best use of the opportunity created through the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as the global framework for biodiversity conservation until 2020. Therefore, the suggested series of modules is based on the structure provided by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In addition to an overview of the range of information available under the different reporting and assessment processes that can be used to inform the final review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, three example modules, based on Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 5 and 12 were developed, providing a clear indication of how the information gathered through other reporting processes can be integrated into the reporting process under the CBD.

Integrating elements of a modular approach to reporting in the CBD national reporting guidelines will provide guidance to Parties to allow them to more easily source information from other processes. The modular approach aims to help in ensuring that all reporting and assessment processes related to biodiversity will contribute to the final assessment of progress in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In addition, applying a modular reporting approach would help to enhance the knowledge base, raise the profile of biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of its components, and could be useful when developing a post-2020 global framework for biodiversity and reporting on biodiversity-related parts of the 2030 agenda and the Sustainable Development goals.

Although specifically developed for the purposes of assisting Parties to the CBD in making best use of existing information to best inform the final review of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the reporting modules are intended as a suggested structure for reporting to all biodiversity related reporting processes. Thus the uptake of the modular approach suggested in this report should ideally be considered by other conventions (and other relevant processes), as a transecting approach to reporting that can facilitate and enhance information management across conventions.

1 Introduction

1.1 The benefits and challenges of national reporting

Most, if not all, **Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)** require parties to report at intervals on measures taken to implement the agreements. Considered a key obligation for Parties to the biodiversity-related conventions, **national reporting** serves multiple purposes. The national reports provide an opportunity for parties to

- illustrate how the commitments derived from the Convention and decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties are being addressed;
- present information on both obstacles and achievements; and
- provide up-to-date contact details of focal points and institutions as one of the bases for cooperation between parties.

For the convention secretariats the information contained in the national reports are an essential source to analyse and assess progress towards the achievement of objectives at national, regional and/or global levels. By analysing the information obtained in the reports, the effectiveness and efficiency of the implementation process and the barriers encountered can be assessed, thus providing important inputs for the secretariat to effectively support the parties in the implementation of the respective convention.

In addition to the reporting obligations under multiple MEAs, a wide range of **intergovernmental assessment processes**, such as the State of the World Reports on (animal/plant/aquatic/forest) genetic resources as well as biodiversity for food and agriculture undertaken under the umbrella of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), aim to capture similar or at least related information, and in many cases, countries are also requested to produce national reports to inform these.

Reporting can be a resource-intensive task and is often considered a burden by Parties. Indeed, a significant number of experts from the government administration, the scientific community, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society and the private sector contribute data and information to a national report and are involved in the review processes of a draft report at various stages towards its clearance by the competent authority. This can be a valuable process, but it is also potentially time consuming and costly, particularly when it is repeated over a number of related conventions, and also for other biodiversity-related processes.

Concerns about the “burden of reporting” are exacerbated if, the benefits of reporting are not always evident to or fully understood by parties. Furthermore, as the reporting processes have evolved, in recent years there has been a move towards more detailed and more comprehensive reporting. Further complicating the process of national reporting is the fact that the different reporting cycles have different timelines, resulting in reporting being a constant task in many countries, often with different processes happening in parallel. In addition, reporting formats regularly change from one cycle to another thus hampering the re-use of national information provided earlier. As a result, it is perceived as difficult at the national level to break the reporting cycle in order to assess options for streamlining reporting as well as to advance information management systems.¹

1.2 Streamlining reporting processes

The trend towards more detailed and comprehensive national reporting, alongside the increasing number of MEAs being negotiated at global and regional levels over the last decades, has prompted

¹ Wiedmer E., 2016: Analysis of the national reporting processes in agreements relevant for biodiversity – with emphasis on the CBD. NatureConsult Ltd, Federal Office for the Environment. Wahlendorf, Bern. 30pp. [Online] Available from: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-oi/information/sbi-oi-inf-39-en.pdf> [Accessed: 2 June 2016]

increased focus on, and burgeoning efforts to streamline and, where appropriate, harmonise reporting processes, not least due to some perceived duplication of effort. These efforts have been ongoing for several decades, and already in 1995, during the early development of the programme of work of the CBD, the second Conference of the Parties (COP2), in Decision II/13² paragraph 4, requested the Executive Secretary to “co-ordinate with the Secretariats of relevant biodiversity-related conventions, with a view to (a) facilitating exchange of information and experience; (b) exploring the possibility of recommending procedures for harmonising, to the extent desirable and practicable, the reporting requirements of Parties.....”. Following this decision, the international community has frequently called for more effective ways to report on international conventions and agreements, in order to support data and information generation and facilitate more effective use of the information. Most recently the Ramsar Convention in COP12 Resolution XII.3 (2015)³, requested the Secretariat to “continue its work with the Biodiversity Liaison Group to enhance coherence and cooperation and to continue efforts to improve efficiency and reduce unnecessary overlap and duplication at all relevant levels among the biodiversity-related conventions” including “to increase cooperation, coordination and attention to synergies in the exploration of reporting systems, including future online reporting systems and indicators, as a means to increase synergies in national reporting under the biodiversity-related conventions”.⁴

A number of projects have responded to calls to streamline reporting, exploring options for harmonisation and/or further alignment of reporting processes under the conventions, including proposals for modular or thematic reporting.

In October 2000, for example, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) convened a workshop at the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge to further investigate the issues and prospects of harmonising national reporting of the biodiversity-related conventions and propose a way forward.⁵ The workshop reviewed several options for harmonising national reporting and resulted in the establishment of UNEP-sponsored pilot projects in four countries to test approaches to improve information management and harmonisation in the context of national reporting under five global biodiversity-related conventions; CBD, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) and the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (WHC). One of these four projects was piloted in Indonesia, and aimed to identify common information modules, and using this as a basis for developing a coordinated modular approach to national reporting.⁶

More recently, in 2009, and in collaboration with the secretariats of six biodiversity-related conventions and agreements,⁷ UNEP-WCMC prepared a review of “preconditions for harmonisation of reporting to biodiversity related agreements”.⁸ This review summarised efforts spanning more than a decade, and looked at some of the key challenges and obstacles, and identified eleven preconditions that need to be addressed for more harmonised approaches to be developed and successfully implemented. In looking at possible ways forward, the paper suggested two approaches for further consideration that had been explored as part of a 2006-2008 UNEP Knowledge Management project,

² [Online] Available from: <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=7086> [Accessed: 2 June 2016]

³ [Online] Available from: http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12_res03_languages_etc_e_o.pdf [Accessed: 15 June 2016]

⁴ Other recent examples include the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) COP decision 16.46 (2013) and CBD Decision X/10 (2010)

⁵ The workshop report is [Online] Available from: http://www.unep-aewa.org/sites/default/files/document/inf2_5_harmonization_of_reports_o.doc [Accessed: 2 June 2016]

⁶ The final report of the pilot project is [Online] Available from: <http://old.unep-wcmc.org/medialibrary/2010/11/03/1b2b7bde/FinalIndonesia-2.pdf> [Accessed: 2 June 2016]

⁷ CBD, CITES, CMS, the African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the Ramsar Convention and the Memorandum of Understanding on the Conservation and Management of Marine Turtles and their Habitats of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asia (IOSEA)

⁸ [Online] Available from: www.cbd.int/cooperation/preconditions-harmonization-unep-wcmc-en.pdf [Accessed: 1 June 2016]

one of which was a suggestion for joint thematic reporting, so that where information is required on a particular topic, such as inland waters, or dry lands, one reporting format would be developed to meet the needs of multiple conventions.

Moves towards streamlining of reporting have also included efforts to increase the use of online reporting systems. In many cases this has led to improvements in reporting, however this issue is not addressed further in this report which is rather more focused on report content.

1.3 Modular reporting

As outlined above, calls for further integration and harmonisation of reporting processes have been included in an array of decisions made by the governing bodies of the MEAs, and a number of these specifically refer to modular reporting.⁹ As also indicated in the previous section, modular reporting has been explored and trialled in a number of previous projects in response to these calls, and modular reporting has been highlighted as a useful approach to harmonise information management and facilitate a more coordinated approach to national reporting.

Modular reporting is based on the idea that the information required for implementation of the conventions, and reporting on that implementation, can be defined as a series of discrete information packages or modules, which between them respond to the reporting requirements of any given convention. The intention is that the organisation of information management in a modular manner leads to more efficient information management and use, supporting both implementation and reporting.¹⁰ In summary, the aims of modular reporting are:

1. to be able to easily draw on information made available through different reporting processes and thus facilitate information management at different levels and avoid duplication of work
2. to address issues of relevance to more than one convention or intergovernmental assessment process
3. to use resources more efficiently: information provided can be used for more than one convention or intergovernmental assessment process.

The potential to improve reporting processes using a modular approach exists at the national as well as at the global level. This report focuses on the global level and as such analyses the extent to which elements of modular reporting can be integrated into the CBD national reporting format and guidelines for the CBD 6th National Reports (6NR).

With regard to a modular approach to reporting it has been noted that it is effectively not that different from how governments currently undertake work to organise national reporting.¹¹ The key difference is that through a modular approach, the existing process used by many governments to meet their current reporting requirements, would be formalised by requiring actual modules on specific issues to be defined.¹² This way modular reporting provides an opportunity for more streamlined reporting and information management that lead to a more efficient use of the resources needed for reporting at the national level.¹³

⁹ Examples include CMS COP resolution 9.4 (2008) and AWEA Resolution 3.5 (2005)

¹⁰ Urho, Niko (2009): *Possibilities of enhancing co-operation and co-ordination among MEAs in the biodiversity cluster*. Nordic Council of Ministers, Copenhagen [Online] Available from: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/biodiv/brcws-2016-01/other/brcws-2016-01-erho-en.pdf> [Accessed: 13 June 2016]

¹¹ Jaques, Melissa. "Reducing the burden of national reporting to multilateral environmental agreements." (2009) [Online] Available from: <http://old.unep-wcmc.org/medialibrary/2012/05/16/c6698c91/JAQUES%20-%20Essay%20-%20Reducing%20the%20burden%20of%20national%20reporting.pdf> [Accessed: 14 June 2016]

¹² IBID

¹³ UNEP-WCMC. (2004). *Harmonisation of Information Management and Reporting for Biodiversity-related Treaties: Final Report on UNEP Pilot Projects*. Cambridge: UNEP-WCMC.

The establishment of such a framework that allows for sharing of relevant national data and information on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity among the secretariats, according to the motto “report once – use many times”, could help to make much more efficient use of resources.

1.4 The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as an overarching framework

At the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-10) to CBD, Parties adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The strategy has been widely accepted by the international community as an overarching framework on biodiversity, and consequently, biodiversity-related conventions have increasingly aligned themselves with the plan in efforts to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Since the Strategic Plan is considered not only the CBD Strategic Plan, but the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, this needs to be reflected in its review, and the final assessment of the Strategic Plan, scheduled for the end of this UN Decade on Biodiversity in 2019, needs to take into account all biodiversity-relevant processes that aim to contribute towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The development of the guidelines for the 6NRs, which will inform the final review in 2019, is a key element to achieving this goal and to providing the most comprehensive assessment possible. This is particularly important given that the next assessment of the Strategic Plan will also be its final assessment and whatever comes next, the next review of the implementation of the CBD will likely not happen until 2024.

Furthermore, providing a comprehensive assessment, which draws on all existing and relevant global assessment processes using the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, has the potential to raise the profile of the importance of the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components, thus ideally triggering much needed action to halt the further decline of biodiversity. This includes the development of a post-2020 biodiversity agenda in close alignment with the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

1.5 Aim and scope of the report

The aim of this report is to

1. Review the categories of information submitted through various reporting processes to biodiversity related conventions and institutions, and how they relate to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets;
2. Present elements for modular reporting to be integrated into the CBD reporting guidelines, taking into consideration information collected through biodiversity-related conventions and other relevant processes.

The elements for modular reporting identified in this report aim at making best use of the synergies created through the adoption of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets and therefore should contribute significantly to reducing national reporting burdens by avoiding, where possible, duplication of information submitted by parties. This proposal for a modular framework for reporting also responds directly to CBD Decision XII/29¹⁴ paragraph 6 when the COP requested the Executive Secretary to “*explore the potential for a more coherent reporting framework with other biodiversity-related conventions to improve access to relevant data for the implementation of the Convention and to reduce the reporting burden on Parties, and make use of the experiences from this work when preparing proposals for the sixth national report*”.

¹⁴ [Online] Available from: <https://www.cbd.int/doc/decisions/cop-12/cop-12-dec-29-en.pdf> [Accessed: 2 June 2016]

Although applicable to a wide range of MEAs, this study focuses on the following subset of MEAs, referred to as biodiversity-related conventions, listed below. These conventions have already agreed to align some activities, particularly through the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*. The scope of the so-called national component of the review is therefore the full range of reporting processes under:

- CITES¹⁵
- CMS¹⁶
- Ramsar Convention¹⁷
- WHC¹⁸
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)¹⁹
- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)²⁰

Protocols under the Conventions such as the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the CBD were not included in the review. The same applies to the range of instruments adopted as part of the CMS family. As the reporting process under IPPC is fundamentally different to those of the other biodiversity-related conventions, and is predominantly bilateral in nature, the Convention has not been fully integrated into the analytical framework used to analyse the other Conventions. Rather, a broad indication of how reporting processes under IPPC can contribute information on reporting against the Aichi biodiversity targets is provided.

At the global level, the scope of the review also includes the following seven intergovernmental assessment processes:

- **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**
 1. The state of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture (SoWBFA)²¹
 2. The second report on the state of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture²²
 3. The state of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture²³
 4. The third report on the state of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture²⁴
- **UNEP**
 5. Global Environment Outlook-6 (GEO-6)²⁵
- **Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)²⁶**
 6. Global assessment on biodiversity and ecosystem services
 7. Regional/sub regional assessments on biodiversity and ecosystem services

The scope of the global component of the review was partly defined through an analysis of intergovernmental assessment processes with a final output before 2020, and partly through consultations with experts on assessment processes most relevant to the aim of the study. The fundamental point is that each of these assessments goes through a formal intergovernmental process.

¹⁵ <https://www.cites.org>

¹⁶ <http://www.cms.int/>

¹⁷ <http://www.ramsar.org/>

¹⁸ <http://whc.unesco.org/>

¹⁹ <http://www.planttreaty.org/>

²⁰ <https://www.ippc.int/>

²¹ <http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/biodiversity/sowbfa>

²² <http://www.fao.org/publications/sowangr>

²³ <http://www.fao.org/fishery/AquaticGeneticResources>

²⁴ <http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/thematic-sitemap/theme/seeds-pgr/sow>

²⁵ <http://www.unep.org/geo>

²⁶ <http://www.ipbes.net>

2 Methodology and structure of the report

Overview

In order to inform the development of elements for a modular approach to reporting under the CBD, an analysis of the other reporting and assessment processes included in the scope of this work was carried out in early 2016, with the aim of identifying how these could be used as sources of information to draw upon, for instance, in the 6NR to the CBD and the development of the 5th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-5). The analysis resulted in the development of two matrixes, one capturing all information about the reporting processes under the biodiversity-related conventions and another compiling the information captured for the intergovernmental assessment processes. The two matrixes were used as an analytical tool to establish the relationship between the different reporting processes and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, from which the elements for a modular approach to reporting by CBD, and three example modules were derived. The results of the two matrixes are also presented in a narrative form in section 3.

The analysis of the different processes and the subsequent identification of elements for a modular approach to reporting, as well as the development of three example modules, were conducted through desk-based research. To ensure that the challenges experienced at the national level with regard to reporting are adequately taken into account, the project team included an expert-practitioner in national reporting from Switzerland and consulted with another national expert-practitioner from the UK. In addition, the preliminary results of the analysis were presented at a side event in the margins of the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation of CBD (SBI-1) on May 3rd 2016.²⁷ Based on the comments received from participants and communication with key stakeholders, the main suggestions on how to integrate elements for a modular reporting approach by CBD through the 6NR guidelines were further refined.

2.1 Analysis of the different processes

In consultation with experts on national reporting to the MEAs, a two-step methodological approach was developed to analysis the different processes.

As a first step, the relevant documents to be used for the analysis were identified. For some biodiversity-related conventions and assessment processes, national reporting formats or questionnaires have already been adopted, providing a clear indication of the content that will be presented in the final report. In cases where a reporting format has not yet been adopted, other sources were used as an indication of the information that will be covered through the reporting process. For example, most biodiversity-related conventions, including the Ramsar Convention (Resolution XII.2) and CMS (Resolution 11.2), have decided to align the next cycle of reporting with their strategic plans, reflecting the goals and targets as set out in these. This provides a good indication of the likely content of their reports in the next cycle of reporting. A more detailed indication of what will be covered in upcoming reporting cycles are set out in any indicator frameworks adopted. Most of these indicator frameworks are adopted in conjunction with strategic plans.

²⁷ The presentations and handouts from the side event is hosted on the Swiss Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) [Online] Available from: <http://www.sib.admin.ch/en/index.html> [Accessed: 2 June 2016]

First step: identification of documents for the assessment:

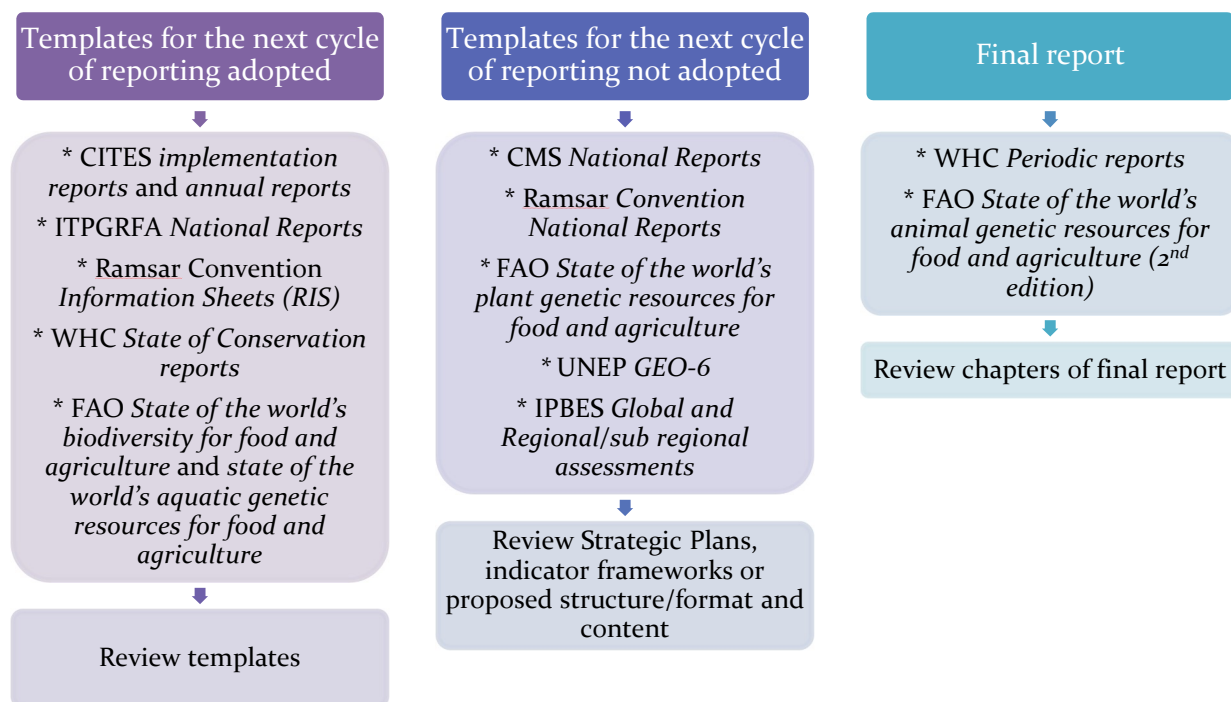


Figure 1 Process for identifying documents providing evidence on the information that will be reported on in the next round of reporting

With regard to intergovernmental assessment processes only a few that draw upon national reports have already adopted corresponding reporting formats. In the case of GEO-6 and the two IPBES assessments, which do not build on information submitted by national governments, the clearest indication on what will be covered in the assessments is the adopted draft structure or outline of the reports. In the case of FAO's state of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture assessment (SOWAFA), the final report has already been submitted, in which case the final chapters and sections are already available.

The documents identified through this process are illustrated in Figure 1 above.

Second step: identifying categories for the analysis:

Through an initial review of the above mentioned documents and grey literature, general aspects of the reporting and assessment processes were identified, including the periodicity of these processes, the types of information requested and the style of reporting.

Subsequently, the information identified to be collated through the different reporting and assessment processes was mapped against two groups of information categories:

1. The components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as outlined in the Global Biodiversity Outlook 4 (GBO-4), were used as categories of information for mapping the relationship between the Targets and the reporting processes of the biodiversity-related conventions/ intergovernmental assessment processes.²⁸ Aichi Biodiversity Targets 16 (Nagoya Protocol) and 17 (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)) were not included in the review

²⁸ As both the Ramsar Convention (Resolution XII.2) and CMS (Resolution 11.2) have already adopted mappings of the synergies and linkages between their Strategic plans and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, these were used as a framework to identify the linkages between the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

as these are very specific to the CBD process and Target 17 is time bound for 2015 and were therefore considered outside of the scope of this report.

2. The second information category aimed to capture information not specifically related to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but information on other aspects of MEA implementation with relevance to the CBD 6NR. This included information on *Current Status and Characteristics*, *Changes in status and trend*, *Strategies and Action Plans*, *Legislation for MEA*, *Collaboration/cooperation within governmental agencies*, *Collaboration with other stakeholders (Business, civil society, NGOs, etc.)*, *Collaboration with other countries* and *Lessons learned/effectiveness*. These categories were identified, in consultation with an expert in national reporting to MEAs, as the key areas likely to be reported on in the 6NR in addition to reporting on progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

It should be noted that the mapping of the information sources against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories was not always a straightforward exercise. Instead personal expert judgement was used to do so and in some instances, the same information was mapped against multiple categories.

2.2 Capturing and organizing the information gained from the analysis

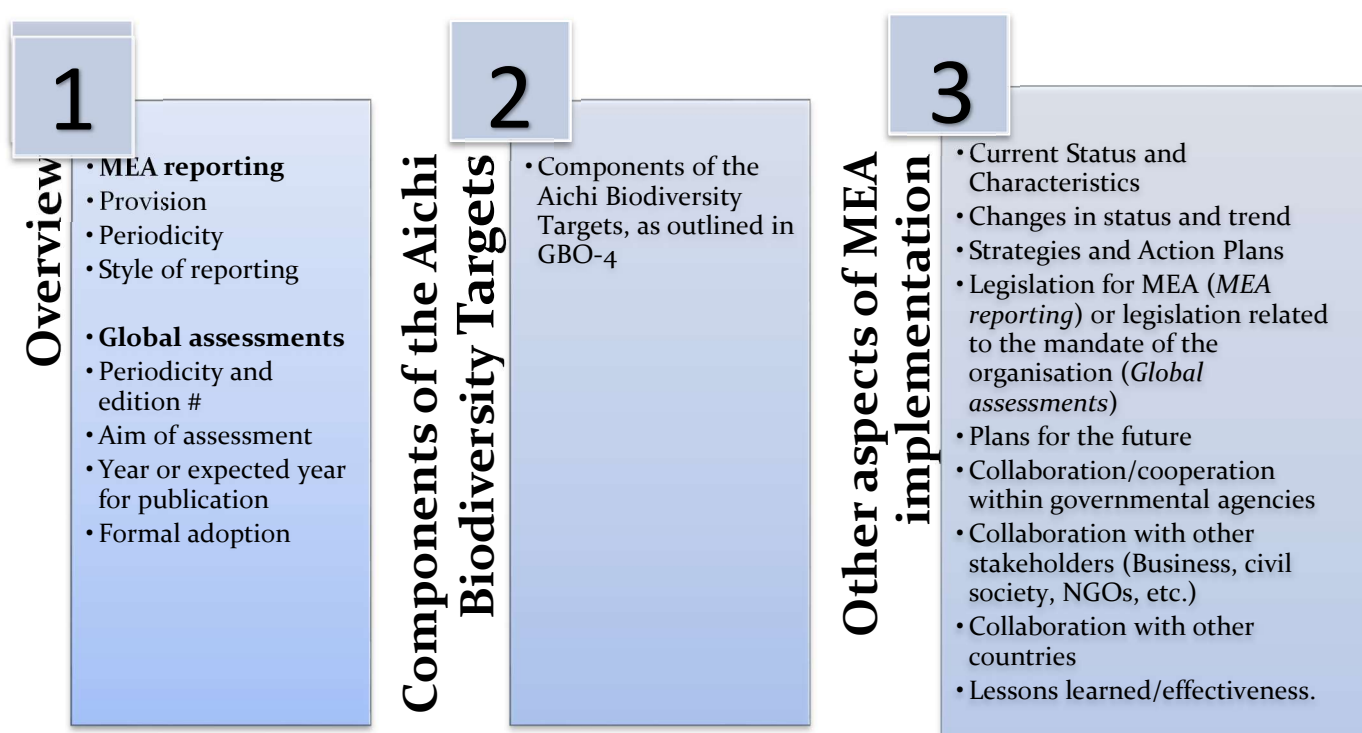


Figure 2 The three overall categories and subcategories in the two matrixes

All the information gained from the analysis was captured in the two matrixes.²⁹ These matrixes contains the full review of the reporting processes under the biodiversity-related conventions (so-called national component of the analysis) and the review of the intergovernmental assessment

²⁹ The matrixes are hosted on the Swiss Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) [Online] Available from: <http://www.sib.admin.ch/en/index.html> [Accessed: 2 June 2016]

processes (so-called global component of the analysis). The matrixes are organised in three distinct sections (as described in figure 2), highlighted in three distinct colours, as follows:

Section 1. Overview of reporting requirements

This section of the matrix provides a general overview of the reporting requirements under the biodiversity-related conventions or other assessment processes, including general information on the provisions of the different reporting processes, the periodicity of these processes, the types of information requested and the style/format of the report. It also captures information on decisions/resolutions providing guidance or information related to the next reporting cycle, as well as any reporting formats adopted. In cases where a reporting format for the next reporting cycle has not yet been adopted, a link is provided to the template of the last cycle of reporting. A further column captures information on any indicative indicators or indicator frameworks adopted through resolutions/decisions. Lastly, this section include links to any relevant material, provided by the biodiversity-related conventions, containing information on the links between the objectives/goals or targets of the convention in question and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Section 2. Components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

In this section of the matrix, information is captured on the relationship between the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and the reporting processes of the biodiversity-related conventions and assessment processes. The sources of information used to identify these links are outlined in section 1, and include reporting templates, strategic plans, indicators, and report outlines.

Section 3. Other aspects of MEA implementation

In this section of the matrix, information is captured on the relationship between the reporting processes of the biodiversity-related conventions and assessment processes, and the other information categories. As in section 2, the sources of information used to identify these links are outlined in section 1, and include reporting templates, strategic plans and indicators.

As the reporting obligations under IPPC are significantly different to those of the other biodiversity-related conventions, these have not been included in the matrix containing the results of the national reporting analysis. Instead, a summary of the reporting requirements under IPPC and how these broadly relate to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is included in this report in narrative form. A narrative summary of the results of the analysis is also provided for all the other reporting and assessment processes, based on the information captured in the two matrixes.

Lastly it should be noted that whereas the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as identified in GBO-4, were used in the analysis of the different processes as a means to comprehensively cover the spectrum of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; these components were not considered however when developing recommendations on how to include elements for a modular approach to reporting in the CBD 6NR guidelines. This is due to the fact that the components have not been adopted through a formal decision.

3 Analysis of data and information requirements of other reporting and assessments processes

This section presents the results of the analysis of the reporting processes under the biodiversity-related conventions and intergovernmental assessment processes included in the scope of this work. The narrative builds upon the information captured in the two matrixes included in the appendices.

Following a general description of each process, an analysis of how it can contribute information to components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories is provided.³⁰

3.1 National reporting processes

3.1.1 *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora*

Overview of reporting obligations

The aim of the Convention is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Under CITES, Parties have to comply with three reporting obligations.

- 1) Article VIII.7(a)³¹ requires each Party to submit an **Annual Trade Report** on the details of its trade in CITES listed species. Data from the reports is entered into the Species+ database maintained for the CITES Secretariat by UNEP-WCMC. A standard format for annual reports and guidelines for their preparation and submission were agreed in 2011 (Notification No. 2011/019). Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16)³² urges all Parties to submit their annual report by 31 October following the year for which they are due. The resolution also agrees the measures for addressing persistent non-compliance with the obligation to submit annual reports.
- 2) Article VIII.7(b) requires each party to submit a report on the legislative, regulatory and administrative measures taken to enforce the Convention. Previously these reports were known as Biennial reports, however they are now known as **Implementation reports**. A standard format for implementation reports was adopted by the Standing Committee at its 66th meeting (Geneva, January 2016) (Notification No. 2016/006, Annex)³³. Resolution Conf. 11.17 (Rev. CoP16) urges all Parties to submit their reports one year before each meeting of the Conference of the Parties and implementation reports for the period 2015-2017 (for COP18 in 2019) will be due on 31 October 2018. The format of the report follows the structure of the CITES Strategic Vision 2008-2020 and aims to collect information to measure progress with the Strategic Vision.
- 3) A third reporting obligation under CITES, an **Annual illegal trade report**, was adopted by the CITES Standing Committee at its 66th meeting (Geneva, January 2016) (Notification No. 2016/007, Annex)³⁴, following a recommendation of the Standing Committee Working Group on Special Reporting Requirements (SC66 Doc. 30.2)³⁵. Emphasising the value of providing a clear cut difference between reporting legal trade and illegal trade, the new annual report on illegal trade focus on all seizures of CITES specimens made by countries, as a way to track the nature and volume of illegal trade. The format of the new illegal trade report uses, as far as

³⁰ For practical considerations, reference to the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the following will be in the format of #x, where # indicates the number of the Aichi Biodiversity Target and x refer to the number of the component, expressed alphabetically. E.g. reference to the second component of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 will be 1b.

³¹ [Online] Available from: <https://cites.org/eng/disc/text.php#VIII> [Accessed: 22 June 2016]

³² [Online] Available from: <https://cites.org/eng/res/11/11-17R16.php> [Accessed: 22 June 2016]

³³ [Online] Available from: <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2016-006.pdf> [Accessed: 22 June 2016]

³⁴ [Online] Available from: <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2016-007.pdf> [Accessed: 22 June 2016]

³⁵ [Online] Available from: <https://cites.org/sites/default/files/eng/com/sc/66/E-SC66-30-02.pdf> [Accessed: 22 June 2016]

possible, terms consistent with those used in the Guidelines for the preparation and submission of CITES annual reports to ensure ease of completion and use by Parties. The new annual illegal trade report is mandatory, but not subject to compliance procedures. The first annual illegal trade report is due on 31 October 2017, covering data from 2016.

Contribution of information categories from the reporting processes under CITES, related to reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Based on the analysis captured in the national reporting matrix, the following provides a narrative summary of the relationship between the information categories submitted through the reporting processes under CITES, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories. As the format of the next reporting cycle for all reporting processes under CITES have been formally adopted, the templates were used as reference documents to map out the relationships between the information categories.

Annual trade report & annual illegal trade report

The information requested in the two types of annual reports relates broadly to **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 12**.

Implementation report (previously known as the Biennial report)

Information requested in the implementation report generally relates to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1-4, 6, 12, 14-15, 18-20:

The information requested on the *activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups (3.2.1a)* is of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **1a**.

The information requested on the *funding used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements (3.1.1a)* relates to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **2a** and **2b**. The information requested on the *integration of CITES requirements (3.3.2d)* relates to three components under Aichi Biodiversity Target 2, specifically, *integration into 'national and local poverty reduction strategies'* relates to **2a**, *integration into 'national and local development strategies'* and *'planning processes'* relate to **2b** and *integration into 'national accounting'* relates to **2c**.

The information requested on *elimination of incentives harmful to biodiversity (2.2.4b)* is of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **3a** and the information requested on the *use of incentive measures to implement the Convention (2.2.4a)* is of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **3b**.

The information requested on the *development of CITES relevant policies or legislation (1.1.1a)* and on *annual export quotas at levels to ensure sustainable production and consumption (1.5.3b)* relate to **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 4**. The information requested on *engagement in, or coverage by, enforcement strategies or action plans (1.7.1a)* relates to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **4a**. While information requested on *administrative measures imposed for CITES-related offences (1.7.5a)* relates to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **4b**.

The information requested on *cooperative management plans for shared populations of CITES listed species (1.6.2a)* relates to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **6a** and **6b**. The information requested on *actions under other agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade (3.5.1a)* relates to **all components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 6**. The information requested on the *standard procedures for making non-detriment findings (1.5.2a)* relates to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **6c** and **6d** as well as to **all components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 7**.

The information requested on *reviews undertaken of whether species would benefit from CITES listing (1.4.1a)*, on the *standard procedures for making non-detriment findings (1.5.2a)*, on *annual export quotas at levels to ensure sustainable production and consumption (1.5.3b)*, on the *signatory of any agreements for co-management of shared species (1.6.1a)*, on *cooperative management plans for shared populations of CITES listed species (1.6.2a)*, on *technical or financial assistance provided to another country or countries (3.1.2a)*, on *data which show that the conservation status of native CITES listed species has stabilized or improved (3.4.1a)*, and on *actions under other agreements to prevent species from being unsustainably exploited through international trade (3.5.1a)* are all of relevance to **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 12**.

The information requested on *annual export quotas at levels to ensure sustainable production and consumption (1.5.3b)* is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **14a**.

The information requested on *cooperative management plans for shared populations of CITES listed species (1.6.2a)* and the information requested on *technical or financial assistance provided to another country or countries (3.1.2a)* both relate to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **15a**.

The information requested on *surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken (1.5.1a)* is relevant to **all components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 18**.

The information requested on *reviews undertaken of whether species would benefit from CITES listing (1.4.1a)*, on *population surveys, studies or other analyses undertaken (1.5.1a)*, and on *published non-detriment findings that can be shared (1.5.1d)* are all of relevance to **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 19**. Lastly, the information requested on the *contribution towards international projects which integrate CITES issues (3.3.2a)* is relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19a**.

The information requested on *user fees to fund CITES management (2.2.3d)*, on the *funding used to develop activities that include CITES-related conservation and sustainable development elements (3.1.1a)*, on *whether the funding has increased/remained stable/decreased (3.1.1b)*, on *technical or financial assistance provided to another country or countries (3.1.2a)*, and *whether funds have been obtained from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or other sources to support CITES aspects of NBSAP implementation (3.4.2b)* are all of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target **20**.

Furthermore, information requested in the implementation report can also provide information for the following other information categories:

- **Current Status and Characteristics** (Sections 1.5.1a and 3.4.1a)
- **Changes in status and trends** (Sections 1.5.1a and 3.4.1a)
- **Strategies and Action Plans** (Sections 1.5.1a, 1.5.1c, 1.6.2a, 1.7.1a, 1.7.2a, 3.4.2a & b)
- **Legislation for MEA** (Sections 1.1.1a, 1.7.3a, 1.7.3f and 1.7.5a)
- **Collaboration/cooperation within governmental agencies** (Sections 1.7.1a, 3.3.1a, 3.3.2b, 3.4.2a and 3.5.1a)
- **Collaboration with other stakeholders** (Sections 1.7.1a, 3.3.2b and 3.4.2b)
- **Collaboration with other countries** (Sections 1.6.1a, 1.6.2a, 1.7.1a, 3.1.2a and 3.3.2a)
- **Lessons learned/effectiveness** (Sections 1.3.1b, 1.7.2a, 3.4.1b and general feedback)

3.1.2 *Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals*

Overview of reporting obligations

The aim of the Convention is to conserve terrestrial, marine and avian migratory species throughout their ranges.

Under CMS, Parties have to comply with one reporting obligation.

Article VI (3) of CMS states that Parties which are range states for migratory species listed in Appendix I or II should inform the Conference of Parties through the Secretariat, on the measures that are being taken to implement the provisions of the Convention for these species, at least six months prior to each COP. The format of the CMS national reports for the reporting period 2011-2014 was agreed by the Standing Committee at its 40th meeting for mandatory use by Parties, for reports submitted to the Eleventh Meeting of the CMS Conference of the Parties (COP11) in 2014. It combined elements of Resolutions 4.1 (Party Reports), 6.4 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Migratory Species 2000-2005) and 8.24, and the COP8 Strategic Plan 2006-2011, as well as commitments from other operational Resolutions and Recommendations.

Resolution 9.4 called upon the Secretariats and Parties of CMS Agreements to collaborate in the implementation and harmonisation of online reporting implementation, and the CMS Family Online Reporting System (ORS) was used by CMS Parties for submission of national reports for the COP11 (2014) reporting cycle.

Contribution of information categories from the reporting process under CMS, related to reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Based on the analysis captured in the national reporting matrix, the following provides a narrative summary of the relationship between the information categories submitted through the reporting process under CMS, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories. The format for the next reporting cycle for submission to CMS COP12 has not been agreed to date, however the targets of the Strategic Plan for Migratory Species (2015-2023), adopted through CMS Resolution 11.2, and the indicative list of headline indicators (CMS Resolution 11.2, Annex B) provide a good indication of the categories of information that parties will be expected to report on in the next reporting cycle. Accordingly, these have been mapped against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

CMS National Reports

Reporting on Target 1 (*Awareness of values*) of the CMS Strategic Plan (2015-2023) can provide information for Aichi Biodiversity Target components **1a** and **1b**. Two proposed (draft) indicators identified for this CMS Target are also of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target components **1a** and **1b**.

Reporting on Target 2 (*Integration of values*) of the CMS Strategic Plan can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target components **2a**, **2b**, **2c** and **2d**. In addition, one proposed (draft) indicator for CMS Target 2 is of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target components **2a**, **2b**, **2c** and **2d**.

Reporting on CMS Target 4 (*Incentives*) can provide information on **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 3**.

Reporting on CMS Target 5 (*Sustainable production and consumption*), as well as one proposed (draft) indicator identified for this target, can provide information on **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 4**.

Reporting on CMS Target 10 (*Area-based conservation measures*) can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target component **5c**.

Reporting on CMS Target 6 (*Fisheries and hunting*) can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target components **6a**, **6b**, **6c** and **6d**. In addition, one proposed (draft) indicator identified for CMS Target 6 is of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target components **6a** and **6d**.

Reporting on CMS Target 5, as well as one proposed (draft) indicator identified for this target, can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target components **7a**, **7b** and **7c**.

Reporting on CMS Target 7 (*Anthropogenic pressures*) can provide information on **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 8**. In addition, one proposed (draft) indicator identified for CMS Target 7 is of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target component **8a**.

Reporting on CMS Target 7 can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target components **9a**, **9b**, **9c** and **9d** and one proposed (draft) indicator identified for CMS Target 7 is of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target components **9a** and **9d**.

Reporting on CMS Target 7, as well as one proposed (draft) indicator identified for CMS Target 7, can provide information on **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 10**.

Reporting on CMS Target 10 can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target components **11c**, **11d**, **11e** and **11f**. In addition, three proposed (draft) indicators identified for CMS Target 10 are of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target components **11c**, **11d** and **11e**.

Reporting on CMS Target 8 (*Conservation status*), as well as four proposed (draft) indicators identified for this target, can provide information on **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 12**.

Reporting on CMS Target 12 (*Genetic diversity of wild populations*), as well as one proposed (draft) indicator identified for this target, can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target components **13c**, **13d** and **13e**.

Reporting on CMS Target 11 (*Provision of ecosystem services*) can provide information on **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 14**. In addition, one proposed (draft) indicator identified for CMS Target 11 is of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target component **14a**.

Reporting on CMS Target 11, as well as one proposed (draft) indicator identified for this target, can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target component **15a**.

Reporting on CMS Target 14 (*Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities*), as well as one proposed (draft) indicator identified for this target, can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target components **18a**, **18b** and **18c**.

Reporting on CMS Target 15 (*Science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies*), as well as one proposed (draft) indicator identified for this target, can provide information on **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 19**.

Reporting on CMS Target 16 (*Mobilization of resources*), as well as one proposed (draft) indicator identified for this target, can provide information on **Aichi Biodiversity Target 20**.

Furthermore, CMS targets expected to be reported on in the National Report, can also provide information for the following other information categories:

- Reporting on CMS Target 13 (*National biodiversity strategies and action plans*), as well as the proposed (draft) indicators for this target, can provide information on **Strategies and Action Plans**.
- Reporting on CMS Target 3 (*National, regional and international governance arrangements and agreements*) and Target 13 can provide information on **Collaboration/cooperation within governmental agencies**.

- Reporting on CMS target 9 (*International and regional action and cooperation*) and the proposed (draft) indicator for this target, can provide information on **Collaboration with other countries**.

3.1.3 *International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resource for Food and Agriculture*

Overview of reporting obligations

The aim of the Treaty is to recognise the enormous contribution of farmers to the diversity of crops that feed the world; establish a global system to provide farmers, plant breeders and scientists with access to plant genetic materials; and ensure that recipients share benefits they derive from the use of these genetic materials.

Under ITPGRFA, Contracting Parties have to comply with one reporting obligation.

The provision for national reports under the Treaty is set out in Article 21 “*The Governing Body shall, at its first meeting, consider and approve cooperative and effective procedures and operational mechanisms to promote compliance with the provisions of this Treaty and to address issues of non-compliance. These procedures and mechanisms shall include monitoring, and offering advice or assistance, including legal advice or legal assistance, when needed, in particular to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.*”³⁶ The first cycle of national reporting was initiated through Resolution 2/2011 (*Procedures and operational mechanisms to promote compliance and address issues of non-compliance*),³⁷ in which each Contracting Party was requested to submit to the Compliance Committee, through the Secretary, a report on the measures it has taken to implement its obligations under the Treaty. At the fifth meeting of the Governing body a standard reporting format was approved through paragraph 3 in Resolution 9/2013.³⁸

Contribution of information categories from the reporting process under ITPGRFA, related to reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Based on the analysis captured in the national reporting matrix, the following provides a narrative summary of the relationship between the information categories submitted through the reporting process under ITPGRFA, and the Aichi biodiversity Targets and the other information categories. As the standard reporting format was adopted through Resolution 9/2013,³⁹ this has been used to map the relationship with the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories.

ITPGRFA National reports

Broadly speaking, the national reports of ITPGRFA can contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 20.

Question 15: *Has the conservation, exploration, collection, characterization, evaluation, documentation and sustainable use of PGRFA been integrated into your country's agriculture and rural development programmes and policies* can contribute information to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **2a** and **2b**.

Questions 5: *Have PGRFA been surveyed and inventoried in your country* and 6: *Has any threat to PGRFA in your country been identified* can contribute information against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **9a**, **9b**, **9c** and **9d**.

³⁶ [Online] Available from: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/i0510e/i0510e.pdf> [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

³⁷ [Online] Available from: http://www.planttreaty.org/sites/default/files/R2_2011_en.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

³⁸ [Online] Available from: http://www.planttreaty.org/sites/default/files/MN566_Res%209_2013_Rev_1_en.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

³⁹ *ibid*

Question 9: *Has in situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production been promoted in your country and in particular the sub-component where measures taken to promote in situ conservation in protected areas can be specified*, can contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **11c**, **11d** and **11e**.

Questions 5 and 6 can also contribute information against **12a**, **12b**, **13a**, **13c**, **13d** and **13e**. Additionally Questions 7: *Has the collection of PGRFA and relevant associated information on those plant genetic resources that are under threat or are of potential use been promoted in your country*, 9: *Has in situ conservation of wild crop relatives and wild plants for food production been promoted in your country*, 11: *Has the development of an efficient and sustainable system of ex situ conservation of PGRFA been promoted in your country*, 22: *Has your country taken measures to provide facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA, in accordance with the conditions set out in Article 12.4 of the Treaty* and 23: *Has facilitated access been provided in your country to Annex I PGRFA pursuant to the standard material transfer agreement (SMTA)* can also contribute information to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **13a**, **13c**, **13d** and **13e**.

Question 19: *Subject to national law, as appropriate, have any measures been taken to protect and promote farmers rights in your country* can contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **14b** as well as **18a**, **18b** and **18c**.

Question 8: *Have farmers and local communities' efforts to manage and conserve PGRFA on-farm been promoted or supported in your country* and question 9 can also contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **18a**, **18b** and **18c**.

A number of questions can provide information against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19a**, including questions 5, 6, 7, 10: *Are there any ex situ collections of PGRFA in your country*, 11 (particularly the sub component requesting information on *any measures to promote the development and transfer of technologies for this purpose*), 12: *Has the maintenance of the viability, degree of variation, and the genetic integrity of ex situ collections of PGRFA been monitored in your country* and 34: *Has your country undertaken any activities to encourage government, private, non-governmental, research, breeding and other institutions to participate in the international plant genetic resources networks*. Questions 10 (particularly the sub component requesting information on *the holder and content of such collections*), 11 and 34 can also contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19b**. Additionally questions 17: *Has your country promoted the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the objective of facilitating the implementation of the Treaty*, 18: *Has your country received technical assistance with the objective of facilitating the implementation of the Treaty*, 22, 28: *Has your country made any information available regarding Annex I PGRFA*, 29: *Has your country provided or facilitated access to technologies for the conservation, characterisation, evaluation and use of Annex I PGRFA*, 32: *Has facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA been provided in your country to the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (IARCs) or other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty* and 33: *Has access to non-Annex I PGRFA been provided in your country to IARCs or other international institutions that have signed agreements with the Governing Body of the Treaty* can also contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19b**.

Questions 35: *Has your country provided and/or received financial resources for the implementation of the Treaty through bilateral, regional or multilateral channels* and 36: *Has your country provided financial resources for national activities for the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA* can contribute information to reporting against **Aichi Biodiversity Target 20**.

Furthermore, information requested in the national report can also provide information for the following other information categories:

- Questions 5 and 6 can provide information on **current status and characteristics** and **changes in status and trends**.
- Question 31: *Has your country promoted the implementation of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* can contribute information on **strategies and action plans**.
- Question 1: *Are there any laws, regulations, procedures or policies in place in your country that implement the Treaty*, 2: *Are there any other laws, regulations, procedures or policies in place in your country that apply to plant genetic resources*, 3: *Is there any law, regulation, procedure or policy in place in your country that needs to be adjusted / harmonized to ensure conformity with the obligations as provided in the Treaty* and 14. *Are there any policy and legal measures in place in your country that promote the sustainable use of PGRFA* can provide information on **legislation for MEA**.
- Question 40: *You may use this box to share any additional information that may be useful to provide a broader perspective of measures that could help to promote compliance* can contribute information on **plans for the future**.
- Questions 32, 33 and 34 can contribute information on **collaboration with other stakeholders**.
- Questions 13: *Has your country cooperated with other Contracting Parties, through bilateral or regional channels, in the conservation, exploration, collection, characterization, evaluation or documentation of PGRFA*, 16. *Has your country cooperated with other Contracting Parties, through bilateral or regional channels, in the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA* and 17 can provide information on **collaboration with other countries**.
- Questions 38: *You may use this box to share any advice you may have arising from your country's experience with implementation of the Treaty* and 39: *You may use this box to share any additional information that may be useful to provide a broader perspective of difficulties in implementation of the Treaty* can provide information on **lessons learned/effectiveness**.

3.1.4 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention)

Overview of reporting obligations

The mission of the Convention is “the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world”.⁴⁰

Under the Ramsar Convention, Contracting Parties have to comply with two reporting obligations.

- 1) The provision for **Information Sheets on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)** was mandated through Article 3.2 “Each Contracting Party shall arrange to be informed at the earliest possible time if the ecological character of any wetland in its territory and included in the List has changed, is changing or is likely to change as the result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Information on such changes shall be passed without delay to the organization or government responsible for the continuing bureau duties specified in Article 8”.⁴¹ The practice of a six year reporting cycle was established through Resolution VI.13, paragraph

⁴⁰ The Ramsar Convention and its mission [Online] Available from: <http://www.ramsar.org/about/the-ramsar-convention-and-its-mission> [Accessed: 15 June 2016]

⁴¹ [Online] Available from: http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/current_convention_text_e.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

7 that urged Contracting Parties “...to revise the data provided at least every six years (i.e. every second Meeting of the Conference) for monitoring purposes”.⁴²

- 2) The provision for **National Reports** was mandated in 1984 through Recommendation 2.1⁴³ which recommended Parties to submit detailed National Reports to the Secretariat at least six months before each ordinary meeting of the Conference, and this tradition has continued unbroken to this day. As the National Reports follow the same cycle as the Conference of the Parties, these are to be submitted at least every 3 years, following Article 6⁴⁴ of the Convention which stipulates that “The Bureau referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, shall convene ordinary meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties at intervals of not more than three years, unless the Conference decides otherwise”.

A third reporting mechanism under the Ramsar Convention, the **Ramsar Site Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (R-METT)**, was approved in 2015 through paragraph 22 of Resolution XII.15.⁴⁵ However, as also confirmed in the Resolution, this does not create an additional reporting obligation for Contracting Parties to the Convention. Rather R-Mett is a voluntary self-assessment tool for evaluating the management effectiveness of Ramsar Sites and other wetlands.

Contribution of information categories from the reporting process under the Ramsar Convention, related to reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Based on the analysis captured in the national reporting matrix, the following provides a narrative summary of the relationship between the information categories submitted through the reporting processes under Ramsar, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories. An offline and online RIS form can be accessed through the Ramsar Sites Information Service (RSIS) at <https://rsis.ramsar.org/about>. As the adopted format for submission of RIS is available online, this has been used to map against the information categories. A synthesis of all the information provided through the individual RIS forms submitted at national level is available from the Ramsar Sites Information Service, which can be accessed from: <https://rsis.ramsar.org>. This aggregated information (from the site level) can support parties in national reporting.

The format for the next cycle of National Reports for submission to Ramsar Convention COP13 has not been agreed to date, however the targets of the Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024 and the indicator framework, adopted through Resolution XII.2⁴⁶ in 2015 provide a good indication of the categories of information that Contracting Parties will be expected to report on in the next reporting cycle. Accordingly, these have been mapped against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The format for R-METT reporting is annexed to Resolution XII.15⁴⁷ and this has broadly been used to map against the information categories.⁴⁸

National reports

A comprehensive reporting on all the Ramsar Goals and Targets and the identified indicators will be of relevance to all the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the large majority of the target components.

⁴² [Online] Available from: http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/res/key_res_vi.13e.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

⁴³ [Online] Available from: http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/key_rec_2.01e.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

⁴⁴ [Online] Available from: http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/current_convention_text_e.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

⁴⁵ [Online] Available from: http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12_res15_management_effectiveness_e.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

⁴⁶ [Online] Available from: http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12_res02_strategic_plan_e_o.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

⁴⁷ [Online] Available from: http://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/cop12_res15_management_effectiveness_e.pdf [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

⁴⁸ As this is a voluntary reporting mechanism, a detailed analysis of the format has not been conducted, but rather a broad indication of how such a management framework can contribute information to the information categories has been made.

Reporting on Target 11 (*Wetland functions, services and benefits*) and Target 16 (*Mainstreaming of wetlands conservation and wise use*) of the Ramsar Strategic Plan can provide information for Aichi Biodiversity Target components 1a and 1b. Four indicators identified for these Ramsar Targets are also of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target component 1a.

Reporting on Target 1 of the Ramsar Strategic Plan (*Wetland benefits*) can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target components 2a and 2b. In addition, 4 indicators listed for Ramsar Target 1 are of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target component 2b, and 2 for Aichi Biodiversity Target component 2a.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 11 and 2 identified indicators will be of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component 2c. Ramsar Target 3 as well as the identified indicator for this target are of relevance to Aichi biodiversity Target components 3.a and 3.b.

Reporting on Ramsar Targets 3 (*The public and private sectors have increased their efforts to apply guidelines and good practices for the wise use of water and wetlands*) and 9 (*The wise use of wetlands is strengthened through integrated resource management at the appropriate scale, inter alia, within a river basin or along a coastal zone*) are of relevance to both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 4, 4.a and 4.c, and one identified indicator can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity Target component 4a.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 7 (*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*) can provide information on Aichi Biodiversity target components 5.a, 5.b and 5.c.

Reporting on Ramsar Targets 5 (*The ecological character of Ramsar sites is maintained or restored, through effective planning and integrated management*), 9 and 13 (*Enhanced sustainability of key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, agriculture and ecotourism practices when they affect wetlands, contributing to biodiversity conservation and human livelihoods*) can provide information for reporting on Aichi Biodiversity Target components 6.a, 6.b, 6.c and 6.d. One identified indicator can provide information on component 6.a.

Reporting on Ramsar Targets 2 (*Water use respects wetland ecosystem needs for them to fulfil their functions and provide services at the appropriate scale inter alia at the basin level or along a coastal zone*), 3, 7, 9 and 13 can all provide information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components 7.a, 7.b and 7.c. Additionally 1 indicator can provide information for reporting against component 7.a and another indicator for reporting on component 7.b.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 3, as well as 1 identified indicator can provide information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component 8.a and 8.b. Ramsar Target 2 can provide further information for reporting against component 8.b.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 4 (*Invasive alien species and pathways of introduction and expansion are identified and prioritized, priority invasive alien species are controlled or eradicated, and management responses are prepared and implemented to prevent their introduction and establishment*), as well as reporting on two identified indicators, can provide information on reporting against all components under Aichi Biodiversity Target 9, 9.a, 9.b, 9.c and 9.d.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 6 (*There is a significant increase in area, numbers and ecological connectivity in the Ramsar Site network in particular underrepresented types of wetlands including in underrepresented ecoregions and transboundary sites*), as well as reporting on two identified indicators, can provide information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components 10.a and 10.b.

A number of targets and indicators provide information for reporting on Aichi Biodiversity Target 11, including Ramsar Target 5, providing information for reporting on components 11.c, 11.d and 11.e, Ramsar Target 6, providing information for reporting on components 11.a, 11.b, 11.c and 11.d and Ramsar Target 7, providing information for reporting against component 11.c and 11.e. Reporting on

Ramsar Goal 2 (*Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network*) can provide information for reporting on component **11.f**. In addition 3 identified indicators can provide information for reporting on components **11.a** and **11.b**, another indicator can provide information against **11.c** and **11.d**, and 5 indicators can provide information against component **11.e**.

Reporting on Ramsar Targets 5, 7, and 8 (*National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands*) can provide information for reporting on Aichi Biodiversity components **12.a** and **12.b**.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 11 can provide information for reporting on all components of Aichi biodiversity Target 13, **13.a**, **13.b**, **13.c**, **13.d**, and **13.e**.

Reporting on Ramsar Targets 8, 11 and 12 (*Restoration is in progress in degraded wetlands, with priority to wetlands that are relevant for biodiversity conservation, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods and/or climate change mitigation and adaptation*) as well as 3 identified indicators can provide information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **14.a**.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 12 can also provide information against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **15.a** and **15.b**.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 8 can provide information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **18.a**, **18.b** and **18.c** and Ramsar Target 10 (*The traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the wise use of wetlands and their customary use of wetland resources, are documented, respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with a full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels*) can provide further information for components **18.b** and **18.c**.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 8 and Target 14 (*Scientific and technical guidance at global and regional levels is developed on relevant topics and is available to policy makers and practitioners in an appropriate format and language*) can provide information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **19.a** and **19.b**. Seven identified indicators can also provide information against **both components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 19**.

Reporting on Ramsar Target 17 (*Financial and other resources for effectively implementing the fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 from all sources are made available*), as well as reporting against 2 identified indicators, can provide information for reporting against **Aichi Biodiversity Target 20**.

Furthermore, information expected to be reported on in the National Report, can also provide information for the following other information categories:

- One indicator (*% of Ramsar Sites that have updated Ramsar Information Sheets*) can provide information on **current status and characteristics** as well as **changes in status and trends**
- One indicator (*% of Parties that have established national action plans for wetland CEPA*) can provide information on **strategies and action plans**
- Two indicators (*% of Parties that have established networks including twinning arrangements nationally or internationally for knowledge sharing and training for wetlands that share common features*) and (*% of Parties where co-ordination mechanisms for the implementation of MEAs exist at a national level*) can provide information on **collaboration/cooperation within governmental agencies**
- Ramsar Target 18 (*International cooperation is strengthened at all levels*), as well as 2 identified indicators provide information on **collaboration with other stakeholders (business, civil society, NGOs, etc.)**

- In addition to 5 identified indicators, Ramsar Target 18 can also provide information on **collaboration with other countries**

Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)

Information on Ramsar Sites is submitted to the Convention by Contracting Parties via the RIS, including information on site location (2.2), the importance of the site (3.1-3.4), the description of site (4.1-4.6) and the management of the site (5.1-5.2).

The different categories of information included in the RIS form relate to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 19.

Under 3.1 *Ramsar Criteria and their justification*, Contracting Parties are asked to select all criteria applied to the designation of the Ramsar Site and to explain why they have been selected, including if applicable under 3.2 *Plant species*, 3.3 *Animal species* and 3.4 *Ecological communities*. Criteria listed are relevant to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **5a** and **5c** (Criterion 2: *Rare species and threatened ecological communities* and Criterion 3: *Biological diversity*, thus justification needs to be provided under 3.2-3.4), Aichi Biodiversity Target components **6a** and **6d** (Criterion 7: *Significant and representative fish* and Criterion 8: *Fish spawning grounds*), Aichi Biodiversity Target components **11c** and **11d** (all criteria), Aichi Biodiversity Target components **12a** and **12b** (all criteria), Aichi Biodiversity Target components **13a** and **13b** (Criterion 3: *Biological diversity*, thus justification needs to be provided under 3.2 and/or 3.2), Aichi Biodiversity Target component **14a** (all criteria)

With respect to the description of the site under 4, the information requested on *biological components* (4.3) is of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **9a** and the information requested on *social and cultural values* (4.5.2) is of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **14b**.

With regard to the site location, the *definition of the site boundaries* (2.2.1) and the *area of the site* (2.2.4) are of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **11a** and **11b**. The information requested for *wetlands on national boundaries only* (2.2.3) is of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **11f** and the information provided on *biogeographic regions and the regionalization scheme* is of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **11d**, **11f** and **14a**.

With regard to the management of the site, the information requested on the *Ecological character threats and responses (management)* (5.2), including on *key conservation measures* (5.2.4), *management planning* (5.2.5) and *planning restoration* (5.2.6), is of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **11e**.

Lastly, the information provided on *monitoring mechanism* (5.2.7) is of relevance for Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19a**.

Furthermore, information requested in the RIS form can also provide information for the following other information categories:

- **Current status and characteristics** (RIS form section 1.1 *Summary description*, 4.1 *Ecological character* and 4.3 *Biological character*)
- **Changes in status and trends** (RIS form section 5.2 *Ecological character threats and responses (Management)*)
- **Legislation for MEA** (5.2 *Ecological character threats and responses (Management)*, in particular 5.2.4 *Key conservation measures* and 5.2.5 *Management planning*)
- **Collaboration with other countries** (2.2.3 *For wetlands on national boundaries only*)

R-METT

In the context of site based reporting, the R-METT relates specifically to management of protected areas and thus is potentially of high relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **11e**.

3.1.5 World Heritage Convention

Overview of reporting obligations

The Convention aims at the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of cultural and natural heritage of Outstanding Universal Value.

Under WHC, States Parties have to comply with 2 reporting obligations.

- 1) **Periodic Reporting** was mandated through Article 29(1) *“The States Parties to this Convention shall, in the reports which they submit to the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on dates and in a manner to be determined by it, give information on the legislative and administrative provisions which they have adopted and other action which they have taken for the application of this Convention, together with details of the experience acquired in this field”*.⁴⁹ As a means to promote regional collaboration and to be able to respond to the specific characteristics of each region, Periodic Reporting functions through a regional approach, according to a pre-established schedule, is based on a six-year cycle. This six year cycle is followed by a 2-3 year long Periodic Reporting Reflection Period. Accordingly, States Parties are expected to submit Periodic Reports around every 8-10 years. To date there have been two complete Periodic Reporting cycles, the last of which was completed in 2015. In Decision 39 COM 10B.5,⁵⁰ paragraph 7, the World Heritage Committee decided to suspend the third cycle of Periodic Reporting and launch a two-year Periodic Reporting Reflection Period from 2015-2017. In paragraph 10 of that same decision, it was further decided that a small expert working group should draft an updated format of the questionnaire and submit proposals for improving the process, relevance, analysis and use of data, further to feedback of States Parties and outcomes of Reflection meetings, in accordance with Terms of Reference which will be included in the progress report to be presented to the World Heritage Committee at the 40th session in 2016.
- 2) A second reporting process under the World Heritage Convention, **State Of Conservation reports (SOCs)**, is established under the premises of reactive monitoring. In paragraph 169 in the Operational Guidelines,⁵¹ Reactive monitoring is defined as the reporting by the Secretariat, other sectors of UNESCO and the Advisory Bodies to the Committee on the state of conservation of specific World Heritage properties that are under threat. To this effect States Parties are requested to submit specific **SOCs**, and impact studies each time exceptional circumstances occur or work is undertaken which may have an impact on the Outstanding Universal Value of the property or its state of conservation.

Contribution of information categories from the reporting process under the World Heritage Convention, related to reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Based on the analysis captured in the national reporting matrix, the following provides a narrative summary of the relationship between the information categories submitted through the reporting processes under WHC, and the Aichi biodiversity Targets and the other information categories. Following previous periodicity in reporting and the well-established 6-year regional reporting cycle, and anticipating that a new cycle of reporting would be launched immediately after the end of the reflection period in 2017, the third cycle of **Periodic Reporting** would be expected to finish in 2023. As the scope of this analysis only includes reporting cycles completed before 2020, the second cycle of

⁴⁹ [Online] Available from: <http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf> [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

⁵⁰ [Online] Available from: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/decisions/6203> [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

⁵¹ [Online] Available from: <http://whc.unesco.org/document/137843> [Accessed: 26 May 2016]

reporting (completed in 2015) will form the basis of the analysis of Periodic Reporting, and consequently, the questionnaires used for national reporting under the second cycle of reporting, has been mapped against the information categories. Annex 13 of the Operational Guidelines,⁵² sets out the format for the submission of **SOCs** reports by the states parties. This has been mapped against the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories. A synthesis of all the information provided through the SOC reports submitted at national level, is available from the State of Conservation Information System, which can be accessed from: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/soc/>. This aggregated information (from the site level) can support parties in national reporting.

Periodic Reporting

This questionnaire for the second cycle of Period Reporting is subdivided into two sections:

- Section I: Implementation of the World Heritage Convention on a national level; and
- Section II: State of conservation of each World Heritage property.

Section 1 broadly contributes information to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 5, 11, 19 and 20.

Questions 9: *Training* and 11: *Education, Information and Awareness Building* contributes information against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **1a** and **1b**.

Questions 2. *Inventories/lists/registers for cultural and natural heritage*, 3. *Tentative List* and 4. *Nominations* provides information against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **5a**, **5b** and **5c** as well as components **11a**, **11b**, **11c** and **11d**.

Question 7: *Scientific and Technical Studies and Research* and sub-question 7.1: *Research programme or project specifically for the benefit of World Heritage properties* in particular can contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19a**.

Question 8: *Financial Status and Human Resources* can provide information against Aichi Biodiversity Target **20**.

Section 2 broadly contributes information to Aichi biodiversity Targets 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 20.

Sub-question 4.6: *Education, Information and Awareness Building* provides information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **1a** and **1b**.

Question 4: *Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property* and in particular sub-question 4.3.10: *cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and/or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone* can contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **4a** and **4b**.

Question 3: *Factors Affecting the Property* and more specifically sub-question 3.4: *Pollution* contributes information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **8a** and **8b**.

Under question 3: *Factors Affecting the Property*, sub-question 3.12: *Invasive/alien species or hyper-abundant species* contributes information to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **9a**, **9b**, **9c** and **9d**.

Sub-question 3.10: *Climate change and severe weather events* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **10b**.

Question 1: *World Heritage Property Data* and question 4: *Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property* and in particular sub-questions 1.3: *Geographic information table* and 4.1: *Boundaries and Buffer Zones* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components

⁵² IBID

11a, 11b, 11c, 11d and 11f. Sub-questions 4.3: *Management System/Management Plan* and 4.7: *Visitor Management* can provide information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **11e**.

Question 3: *Factors Affecting the Property* and sub-question 3.5: *Biological resource use/modification* in particular can contribute information on reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **12a and 12b**, as well as **13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e and 14a**.

Sub-question 3.8: *Social/cultural uses of heritage* and sub-question 4.4.5: *Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)* can contribute information against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **14b**.

In addition Sub-question 3.8: *Social/cultural uses of heritage* can contribute information to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **18a and 18b**. Sub-questions 4.3.8: *If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?* and 4.3.9: *If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and/or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?* can contribute information to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **18c**.

Question 4.5: *Scientific Studies and Research Project* can contribute information on reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19a** and sub-question 4.5.3: *Are results from research programmes disseminated?* can in particular provide information against component **19b**. Question 4.4: *Financial and Human Resources* and 4.7: *Visitor Management*, in particular sub-question 4.7.6: *If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?* Can provide information to reporting against **Aichi Biodiversity Target 20**.

Furthermore, information from the Periodic Reports, can also provide information for the following other information categories:

- Question 3: *Factors Affecting the Property* under section 2 can provide information on **changes in status and trends**.
- Question 4: *Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property* and in particular sub-question 4.3.6: *Is there an annual work/action plan and is it being implemented?* Under section 2 can provide information on **strategies and Action Plans**.
- Sub-question 5.1: *Principal pieces of national legislation for the protection, conservation and presentation of the State Party's cultural* under question 5: *General Policy Development and natural heritage* in section 1 as well as sub-question 4.2: *Protective Measures (i.e. legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and/or traditional)* under question 4: *Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property* in section 2 can provide information on **legislation for MEA**.
- In section 1 of the questionnaire, question 6: *Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation* and in particular sub-questions 6.1: *To what degree do the principal agencies/institutions responsible for cultural and natural heritage cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of this heritage?* and 6.3: *To what degree do different levels of government cooperate in the identification, conservation, protection and presentation of cultural and natural heritage?* can provide information on **collaboration/cooperation within governmental agencies**
- Question 10: *International Cooperation* in section 1 of the questionnaire can provide information on **collaboration with other countries**

State of Conservation

In essence, the SOC reports are all about management of World Heritage Sites, and reporting on actions taken to address measures adopted through decisions of the World Heritage Committee and other conservation issues that may affect the property's Outstanding Universal Value. Part 2 (*Response to the Decision of the World Heritage Committee*) and part 3 (*Other current conservation issues identified by the State(s) Party(ies) which may have an impact on the property's Outstanding Universal Value*) can contribute information on reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **11.e**.

3.1.6 International Plant Protection Convention

The aim of the Convention is to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests

Information exchange is an essential component of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), and plays a central role for the effective implementation of the convention. In order to effectively share information and facilitate information exchange between contracting parties and the IPPC secretariat, the governing body of IPPC, the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM), established the International Phytosanitary Portal (IPP – <https://www.ippc.int>).⁵³

Contracting parties are required to report on a number of issues to the IPPC secretariat and/or Regional Plant Protection Organizations (RPPOs), including on 1: **Official Contact Points (Article VIII.2)**, 2: **Description of the National Plant Protection Organizations (Article IV.4)**, 3: **Phytosanitary restrictions, requirements and prohibitions (Article VII.2b)**, 4: **List of regulated pest lists (Article VII.2i)**, 5: **List of entry points (Article VII.2d)**, 6: **Pest reports (Articles IV.2b and Article VIII.1a)**, 7: **Emergency actions (Article VII.6)**, 8: **Information exchange upon request (Art. VII.2f; Art. IV.4; Art. VII.2j and Art. VII.2c)** and 9: **Information on the implementation of standards.**⁵⁴

Of these reporting obligations number 1-5 is what is known as basic reports, providing rudimentary information on aspects essential for the implementation of the convention and relevant International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs). Six and 7 are reporting driven by events, such as a pest outbreak, and these should be reported upon as soon as possible after they occur. Eight (Information exchange upon request) require contracting parties to provide information to other contracting parties on cases of non-compliance, organisational arrangements, pest status and rationale for phytosanitary requirements. Number 9, requires contracting parties to submit information, upon request from the secretariat, on measures relevant for the implementation of International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs).⁵⁵

The reporting obligations under IPPC are significantly dissimilar to those of the other biodiversity-related conventions, as these are primarily a bilateral sharing of information on regulations, pest status and outbreaks, phytosanitary measures, control, surveillance and treatments as a means to build cooperation and enhance member countries capacity to protect their plant resources. Because of the specificity of the reporting requirements under IPPC, these have not been included in the analytical scope of this report, however at a broad level, several of these obligations could contribute information to reporting against **Aichi Biodiversity Targets 12 and 13**.

⁵³ FAO 2013, Guide to the International Phytosanitary Portal [Online] Available from: <https://www.ippc.int/en/publications/user-and-editor-guide-international-phytosanitary-portal/> [Accessed: 1 June 2016]

⁵⁴ IBID

⁵⁵ IBID

3.2 Other intergovernmental processes

3.2.1 Assessments in the context of FAO

The FAO assessments considered in this study include:

- The state of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture (SOWBFA)
- The second report on the state of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture
- The state of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture
- The third report on the state of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture

All reports are developed under the guidance of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (CGRFA). The Commission is composed of 178 countries and the European Union.⁵⁶

In 2007, the CGRFA adopted a Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW),⁵⁷ which was amended in 2009, 2011, and 2013, to enable the realisation of its mandate. The Strategic Plan for CGRFA 2014-2023 was adopted in 2013 to contribute to the implementation of the MYPoW. The Strategic Plan states that "the Commission monitors the state of the world's genetic resources for food and agriculture" (goal 2). One of the main responsibilities of the CGRFA to achieve its goal is to supervise the periodic preparation of global assessments on genetic resources for food and agriculture.

According to the MyPoW the different State of the World Reports are to be undertaken every ten years, and will feed into the report on **The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**. The first report on the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture is currently under preparation and is expected to be released in 2017.

Some key characteristics shared by all mapped assessments include:

- They inform the elaboration of the Global Plans of Action for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture
- Country reports prepared and submitted by national focal points (NFPs) are the main source of information used
- Preparation of country reports is undertaken following guidelines and questionnaires that are adopted by the CGRFA

Country reports, which inform the elaboration of the reports on the state of world genetic resources for food and agriculture, are prepared based on **guidelines for the preparation of the country reports** that are agreed by the CGRFA.

Although not included in this study, it is important to mention that the CRGFA also monitors the implementation of its Global Plans of Action for animal and plant genetic resources. In addition to the country reports that inform the development of the reports on the state of world genetic resources for food and agriculture, countries that are Members to the Commission are thus also invited to report on the implementation of the Global Plans of Action for genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Overview of the four FAO assessment processes included in this study

The aim of the first report on **The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture (SoWBFA Report)** is to provide a comprehensive and integrated description of the state of conservation and use of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture, including plant, animal, forest and aquatic genetic resources. It will also include information on the state of diversity of micro-

⁵⁶ As of 13 June 2016, in accordance with information available at CGRFA website. A list of all members to the commission is [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/cgrfa-about/cgrfa-members/en/> [Accessed: 16 June 2016]

⁵⁷ [Online] Available from: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/nr/documents/CGRFA/SP_EN_2014-2023.pdf [Accessed: 16 June 2016]

organisms, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds, plants and mammals that are found in and around production systems.

Country reports are the main source of information to be used. However, in this respect it is worth noting that the Commission recognised “that data collection was challenging for countries and that, given the nature of data, caution should be exerted when compiling information from country reports and drawing conclusions”.⁵⁸ Furthermore, due to the comprehensive process that countries had to undertake for gathering of information as part of the country reports, the CGRFA at its fifteenth session (2015) established that country reports needed to be submitted “by 30 June 2015 and no later than 30 September 2015”.⁵⁹ Given the proximity between the final deadline and the next meeting of the CGRFA that will be held in January 2017 the CGRFA at its sixteenth session will only consider a draft of the global report.

The second report on the **State of the World’s Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**, published earlier this year, addresses the sustainable use, development and conservation of animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, namely mammalian and avian species used or potentially used for food and agriculture around the world. The report is based on information provided by 129 countries through the submission of country reports. National coordinators for the management of animal genetic resources led the preparation of responses to a survey on national legal and policy frameworks that guided the development of the reports.

The **State of the World’s Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** is currently being prepared for the first time and there is currently no global plan of action related to this specific area.⁶⁰ The report will analyse the status of aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture, considering their contribution to food security and rural development, while identifying gaps and priorities for action. As agreed by the CGRFA, its scope refers to “farmed aquatic species and their wild relatives within national jurisdiction. Countries were also invited to provide a species list of nationally important aquatic genetic resources of capture fisheries within national jurisdiction”.⁶¹

Following the usual process of developing CGRFA assessments, the Commission agreed on **Guidelines for the Preparation of Country Reports**⁶² that are to be used as a basis for the study. Only a limited number of Country Reports were received within the deadline and the draft of the first report, which is currently under review, has thus been developed based on only 47 country reports (out of 81 countries that designated National Focal Points on aquatic genetic resources).⁶³

The report on the **State of the World’s Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** has the objective of providing up-to-date information on the global status of the conservation and use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Gaps and priorities for action are to be identified. A third report is currently under preparation and was initially expected to be presented in 2021 at the eighteenth meeting of the commission⁶⁴. However at the recent eighth meeting of the Intergovernmental Technical Working Group on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture it was suggested to delay the release of the report until the nineteenth meeting in 2023, and consequently the deadline for country reports was extended until 2019.⁶⁵⁶⁶

⁵⁸ CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 10 [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm660e.pdf> [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

⁵⁹ CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 11 [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm660e.pdf> [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

⁶⁰ CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 61 [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm660e.pdf> [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

⁶¹ CGRFA-13/11/Report, paragraph 102 [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/024/mc192e.pdf> [Accessed: 24 June 2016]

⁶² Guidelines available from [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-as644e.pdf> [Accessed: 24 June 2016]

⁶³ CGRFA/WG-AqGR-1/16/2 Rev.1 [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/fi/static-media/MeetingDocuments/AqGenRes2016/2Revie.pdf> [Accessed: 24 June 2016]

⁶⁴ CGRFA-14/13/Report, paragraph 101 [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/028/mg538e.pdf> [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

⁶⁵ Paragraph 11 in CGRFA/WG-PGR-8/16/4 [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mq723e.pdf> [Accessed: 16 June 2016]

⁶⁶ If this extension of the timeline for the final deliverable is endorsed by the commission, parties may not be able to draw upon information from the country reports, depending on the progress of the reports, in preparation of the 6NRs, however it is suggested to liaise closely with the national focal points of the CGRFA regarding relevant information.

The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

The SoWBFA Report is the most comprehensive report to be prepared under the guidance of the CGRFA. Furthermore, its scope is highly relevant not only in relation to the areas of work of the Commission but also to assess progress of CBD's implementation. As a result, the information to be collected for the national reports that will inform the development of the SoWBFA Report can be a useful resource to report progress against various Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

The Guidelines for the Preparation of Country Reports for the SoWBFA assessment has been released,⁶⁷ and consequently the questionnaire template embedded in these has been used to map the relationship with the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories.

According to the mapping exercise, the SoWBFA Report can contribute to better assessing progress under **Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 19.**

Question 86 can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **1a** and *Questions 95* and *96* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **1b**.

Question 78 can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **3b**.

Information gathered under *questions 52* and *54* can contribute to reporting progress against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **4a, 5c, 6d, 7a, 7b, 7c, 14a** and **15b**. *Question 79* can be considered when reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **4.a, 5.c, 7.a, 7.b, 7.c**. In addition, question *19* can be considered when reporting progress against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **4b, 5a, 5b, 5c, 6a** and **8b**. *Questions 55* and *56* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **6a** and **6.c**.

Chapter 1 of the assessment report can contribute to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **7a, 7b, 7c, 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d** and **14a**.

Question 9 contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **8a** and **9a**. *Question 10* can also be used to report against component **10b**. *Question 11* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **8a, 13a, 13b** and **13d**. *Questions 12* and *13* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **8.a**. Additionally *Question 19* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **8b, 9b, 9c, 9d, 10b, 13e** and **14a** and *Questions 44* and *46* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **9a**.

Questions 28, 29, 35, 36 and *37* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **12a**. *Questions 30* and *31* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **12b**.

Question 80 can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **14a**. *Questions 16, 17* and *18* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **14b** and **18a**. Additionally *Question 97* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **14b**.

Questions 58 and *59* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **15a**.

Questions 32 and *38* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **18a**.

Lastly *Questions 57, 74, 75* and *76* can contribute to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19a**.

Furthermore, information from SoWBFA can also be used to source information for the following other information categories:

- *Questions 21, 22* and *23* contribute information on **current status and characteristics**
- *Questions 25* and *26* contribute information on **changes in status and trend**
- *Questions 66* and *67* contribute information on **strategies and action plans**

⁶⁷ [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/nr/cgrfa/biodiversity/guidelines/en/> [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

- Question 71 contribute information on **legislation related to the mandate of the organisation**
- Questions 83, 92 and 97 contribute information on **plans for the future**
- Question 70 Contribute information on **collaboration/cooperation within governmental agencies**
- Question 77 contribute information on **collaboration with other stakeholders**
- Question 84 contribute information on **collaboration with other countries**
- Question 19 contribute information on **lessons learned/effectiveness**

The State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

As the final report of the assessment has been released in 2015⁶⁸, the individual sections of the report have been used to map the relationship with the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories.

According to the mapping exercise, the final report can contribute to better assessing progress under **Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 12, 13 and 19**.

Part 1: The state of livestock diversity

Sections B: *Status and trends of animal genetic resources*, C: *Flows of animal genetic resources*, D: *Roles, uses and values of animal genetic resources*, E: *Animal genetic resources and adaptation* and F: *Threats to livestock genetic diversity* can contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **13b** and **13d**.

Part 2: Livestock sector trends

Sections A: *Drivers of change in the livestock sector*, C: *Effects of changes in the livestock sector on animal genetic resources and their management* and D: *Livestock sector trends and animal genetic resources management – conclusions* can contribute information to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **13b** and **13d**. Additionally Sections C and D can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **13e**.

Part 3: The state of capacities

Section A: *Institutions and stakeholders* can contribute information to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **1a** and **19a**. Sections B: *Characterization, inventory and monitoring*, C: *Breeding programmes* and D: *Conservation programmes* can contribute information to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **12a** and **12B**. In addition to Section E: *Reproductive and molecular biotechnologies* these sections can also contribute information to reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **13b**, **13c**, **13d** and **13e**. Lastly Section B can also contribute information against Aichi Biodiversity Target component **19a**.

Part 4: The state of the art

Sections A: *Characterization, inventory and monitoring*, B: *Molecular tools for exploring genetic diversity*, C: *Breeding strategies and programmes* and D: *Conservation* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **19a** and **19b**. Additionally Section C can contribute information for Aichi Biodiversity Target component **13e**.

Furthermore, information from the state of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture can also be used to source information for the following other information categories:

- Section B in Part 1 can contribute information on **current status and characteristics**

⁶⁸ [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/publications/sowangr/en/> [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

- Section A and Section F: *Legal and policy frameworks* in Part 3 can contribute information on **strategies and action plans** and **legislation related to the mandate of the organisation**
- Section A in Part 3 can contribute information on **collaboration with other stakeholders**

The State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

As the Questionnaire for the Preparation of Country Reports⁶⁹ has been released, the framework set out through this has been used to map the relationship with the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories.⁷⁰

According to the mapping exercise, the final report can contribute to better assessing progress under **Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13 and 19**.

Chapter 1: *The Use and Exchange of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **12a, 12b, 13b, 13c, 13d, 19a and 19b**.

Chapter 2: *Drivers and Trends in Aquaculture: Consequences for Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **7b, 12a, 12b, 13b, 13c and 13d**.

Chapter 3: *In Situ Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **7b, 11a, 11b, 11c, 12a, 12b, 13b, 13c, 13d and 13e**.

Chapter 4: *Ex Situ Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **7b, 12a, 12b, 13b, 13c and 13d**.

Chapter 5: *Stakeholders with Interests in Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **4a and 4b**.

Chapter 6: *National Policies and Legislation for Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **3a, 3b, 7b, 13b, 13c, 13d and 13e**.

Chapter 7: *Research, Education, Training and Extension on Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction: Coordination, Networking and Information* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **1a, 1b, 19a and 19b**.

Furthermore, information from the state of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture can also be used to source information for the following other information categories:

- Chapters 1 and 2 can contribute information on **current status and characteristics**
- Chapter 2 can contribute information on **changes in status and trend**
- Chapter 6 can contribute information on **strategies and action plans, legislation related to the mandate of the organisation** as well as **lessons learned/effectiveness**
- Chapters 3, 5 and 7 can contribute information on **plans for the future**
- Chapter 5 can contribute information on **collaboration with other stakeholders**
- Chapter 8: *International Collaboration on Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction* can contribute information on **collaboration with other countries**

⁶⁹ [Online] Available from: ftp://ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/aquaculture/AqGR/CGRFA_Questionnaire_EN.pdf [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

⁷⁰ *Note that the individual questions in the template has not been mapped, but rather the framework provided by each chapter in the template has been used to conduct the mapping.

The State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Guidelines or questionnaire template for the preparation of country reports have yet to be released. However, the CGRFA at its fifteenth session (2015) endorsed the draft outline.⁷¹ Therefore, this outline has been used to map the relationship with the components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories.

According to the mapping exercise, the final report can contribute to better assessing progress under **Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 13 and 19**.

Chapter 1. *Introduction* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **1a, 1b, 4a, 4b, 7a, 13a, 13c, 13d, 13e, 19a and 19b**.

Chapter 2. *Conservation of PGRFA* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **7a, 13a, 13c, 13d and 13e**.

Chapter 3. *Sustainable Use of PGRFA* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **13a, 13c, 13d, 13e and 19a**.

Chapter 4. *Institutional and Human Capacities for PGRFA Conservation and Sustainable Use* can contribute information for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Target components **1a, 1b, 2b, 2c, 13a, 13c, 13d, 13e, 19a and 19b**.

Furthermore, information from the state of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture can also be used to source information for the following other information categories:

- Chapter 4 can contribute information on **strategies and action plans, legislation related to the mandate of the organisation**, as well as on **collaboration with other countries**
- Chapter 1 can contribute information on **collaboration with other stakeholders**

3.2.2 GEO-6, IPBES regional and sub-regional, and global assessments

IPBES assessments

At its third session in January 2015, the IPBES Plenary approved the launch of four regional and sub-regional assessments of biodiversity and ecosystem services – namely for Africa, the Americas, Asia-Pacific, and for Europe and Central Asia (Decision IPBES-3/1).⁷² These assessments will analyse the state of knowledge on past, present and future interactions between people and nature, including highlighting potential tipping points, feedback and trade-offs. In accordance with timeframes related to the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* and the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the analyses cover current status, trends and future projections with a focus on periods ranging from 2020 to 2050.⁷³ In the same decision (IPBES-3/1) the plenary approved a scoping process for a **global assessment of biodiversity and ecosystem services** and, at its fourth session held in 2016, the plenary approved the undertaking of the assessment.⁷⁴ In accordance with the scoping report, the global assessment will cover land, inland waters, coastal zones and oceans. In particular, it will critically assess the state of knowledge on past, present and possible future trends in multi-scale interactions between people and nature, taking into consideration different worldviews and knowledge systems.

⁷¹ CGRFA-15/15/Report, paragraph 56 [Online] Available from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm660e.pdf> [Accessed: 1 June 2016]

⁷² [Online] Available from: http://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/Decision_IPBES_3_1_EN_o.pdf [Accessed: 27 May 2016]

⁷³ Further information on the 2030 sustainable development agenda and the SDGs is [Online] Available from: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs> [Accessed: 27 May 2016]

⁷⁴ The advance version of the meeting report from IPBES-4 is [Online] Available from: <http://www.ipbes.net/sites/default/files/downloads/pdf/IPBES-4-4-19-Amended-Advance.pdf> [Accessed: 15 June 2016]

The IPBES assessments are to be based on existing data including, where possible, national data. Among other sources of information, the global assessment will not only draw on IPBES regional/sub-regional, thematic and methodological assessments and guidelines, but also on other relevant global assessments such as the assessments undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Global Environmental Outlook and the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

GEO-6

Following the mandate established through paragraph 8 of the UN Environment Assembly (UNEA) Resolution 1/4 on the science policy interface,⁷⁵ governments and stakeholders set in motion the sixth edition of the UNEP flagship GEO assessment in October 2014, at the Global Intergovernmental and Multi-stakeholder Consultation on GEO-6.⁷⁶ The GEO is an integrated environmental assessment of the state, trends and outlooks of the environment at the global, regional and sub-regional scales, providing descriptions of plausible outlooks for various time frames and formulated policy options.⁷⁷ Since 1997, UNEP has published five editions of the GEO, with the sixth edition (GEO-6) set to be launched in mid-2017, to be endorsed by the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) no later than 2018.

A common aspect shared by GEO-6 and the two referred IPBES assessments is that neither of these consider convening a formal process for official submission of country specific information. This means that no country or national reports are being prepared for the elaboration of these assessments. However in both cases the assessments are following an approved process, and the summaries for policymakers will come back to the governance bodies for approval.

Contribution of information categories from GEO-6 and the IPBES regional and sub-regional, and global assessments, related to reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Based on the analysis captured in the global matrix, the following provides a narrative summary of the relationship between the information categories to be released through the GEO-6 and IPBES Global and Regional assessments, and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the other information categories. As neither IPBES nor UNEP GEO assessments will rely on national data submitted specifically for the purposes of their elaboration, the adopted draft structure and outlines of the reports provide the best indication of the material that will be made available through the assessments. Accordingly, these have been mapped against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Based on the scope of all three assessments (GEO-6 and the two IPBES assessments), they will broadly contribute with information of relevance to **all components of all Aichi Biodiversity Targets**.

GEO-6

Part One: *Global Environment: State and Trends* will analyse the environmental state and trends for air, biota, land and water and its multiple contributions to human well-being through an analysis of interactions with crosscutting issues such as climate change; environmental disasters; food; energy; human health; economic development; resource use; chemicals and waste; and culture and society. This part will likely produce information of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **5a, 5b, 5c, 6a, 6c, 6d, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8a, 8b, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11c, 11d, 11e, 11f, 12a, 12b, 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 14a, 19a and 19b**.

Part Two: *Global and Regional Environmental Goals: Policy Analysis* will specifically assess progress towards regional and global environmental objectives and goals, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Part Three: *Global Environment Outlook* will be comprised of the integrated analysis of megatrends and environmental change, and be based on modelling, scenarios and regional outlooks. The analysis

⁷⁵ All UNEA-1 resolutions are [Online] Available from: <http://www.unep.org/unea1/download.asp?ID=5171> [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

⁷⁶ UNEP/IGMC.2 Rev.2 [Online] Available from: http://www.unep.org/pdf/IGMS_Outcomes_DRAFT_9.45-1.pdf [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

⁷⁷ UNEP/EA.1/INF/14 [Online] Available from: <http://www.unep.org/unea1/download.asp?ID=4645> [Accessed: 31 May 2016]

will be informed by the development of the post-2015 agenda. This part will likely produce information of relevance to Aichi Biodiversity Target components **5a, 5b, 5c, 6a, 6c, 6d, 7a, 7b, 7c, 8a, 8b, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11c, 11d, 11e, 11f, 12a, 12b, 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d** and **14a**.

Furthermore, information from the GEO-6 assessment can also be used to source information for the following other information categories:

- Part One and Part Three, can provide information on **current status and characteristics** and **changes in status and trend**
- Part Two, can provide information on **strategies and action plans** and **legislation related to the mandate of the organisation**

IPBES Global and Regional assessments

The **IPBES global assessment** will contribute broadly information to measure progress against **all the target components of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**. Chapter 3 in particular will focus on the evidence available for assessing the progress towards meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and relevant SDGs. This will include an analysis and synthesis of the evidence base that can be used to determine progress towards the Targets, as well as a synthesis of the underlying reasons why progress has or has not been made.

The **IPBES regional and sub-regional assessment** will also contribute broadly to all components of all Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Chapter 1. *Setting the scene*, will contribute information of relevance for components **5a, 5b, 5c, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7a, 7b, 7c, 9a, 9b, 9c, 9d, 10a, 10b, 11a, 11b, 11c, 11d, 11e, 11f, 12a, 12b, 13a, 13b, 13c, 13d, 13e, 14a, 15a, 15b**.

Chapter 2. *Nature's benefits to people and quality of life*, will reflect in particular on Goal D of the Strategic Plan, contributing information of relevance to **all components of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 14, 15, 16** and **18**.

Chapter 3. *Status, trends and future dynamics of biodiversity and ecosystems underpinning nature's benefits to people*, will reflect in particular on Goal C of the Strategic Plan, contributing information of relevance to **all components of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11, 12, 13** and **14**.

Chapter 4. *Direct and indirect drivers of change in the context of different perspectives on quality of life*, will reflect in particular on Goals A and B of the Strategic Plan, contributing information of relevance to **all components of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9** and **10**.

Chapter 6. *Options for governance, institutional arrangements and private and public decision-making across scales and sectors*, will reflect in particular on Goals A and E of the Strategic Plan, contributing information of relevance to **all components of Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19** and **20**.

Furthermore, information from the IPBES assessments can also be used to source information for the following other information categories:

- Chapter 4, on plausible futures of human-nature interactions, in the Global assessment can contribute information on **strategies and action plans, plans for the future** and **lessons learned/ effectiveness**
- Chapter 5, on scenarios and pathways towards a sustainable future in the global assessment can contribute information on **legislation related to the mandate of the organisation, collaboration/cooperation within governmental agencies** and **collaboration with other stakeholders (business, civil society, NGOs, etc.)**

- Chapter 1, Setting the scene, in the regional and sub-regional assessments can contribute information on **current status and characteristics** and **changes in status and trend**

4 Establishing an effective framework for reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

This section summarises and reviews the information presented in the previous section. Following a general review of the information gathered from the different reporting and intergovernmental assessment processes per Aichi Biodiversity Target, a concrete proposal will be presented on how a modular reporting approach could be integrated into the CBD 6NRs in order to facilitate the collection of information from the different processes for the final assessment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

4.1 Overview of the information available through reviewed processes

A key criterion for the selection of the different reporting and intergovernmental assessment processes related to biodiversity for the purpose of this report, was whether there will be an output of that process that the final assessment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets can draw upon by 2019/2020. In Table 1, the reporting cycles, provisions of the reporting requirements and reporting styles are summarised for all the reporting and assessment processes included in the review.

It is evident that a substantive number of reports, other than the CBD national reports, will be prepared and submitted in the period from 2014 - 2020. In fact, not including the two CBD national reports submitted in this period, at least 29 different national reports will have been prepared and submitted to other conventions and processes, presenting a vast opportunity to draw upon material that has effectively already been prepared and collated, and to use it in the final review of progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. At the same time the differences in reporting style – and of course the specific focus of each report as well as different languages/use of terminology – indicate that it will be challenging to compile all the different information sources into one report in a coherent manner.

Table 1 Reporting cycles, provisions, styles and submission dates

MEA/ organisation	Reporting requirement or name of assessment	Reporting provision	Report style	Cycle	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CBD	National Reports	Article 26	Narrative	4 years	x					x	
CITES	Implementation reports	Article VIII.7	Mostly tick boxes with some narrative	3 years		x			x		
	Annual Reports (trade data)	Article VIII.7	Data table	Annually	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Annual Reports (illegal trade data)	Adopted at the 66th Standing Committee meeting	Data table	Annually				x	x	x	x
CMS	National Reports	Article VI.3	Mixture of narrative and tick boxes through online tool	3 years	x			x			x
ITPGRFA	National Reports	Resolution 2/2011	Narrative and tick boxes	3 years			x			x	
Ramsar Convention	National reports	Recommendation 2.1	Mostly tick boxes	3 years	x			x			x
	Information Sheet on Ramsar Wetlands (RIS)	Article 3.2	Short narrative answers through an online tool	6 years							
WHC	Periodic Reports	Article 29(1)	Narrative using online tool	6 years		x					
	State of Conservation	Paragraph 169 in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention	Narrative	Ad hoc.							
FAO	State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture	N/A	Mixture of narrative and tick boxes	10 years				x			
	State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	N/A	Mostly tick boxes with some narrative	10 years		x					
	State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	N/A	Mostly tick boxes with some narrative	10 years				x			
	State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture	N/A	Narrative	10 years							x
UNEP	GEO-6	N/A	N/A	5 years				x			
IPBES	Global	N/A	N/A	1st edition						x	
	Regional/sub-regional	N/A	N/A	1st edition					x		

To structure the information available under each of the processes, the information has been categorised per Aichi Biodiversity Target and per other information category as previously defined. The following summary describes which of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets the different national reporting processes and intergovernmental reporting processes will contribute to.

The national reports to **CMS** and **Ramsar Convention** are expected to broadly contribute information of relevance to **each Aichi Biodiversity Target**. The reporting processes under **CITES** can contribute substantial information that can be used for reporting against **Aichi Biodiversity Target 12**, in particular, however through their Implementation reports, CITES parties are also expected to produce information of relevance to **Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1-4, 6, 12 and 14-20**. The reporting template for the national reports to **ITPGRFA** indicate that Contracting Parties to the Treaty will report on issues of relevance to **Aichi biodiversity Targets 2, 9, 11-14 and 18-20**. Under **WHC**, States Parties will produce information of relevance, primarily for **Aichi Biodiversity Target 11**, however through their periodic reports also for **Targets 1, 4-5, 8-14 and 18-20**.

Further to the information submitted through the reporting processes under the biodiversity-related conventions, the intergovernmental assessment processes included in the scope of this review will also contribute information that will, broadly, be of relevance for measuring progress in achieving all Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Although not based on country submitted data, it will be a core component of both the **IPBES Global and Regional/sub-regional assessments** and **UNEP's GEO-6 assessment** to measure progress in achieving **all Aichi Biodiversity Targets**. The four assessments in the context of **CGRFA** can contribute information of relevance for measuring progress against all Aichi Biodiversity Targets, with the exception of Target 20, and the **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**, in particular, will contribute information of relevance to **most Aichi Biodiversity Targets** with the exception of Targets 2, 11 and 20.

Table 2 illustrates by Aichi Biodiversity Target the sources of information that can be drawn upon for the final assessment of progress in achieving the targets. Finally in regards to the other information categories, providing additional information of relevance when reporting on final progress in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, substantial information can also be sourced from several processes, as indicated in Table 3 on page 39.

Table 2 Summary of the review of reporting processes against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Aichi Biodiversity Targets	MEA reporting processes										Assessment processes						
	<u>CMS</u>	<u>CITES</u>			<u>ITPG RFA</u>	<u>Ramsar Convention</u>		<u>WHC</u>		<u>IPPC</u>	<u>FAO</u>				<u>UNEP</u>	<u>IPBES</u>	
	National reports	Annual Reports (illegal trade data)	Annual Reports (trade data)	Implementation report	National reports	Information sheets (RIS)	National reports	Periodic reporting	State of Conservation		SOWBFA	Animal genetic resources	Aquatic genetic resources	Plant genetic resources	GEO-6	Global assessment	Regional/sub regional assessments
1	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	✓			✓	✓		✓							✓	✓	✓	✓
3	✓			✓			✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
4	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	✓					✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
6	✓			✓		✓	✓				✓				✓	✓	✓
7	✓						✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	✓						✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
9	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
10	✓						✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
11	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
13	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
15	✓			✓			✓				✓				✓	✓	✓
18	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓			✓				✓	✓	✓
19	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
20	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓							✓	✓	✓

Table 3 summary of review of reporting processes against the other information categories

Current status and characteristics	Changes in status and trends	Strategies and action plans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports to CITES • National Reports to CMS and ITPGRFA • Information Site Sheets (RIS) and National Reports to the Ramsar Convention • State Of the World's - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ biodiversity for food and agriculture ○ animal genetic resources for food and agriculture ○ aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture • UNEP GEO-6 • IPBES Regional/sub-regional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports to CITES • National Reports to CMS, ITPGRFA and the Ramsar Convention • Information Site Sheets (RIS) to the Ramsar Convention • Periodic Reports to WHC • State Of the World's - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ biodiversity for food and agriculture ○ aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture • UNEP's GEO-6 assessment • IPBES Regional/sub-regional assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports to CITES • National Reports to CMS, ITPGRFA and the Ramsar Convention • Periodic Reports to WHC • State Of the World's - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ biodiversity for food and agriculture ○ animal genetic resources for food and agriculture ○ aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture ○ plant genetic resources for food and agriculture • UNEP GEO-6 • IPBES Global
Legislation for MEA or related to the mandate of the organisation	Plans for the future	Collaboration/cooperation within governmental agencies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports to CITES • National Reports to CMS and ITPGRFA • Information Site Sheets (RIS) to the Ramsar Convention • Periodic Reports to WHC • State Of the World's - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ biodiversity for food and agriculture ○ animal genetic resources for food and agriculture ○ aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture ○ plant genetic resources for food and agriculture • UNEP GEO-6 • IPBES Global 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Reports to CMS and ITPGRFA • State Of the World's - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ biodiversity for food and agriculture ○ aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture • IPBES Global 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports to CITES • National Reports to CMS and the Ramsar Convention • Periodic Reports to WHC • State Of the World's biodiversity for food and agriculture • IPBES Global
Collaboration with other stakeholders	Collaboration with other countries	Lessons learned/ effectiveness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports to CITES • National Reports to CMS, ITPGRFA and the Ramsar Convention • State Of the World's - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ biodiversity for food and agriculture ○ animal genetic resources for food and agriculture ○ aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture ○ plant genetic resources for food and agriculture • IPBES Global 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports to CITES • National Reports to CMS, ITPGRFA and the Ramsar Convention • Information Site Sheets (RIS) to the Ramsar Convention • Periodic Reports to WHC • State Of the World's - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ biodiversity for food and agriculture ○ aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture ○ plant genetic resources for food and agriculture • IPBES Global 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation reports to CITES • National Reports to CMS and ITPGRFA • State Of the World's - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ biodiversity for food and agriculture ○ aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture • IPBES Global

4.2 Use of the information in assessing progress against the Aichi Targets

The results of the analysis have shown that a lot of information will be available from other processes that can contribute to the final assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The question now is how this information can be drawn upon and at what level.

The identification of different sources that can be drawn upon to report against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets can be of use at the national level as well as at the global level.

At the national level, the identification of the sources of information can foster coordination and advance information management and assist those working on reporting in enhancing coordination of their work through an increased understanding of the relationship between the different reports and in using each other's reports when appropriate. Moreover, the establishment of a national reporting approach and interface that allows for greater alignment and the creation of synergies could facilitate information exchange and increase cooperation, thereby helping to avoid the potential for duplication of work.

Implementation of an online reporting system could significantly help this by, for example, storing information and pre-populating subsequent reports of the same process, as well as across processes in cases where linkages have been recognised. It could also simply flag links to other reporting processes. In the design and use of such a system, the following would need to be taken into account:

- Obtain high level support to ensure use of the system by all key stakeholders, this will also help to clarify national positions across sectors and departments;
- Ensure continued stakeholder engagement to avoid reuse of old information where more recent information may be available simply because it's easier, and incentivise the submission of the most up-to-date information (issue of priority and resources).

With regard to the use of an online reporting system to create synergies among different processes at the national level, it is important to mention that until a formal endorsement of a specific online reporting system by all parties/members to a Convention/Organisation has taken place, the use of such a system is voluntary. Each process has to accommodate the different national settings. Thus there needs to be an equal handling of reports submitted via an available online reporting system, such as the one established by CBD, or outside of it, including for example with regard to the display of submitted reports on the website of the respective organisation.

At the global level, the CBD, for example, as the competent authority for the review of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, can draw upon all the information once it is in the public domain, and access and use of the information could be facilitated through improved means to access all reports and supporting documents, including through the interoperability of information management systems of the Secretariats and other organisations. It could also be facilitated through making available advance copies of reports and syntheses.

However, another option at the global level in order to make use of information being made available through other processes, is to facilitate drawing upon these other information sources at the national level. This can be achieved through national reporting formats and guidelines, including through the incorporation of a modular approach to reporting.

As this project aims to inform the design of an effective modular reporting format and process for the 6NRs to the CBD, the following section analyses how the CBD could facilitate the use of information

that is already available or that will be collected through other reporting processes in time for the final assessment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets through the design of their 6NR guidelines and template. It thus focuses on an opportunity at the global level in support of the national level.

4.3 Proposal on integrating elements of a modular reporting approach in CBD national reporting

As outlined in the introduction to this report, a modular approach to reporting aims to take advantage of similarities and overlaps in the information submitted through separate reporting (and assessment) processes, by organising the activities and information required, into a series of modules of relevance to several processes. The aim is to avoid having to reproduce the same information in several reports. In addition, the approach highlights the interlinkages between the different processes and thus fosters synergies, at national as well as at regional and global levels. In the case of the 6NRs to the CBD, and thus reporting on progress in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, a modular reporting approach can also make sure that the final review of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity in 2019 takes into account all biodiversity-related processes that aim at contributing to its achievement.

The CBD 6NR reporting template as well as the accompanying reporting guidelines, that are currently in development and will be adopted at CBD COP 13 in December in Mexico, should thus integrate elements of a modular approach to reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

4.3.1 Developing reporting modules for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

As a first step, all the information that should be sourced for the review of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* needs to be broken down in a series of information categories/packages and thus modules that are most suitable for organising the data and information collection process at different levels, and in particular at the national level, need to be identified.

In the case of biodiversity, such a structure has already been provided through the agreement on the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* as a global framework and in particular the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This report therefore suggests that each Aichi Biodiversity Target could represent a module that different processes contribute to.

Alternatively, an approach could be considered, which would take into account the fact that the current Strategic Plan for Biodiversity concludes in 2020, and would facilitate the continued use of the modules post-2020, by using modules that are “timeless”. Such modules could, for example, cover the whole range of ecosystems or policy areas such as species conservation.

However, given that the Aichi Biodiversity Targets already represent a structure globally agreed upon under the Strategic Plan, it was decided to use this structure. Furthermore, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets could be used as the framework for a series of information packages (modules) on which to manage information for the purposes of reporting, as a means to make more efficient use of resources and reduce potential for duplication of efforts. By not only focusing on the specific Aichi Biodiversity Target, such as Aichi Biodiversity Target 1, but generally highlighting the key elements covered by the target, such as biodiversity awareness, these modules could also be developed further for use post-2020, including, of course, providing input to the review of achievement of the SDGs.

Accordingly 18 modules could be developed, presenting an overarching framework on which to structure information management and report on biodiversity, based largely around the framework proposed by Aichi biodiversity Targets 1-15 + 18-20. This could strengthen countries capacity, not only to report to the CBD and other biodiversity-related conventions, but also for reporting on progress in achieving the biodiversity related aspects of the SDGs.

In the following section, three example modules are presented, based upon the structure provided by Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 5 and 12.

The aim of each module is to provide an overview of various sources of information that are being developed and submitted by countries on a regular basis to different intergovernmental processes and can be used to measure progress in achieving the respective Aichi Biodiversity Target, e.g. Target 1 specifically, and the subject area covered by the Target in general, e.g. awareness of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components.

Example 1: Aichi Biodiversity Target 1

The target is that “By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably, and on awareness on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of its components in general”.

The module is structured around five general categories which align with the components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 (Table 4).

Table 4 The five generic categories identified for the Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 module. The Aichi Biodiversity Target components have been taken from the 4th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4)

Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 Components	General information categories
People are aware of the values of biodiversity	1. Trends in awareness and attitudes to biodiversity 2. Activities/training programmes for promoting public awareness on the values of biodiversity
People are aware of the steps they can take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity	3. Trends in public engagement with biodiversity 4. Trends in communication programmes and actions promoting social corporate responsibility 5. Activities/training programmes for promoting public awareness on steps to take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity
<p><i>*The selection of the general information categories was based on the generic indicators identified in the indicative list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as noted by the CBD COP in Decision XI/3 (categories 1, 3 and 4) as they are the main framework being used to assess progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In addition, two supplementary categories (2 and 5) are included so to ensure all aspects of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 are covered.</i></p>	

The reporting processes embedded within the biodiversity-related conventions and other intergovernmental processes considered through this project share a wide range of categories of information. Considering the thematic focus of Aichi Biodiversity Target 1, eight of these processes can be used as sources from which to channel information for the purposes of reporting against the target. Each information request and question from these processes was categorised according to the categories identified above and the results are summarised in

Table 5.

Table 5 Intergovernmental processes contributing to the identified information categories

	CITES	CMS	ITPGRFA	Ramsar Convention	WHC	SOWBFA	SOWAFA ⁷⁸	SOWAQFA ⁷⁹	SOWPFA ⁸⁰
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

Information to be sourced from other processes than CBD

As can be seen from

⁷⁸ State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

⁷⁹ State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

⁸⁰ State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Table 5 above, a number of processes contributes information related to each of these five information categories.

1) Trends in awareness and attitudes to biodiversity

Information on **trends in awareness and attitudes to biodiversity** can be sourced from the national reports to CMS and the Ramsar Convention, the Periodic Reports to WHC as well as from four assessment processes developed in the context of CGRFA.

- In **CMS National Reports**, Parties are expected to report on progress against Target 1 in their Strategic Plan *'people are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migratory systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use'* as well as the proposed indicator *'trends in awareness and attitudes to migratory species'*.
- In the **National Reports to the Ramsar Convention**, parties are expected to report on two relevant Targets '11' and '16' as well as two indicators on *'% of Parties that have branded World Wetlands Day activities'* and *'Number of World Wetland Day activities or events reported to the Secretariat'*.
- In the **Periodic Reports to WHC** States Parties were asked to report on *'Education, Information and Awareness Building'*.
- In the **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**, participating countries are asked to report on for example *'Planned actions and future priorities to improve stakeholder awareness'*.
- In Part 3, section A of the **State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**, participating countries were asked to report on *'the state of capacities'* including information on *'awareness on the roles and values of animal genetic resources'*.
- Chapter 7 in the **State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'education'* as well as *'networking and Information'*.
- Lastly, the **State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'advances in public-private partnerships and the roles of civil society'* in Chapter 1: Introduction, as well as information on *'education'* in Chapter 4: Institutional and Human Capacities for PGRFA Conservation and Sustainable Use.

2) Activities/training programmes for promoting public awareness on the values of biodiversity

Information on **activities/training programmes for promoting public awareness on the values of biodiversity** can be informed by seven different reporting processes.

- In **CITES Implementation Reports**, Parties are requested to report on *'activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups'*.
- In the **CMS National Reports**, Parties are expected to report on progress against Target 1 *'People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migratory systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use'* of the CMS Strategic Plan.
- In the **National Reports to the Ramsar Convention**, parties are expected to report against three related Targets in their Strategic Plan, including on Target 11 *'wetland functions, services and benefits are widely demonstrated'*, as well as four relevant indicators, including on *'Number of centres (visitor centres, interpretation centres, education centres) have been established in Ramsar Sites'*.
- In the **Periodic Reports to WHC** States Parties were asked to report on *'Education, Information and Awareness Building'*.

- In the **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**, participating countries are asked to report on e.g. *'planned actions and future priorities to improve stakeholder awareness'*.
- Chapter 7 in the **State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'Training and Extension on Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction'*.
- The **State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'education'* in Chapter 4: Institutional and Human Capacities for PGRFA Conservation and Sustainable Use.

3) Trends in public engagement with biodiversity

Information on **trends in public engagement with biodiversity** can also be informed by the national reports to CMS and the Ramsar Convention, the Periodic Reports to WHC as well as from four assessment processes developed in the context of the CGRFA.

- In **CMS National Reports**, Parties are expected to report on progress against Target 1 in their Strategic Plan *'people are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migratory systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use'* as well as the proposed indicator *'trends in awareness and attitudes to migratory species'*.
- In the **National Reports to the Ramsar Convention**, parties are expected to report on Targets 16 *'Wetlands conservation and wise use are mainstreamed through communication, capacity development, education, participation and awareness'* as well as two relevant indicators.
- In the **Periodic Reports to WHC** States Parties were asked to report on *'Education, Information and Awareness Building'* and specifically on any *'strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage'*.
- In the **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**, participating countries are asked to report on e.g. *'involvement and collaboration in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture'*.
- In Part 3, section A of the **State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**, participating countries were asked to report on *'the state of capacities'* including information on *'awareness on the roles and values of animal genetic resources'*.
- Chapter 7 in the **State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'research'* and *'education'*.
- The **State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'advances in public-private partnerships and the roles of civil society'* in Chapter 1: Introduction, as well as information on *'education'* in Chapter 4: Institutional and Human Capacities for PGRFA Conservation and Sustainable Use.

4) Trends in communication programmes and actions promoting social corporate responsibility

Information on **trends in communication programmes and actions promoting social corporate responsibility** can be sourced from the national reports to the Ramsar Convention, the Periodic Reports to WHC as well as from four assessment processes developed in the context of CGRFA.

- In the **National Reports to the Ramsar Convention**, parties are expected to report on two indicators on *'% of Parties that have branded World Wetlands Day activities'* and *'Number of World Wetland Day activities or events reported to the Secretariat'*.
- In the **Periodic Reports to WHC** States Parties were asked to report on *'Education, Information and Awareness Building'* and specifically on any *'strategy to raise awareness among different stakeholders about conservation, protection and presentation of World Heritage'*.

- In the **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**, participating countries are asked to report on e.g. *'involvement and collaboration in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture'*.
 - In Part 3, section A of the **State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**, participating countries were asked to report on *'the state of capacities'* including information on *'awareness on the extent to which all stakeholders in agriculture, rural development and environmental management are aware of the roles and values of on the roles and values of animal genetic resources'*.
 - Chapter 7 in the **State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'Training and Extension on Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction'*.
 - The **State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'advances in public-private partnerships'* in Chapter 1: Introduction.
- 5) **Activities/training programmes for promoting public awareness on steps to take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity**

Information on **activities/training programmes for promoting public awareness on steps to take to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity** can also be sourced from seven different reporting processes.

- In **CITES Implementation Reports**, Parties are requested to report on *'activities to bring about better awareness of the Convention's requirements by the wider public and relevant user groups'*.
- In the **CMS National Reports**, Parties are expected to report on progress against Target 1 *'People are aware of the multiple values of migratory species and their habitats and migratory systems, and the steps they can take to conserve them and ensure the sustainability of any use'* of the CMS Strategic Plan.
- In the **National Reports to the Ramsar Convention**, parties are expected to report against two related Targets in their Strategic Plan, including on Target 19 *'capacity building for implementation of the Convention and the 4th Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024 is enhanced'*, as well as four relevant indicators, including on *'number of centres at other wetlands'*.
- In the **Periodic Reports to WHC** States Parties were asked to report on *'Education, Information and Awareness Building'*.
- In the **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**, participating countries are asked to report on e.g. *'higher education programmes specifically targeting the conservation and sustainable use of associated biodiversity genetic resources in the country'*.
- Chapter 7 in the **State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'Training and Extension on Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction'*.
- The **State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** will include information on e.g. *'education'* in Chapter 4: Institutional and Human Capacities for PGRFA Conservation and Sustainable Use.

Example 2: Aichi Biodiversity Target 5

The target is that *"By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced"*.

The module is structured around nine general categories which align with the components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 (Table 6).

Table 6 The nine generic categories identified for the Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 module. The Aichi Biodiversity Target components have been taken from the 4th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4)

Aichi Biodiversity Target 5 General information categories Components	
The rate of loss of forests is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type 2. Trends in proportion of land affected by desertification 3. Trends in primary productivity
The loss of all habitats is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats 5. Population trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type 6. Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems
Degradation and fragmentation are significantly reduced	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted 8. Trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats 9. Trends in fragmentation of natural habitats
<p><i>*The selection of the general information categories was based on the generic indicators identified in the indicative list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as noted by the CBD COP in Decision XI/3, as they are the main framework being used to assess progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</i></p>	

The reporting processes embedded within the biodiversity-related conventions and other intergovernmental processes considered through this project share a wide range of categories of information. Considering the thematic focus of Aichi Biodiversity Target 5, four of these processes can be used as sources from which to channel information for the purposes of reporting against the target. Each information request and question from these processes was categorised according to the categories identified above and the results are summarised in below.

Table 7 below.

Table 7 Intergovernmental processes contributing to the identified information categories

	CITES	CMS	ITPGRFA	Ramsar Convention	WHC	SOWBFA	SOWAFA ⁸¹	SOWAQFA ⁸²	SOWPFA ⁸³
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

1) Extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type

⁸¹ State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

⁸² State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

⁸³ State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

Information on **extinction risk trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type** can be sourced from:

- **Ramsar Convention Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Rare species and threatened ecological communities*' and '*Ecological character*', as well as in their **National Reports** where parties are expected to report on progress against Target 8 in the Ramsar Convention's strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*';
- Information can also be sourced from **CMS National Reports** where parties are expected to report on Target 10 (Goal 3) in the Strategic Plan for migratory species 2015-2023 '*All critical habitats and sites for migratory species are identified and included in area-based conservation measures so as to maintain their quality, integrity, resilience and functioning in accordance with the implementation of Aichi Target 11, supported where necessary by environmentally sensitive land-use planning and landscape management on a wider scale*' and;
- Further information can be sourced from the **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**, undertaken under the guidance of CGRFA, where Parties are asked to report on '*Countermeasures addressing drivers of change including best practices and lessons learned*'.

2) Trends in proportion of land affected by desertification

Information on **trends in proportion of land affected by desertification** can be sourced from:

- **Ramsar Convention Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Site location*' and '*Ecological character*', as well as in their **National Reports** where parties are expected to report on progress against e.g. Target 7 in the Ramsar Convention's strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*' and;
- **Periodic Reports to WHC**, where States Parties are requested to submit information on e.g. '*Inventories/lists/registers for cultural and natural heritage*'.

3) Trends in primary productivity

Information on **trends in primary productivity** can be sourced from the **Ramsar Convention's Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on '*Ecological character*'

4) Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats

Information on **trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats** can be sourced from:

- **Ramsar Convention Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Biological diversity*' and '*Site location*', as well as in their **National Reports** where parties are expected to report on progress against e.g. Target 7 in the Ramsar Convention's strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*';
- **Periodic Reports to WHC**, where States Parties are requested to submit information on e.g. '*Nominations*' and;
- **National Reports to CMS** where parties are expected to report on Target 10 (Goal 3) in the Strategic Plan for migratory species 2015-2023.

5) Population trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type

Information on **population trends of habitat dependent species in each major habitat type** can be sourced from:

- **Ramsar Convention Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Rare species and threatened ecological communities*', as well as in their **National Reports** where parties are expected to report on progress against e.g. Target 7 in the Ramsar Convention's

strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*' and;

- **National Reports** to **CMS** where parties are expected to report on Target 10 (Goal 3) in the Strategic Plan for migratory species 2015-2023.

6) Trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems

Information on **trends in condition and vulnerability of ecosystems** can be sourced from:

- **Ramsar Convention Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Ecological character*', as well as in their **National Reports** where parties are expected to report on progress against e.g. Target 7 in the Ramsar Convention's strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*' and;
- **Periodic Reports** to **WHC**, where States Parties are requested to submit information on e.g. '*Inventories/lists/registers for cultural and natural heritage*'.

7) Trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted

Information on **trends in the proportion of natural habitats converted** can be sourced from:

- **National Reports** to the **Ramsar Convention** where parties are expected to report on progress against e.g. Target 7 in the Ramsar Convention's strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*' and;
- **Periodic Reports** to **WHC**, where States Parties are requested to submit information on e.g. '*Nominations*'.

8) Trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats

Information on **trends in proportion of degraded/threatened habitats** can be sourced from:

- **Ramsar Convention's Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Ecological character*', as well as in their **National Reports** where parties are expected to report on progress against e.g. Target 7 in the Ramsar Convention's strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*' and;
- **Periodic Reports** to **WHC**, where States Parties are requested to submit information on e.g. '*Tentative list*'.

9) Trends in fragmentation of natural habitats

Information on **trends in fragmentation of natural habitats** can be sourced from:

- **Ramsar Convention's Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Site location*', as well as in their **National Reports** where parties are expected to report on progress against e.g. Target 7 in the Ramsar Convention's strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats addressed*' and;
- **Periodic Reports** to **WHC**, where States Parties are requested to submit information on e.g. '*Nominations*'.

Example 3: Aichi Biodiversity Target 12

The target is that "*By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained*".

The module is structured around six general categories which align with the components of Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 (Table 8).

Table 8 The six generic categories identified for the Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 module. The Aichi Biodiversity Target components have been taken from the 4th edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-4)

Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 General information categories Components	
Extinction of known threatened species has been prevented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trends in abundance of selected species 2. Trends in distribution of selected species 3. Identification of drivers of threats for endangered/threatened species
The conservation status of those species most in decline has been improved and sustained	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Trends in extinction risk of species 5. Species inventories 6. Countermeasures/management activities for improving conservation status of endangered/threatened species (including collaboration/cooperation in species conservation)
<p><i>*The selection of the general information categories was based on the generic indicators identified in the indicative list of indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, as noted by the CBD COP in Decision XI/3 (categories 1, 2 and 4) as they are the main framework being used to assess progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In addition, three supplementary categories (3, 5 and 6) are included so to ensure all aspects of Aichi Biodiversity Target 12 are covered.</i></p>	

The reporting processes embedded within the biodiversity-related conventions and other intergovernmental processes considered through this project share a wide range of categories of information. Considering the thematic focus of Aichi Biodiversity Target 12, eight of these processes can be used as sources from which to channel information for the purposes of reporting against the target. Each information request and question from these processes was categorised according to the categories identified above and the results are summarised in Table 9 below.

Table 9 Intergovernmental processes contributing to the identified information categories

	CITES	CMS	ITPGRFA	Ramsar Convention	WHC	SOWBFA	SOWAFA ⁸⁴	SOWAQFA ⁸⁵	SOWPFA ⁸⁶
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									

Information to be sourced from other processes than CBD

As can be seen from Table 9 above, a number of processes contribute information related to each of the identified information categories.

1) Trends in abundance of selected species

Information on **trends in abundance of selected species** can be sourced from:

- **CITES Implementation Reports** where Parties will report on 'reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices';

⁸⁴ State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

⁸⁵ State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

⁸⁶ State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

- **CMS National Reports** where Parties are expected to report on three proposed indicators '1: *Red List Index for migratory species*, 2: *Living Planet Index for migratory species* and 3: *Wild Bird Index for migratory birds*' and;
- **Ramsar Convention's Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site*'.

2) Trends in distribution of selected species

Information on **trends in distribution of selected species** can be sourced from:

- **CMS National Reports** where parties are expected to report on the proposed indicator '*Trends in distribution of migratory species*' and;
- **Ramsar Convention's Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where parties will report on e.g. '*Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site*'.

3) Identification of drivers of threats for endangered/threatened species

Information on **identification of drivers of threats for endangered/threatened species** can be sourced from:

- **CITES Implementation Reports** where Parties will report on '*reviews of whether species would benefit from listing on the CITES Appendices*';
- **ITPGRFA's Voluntary Reports**, where Contracting Parties will report on '*identification of threats to PGRFA*';
- **Ramsar Convention's National Reports** where Parties are expected to report on e.g. progress against Target 7 in their strategic plan '*Sites that are at risk of change of ecological character have threats Addressed*' and;
- **WHC's State of Conservation reports** where States Parties, in section 2, will report on Factors Affecting the Property, including on '*Biological resource use/modification*'.
- Chapter 2 in the **State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO)** on '*Drivers and Trends in Aquaculture: Consequences for Aquatic Genetic Resources within National Jurisdiction*'.

4) Trends in extinction risk of species

Information on **trends in extinction risk of species** can be sourced from;

- **CITES Implementation Reports** where Parties will report on e.g. '*data which shows that the conservation status of naturally occurring species in the country listed on the CITES Appendices has stabilized or improved*' and;
- **CMS National Reports** where Parties are expected to report on the proposed indicator '*Red List Index for migratory species*'.
- **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture**, undertaken under the guidance of CGRFA, where Parties are asked to report on '*List of wild food species at risk*'.

5) Species inventories

Information on **species inventories** can be sourced from a number of processes including from:

- **CITES Annual Reports** where Parties in their reports on illegal trade will report on '*seizures in illegal wildlife trade*' and in their reports on wildlife trade on '*Import/export statistics of wildlife trade*';

- Parties to **CMS** are, in their **National Reports**, expected to report on four proposed indicators, including the '*Red List Index for migratory species*' and '*Living Planet Index for migratory species*';
- In **ITPGRFA's Voluntary Reports**, Contracting Parties will report on '*surveys and inventories of PGRFA*';
- Parties to the **Ramsar Convention** can provide information on species inventories through both their **Site Information Sheet (RIS)** where they will report on '*Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site*' and in their **National Reports** where parties are expected to report on progress against Target 8 in the Ramsar Convention's strategic plan '*National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands*'.

Information on **species inventories** can also be sources from other intergovernmental assessment processes such as those undertaken under the guidance of CGRFA.

- In particular, within the process for the elaboration of the **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture** countries are asked to report on e.g. '*list of threatened species of associated biodiversity*' and;
- for the **State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture**, relevant information can be found in Section B of Part 3 '*Characterization, inventory and monitoring*'.

6) **Countermeasures/management activities for improving conservation status of endangered/threatened species (including collaboration/cooperation in species conservation)**

Information on **countermeasures/management activities for improving conservation status of endangered/threatened species (including collaboration/cooperation in species conservation)** can be sourced from:

- **CITES Implementation Reports** where Parties will report on e.g. '*if annual export quotas have been set at levels which will ensure sustainable production and consumption*' and '*any bilateral and/or multilateral agreements for co-management of shared species*';
- **Ramsar Convention's National Reports** where Parties are expected to report on e.g. progress against Target 8 in their strategic plan '*National wetland inventories have been either initiated, completed or updated and disseminated and used for promoting the conservation and effective management of all wetlands*';
- **State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture** where countries are asked to report on e.g. '*List of in-situ conservation activities that supports maintenance of wild food species*';
- **State of the World's Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** where relevant information can be found in Section C and D of Part 3 on '*Breeding programmes*' and '*Conservation programmes*' respectively and;
- Lastly information can be sourced from three chapters in the **State of the World's Aquatic Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture** including Chapter 3 on '*In Situ Conservation of Aquatic Genetic Resources of Farmed Aquatic Species and their Wild Relatives within National Jurisdiction*'.

4.3.2 *Observations on the approach resulting from the examples*

The three example modules illustrate that a number of intergovernmental processes other than CBD source relevant information to indicate progress against Aichi Biodiversity Target 1, 5 and 12 and on the issues covered in general:

- CITES, CMS, ITPGRFA, Ramsar Convention, WHC and four assessments in the context of CGRFA produce information of relevance for reporting against **Aichi Biodiversity Target 1**, and on biodiversity awareness in general.
- CMS, Ramsar Convention, WHC and the State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture can contribute information of relevance for reporting against **Aichi Biodiversity Target 5**, and on loss of natural habitats in general.
- CITES, CMS, ITPGRFA, Ramsar Convention, WHC and three assessments in the context of CGRFA can contribute information for reporting against **Aichi Biodiversity Target 12**, and on species conservation in general.

As illustrated in

Table 5, below.

Table 7 and Table 9, the joint efforts of all those reporting processes cover the assessed categories and, as such, a substantive amount of information relevant for CBD reporting process is likely to be produced by countries in response to other reporting commitments than under CBD. Presumably the same would be the case for other Aichi Targets if they were addressed in the same manner.

As a result, when preparing the guidelines for the 6NR and the outline for GBO-5, CBD should take into account those assessment/reporting processes where countries are already gathering and/or producing information. This would provide guidance so that each country can easily source information from those processes that are relevant for its particular case.

In addition, the uptake of the modular reporting approach around the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should also be considered by other conventions (and potentially other processes) in order to foster and facilitate the reuse of information for the final assessment of the Strategic Plan 2020.

4.3.3 Integrating element of a modular reporting approach in the CBD 6th national reporting guidelines

In paragraph 9(a) of decision XII/1, the CBD COP requested the Executive Secretary to develop a proposal on guidelines for the 6NRs, for consideration at the 20th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-20) (agenda item 12) and the 1st meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI-1) (agenda item 11). The meetings were held in late April and beginning of May 2016, respectively. The draft guidelines (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/11/ADD1) and resource manual (UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/45) were presented at the two meetings and based on the comments made, the documents were revised and, in response to SBI recommendation 1/10, made available for peer review until 1 July 2016.

The draft resource manual is intended to complement the guidelines, which is essentially a questionnaire template with an introduction, by providing further information and guidance to Parties on how to initiate, structure and organise the reporting process (Section III), submission processes and how information will be used (Sections IV and V), how to make use of other processes (Section VI), how to assess progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Section VII) and how to use the online reporting tool (VIII). Furthermore a series of annotations to the reporting template is included in Section IX, providing further guidance to Parties on how to fill in the template and what information to use.

The resource manual already includes a number of references to the integration of other processes, and particularly **section VI**, aims to provide guidance on common issues and sources of information which could be used in preparation of the 6NRs. The annotations to the reporting template provide further guidance on relevant sources of information under other processes that could be drawn upon in preparing the 6NRs. These annotations are provided for reporting against Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 13 under **Section IV. National contribution to the achievement of each Aichi Biodiversity Target** of the guidelines.

In the following, suggestions will be made on how to further facilitate the use of information sources from other processes in the 6NRs, and thus integrate elements of a modular approach to reporting.

Integrating the elements of a modular reporting proposed through this study.

A key suggestion is to include an Annex 1 - *Possible sources of information that can be used in reporting on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*⁸⁷, to the resource manual, indicating specifically “*which elements of which report or assessment can contribute to the review of the different Aichi Biodiversity Targets*”. The annex will support Parties in identifying the specific information that could be used from these different processes in the 6NR. The annex builds on the work developed through this study, and provides specific reference to the sections, questions or chapters of the reporting templates or final reports that could provide information that can be used for reporting against the respective Aichi Biodiversity Targets (except for Targets 16 and 17).

It is further suggested that the annex is referenced in different sections of the resource manual, including in:

- **Paragraph 14, section III;**
- **Paragraph 20, section VI; and**
- **Paragraph 27, section VII.**

Besides the direct references to the suggested annex, a number of additional edits are suggested, including:

- to further develop the annotations on *possible sources of information that could be used in reporting on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets* provided in **Section IV**, referring to all processes identified through this study from which information can be sourced for each Aichi Biodiversity Target. It is further suggested that these annotations stand out more by creating an additional cell under each Aichi Biodiversity Target entitled “*Possible sources of information that could be used in reporting on progress towards this target*”. An explanation of the set of annotations is provided in **paragraph 6, section I**, where it is suggested to include a reference to the annotations on “*possible sources of information that could be used in reporting on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*”.
- to add “*national focal points to other biodiversity-related conventions*” to the list of relevant stakeholders to engage when preparing the 6NRs, referred to in **paragraph 13, section III**, in order to foster coordination among different reporting processes at the national level.
- to include “*reports submitted for the purpose of intergovernmental assessment processes related to biodiversity*” to the list of possible sources of information, referred to in **paragraph 14, section III**.

⁸⁷ See Annex in this report for the proposed structure of Annex 1

5 Conclusions and next steps

5.1 Key messages and options for action

1. The endorsement of the **Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020** as the global framework for biodiversity conservation until 2020 provides a **unique opportunity** for trying to align (or at least “cross-map”) all reporting and assessment processes related to biodiversity so that they will effectively contribute to the final assessment of progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in 2020 (GBO-5).
2. Review of a range of the key reporting and assessment processes suggests that a significant amount of information will be available from them that can be used to inform the final review of the Strategic Plan and assessment of progress in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
3. Providing a comprehensive assessment that clearly draws on reports to all existing conventions and assessment processes of relevance to biodiversity, has the potential to raise the profile of the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components, and to showcase the role of each of the different conventions and processes in a coherent manner.
4. A more integrated approach to reporting at the global level could also lead to more integrated approaches at other levels, and potentially also trigger further collaboration and action at the national level in addressing the further decline of biodiversity. It could also influence the development of a **post-2020 global biodiversity framework** and tools and processes related to the 2030 **sustainable development agenda** and the SDGs, by introducing a more integrated approach.
5. Ensuring that all information is drawn upon for the final assessment of progress is a **shared responsibility** of all the Parties as well as MEA Secretariats, and can be facilitated through well-designed information management systems and coordinated action, and in the case of the Secretariats, well designed reporting formats and guidelines, as well as making increased efforts to share the resulting information.
6. The **CBD 6NR reporting guidelines** need to play a key role in facilitating the process of ensuring that the final assessment of progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (GBO-5) will be able to draw upon all reporting processes and assessment of relevance to biodiversity, without duplicating efforts or increasing the reporting burden for countries.
7. Avoiding duplication of efforts and decreasing the reporting burden of countries can be achieved through **modular reporting**. The aim of modular reporting is to be able to easily draw on different reporting processes and to facilitate information management. It is not to create additional reporting obligations. Instead a modular reporting approach needs to replace existing approaches.
8. **Technical tools** such as online reporting systems can facilitate reporting and streamlining of reporting, e.g. through the development of a single interface for reporting at the national level. They should however not drive them.

5.2 Options for including elements of modular reporting in the CBD 6NR reporting guidelines

9. The 6NR reporting guidelines should **integrate elements of a modular reporting approach** which takes advantage of the similarities and overlaps among the different processes, by

organising the activities and information required, into a series of modules of relevance to several processes.

10. Due to the broad endorsement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity as the global framework for this biodiversity decade, the **Aichi Biodiversity Targets could inspire the development of modules** that can be used across conventions.
11. Some examples of possible sources of information from other processes are already included in the draft 6NR reporting template. Based on the matrix, **more possible sources of information should be highlighted in the 6NR reporting guidelines** and the already included information sources should be further specified.
 - a. The information could be included in a **separate chapter** of the draft reporting guidelines. This would also make the information easily accessible for stakeholders involved in other processes.
 - b. This will support the NFPs in identifying which pieces of information of relevance to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is available through other processes (or will be in the future).
 - c. It also creates awareness of the relevance of the information sourced through other reporting processes with respect to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
12. The use of **online reporting systems** to facilitate a modular reporting approach across conventions should be further explored, for example through the Biodiversity Liaison Group (BLG) and/or the MEA Information and Knowledge Management initiative.

5.3 Alignment of other reporting processes of relevance to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the post 2020 global biodiversity framework

13. The linkage to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be indicated in each reporting process that can be drawn upon for assessment of progress in their achievement.
14. The uptake of the modular reporting approach around the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be considered by other conventions (and potentially other processes) in order to foster and facilitate the reuse of information for the final assessment of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The corresponding alignment of reporting templates to streamline reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets could be supported by the Biodiversity Liaison Group.
15. It could be considered to extend the analysis to other processes of relevance to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets that are currently not included in the scope of the project, and potentially also to include other MEAs that in one way or another address the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
16. The current *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020* will end in 2020. Review and monitoring of its successor instrument should prominently take into account all developments related to streamlining of reporting across the different intergovernmental processes, including the approach outlined under point (11). In this context, the development of options for a step-wise process to promote alignment and complementarity and avoid duplication of reporting requirements under the biodiversity-related conventions after 2020 should be considered (compare UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/11).

6 Supplementary information

6.1 Matrixes

Two matrixes contain the full analysis of the review of reporting processes, and how these relate to reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the so called national reporting and global assessment matrixes.⁸⁸ The two matrixes are hosted on the Swiss Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), accessible from <http://www.sib.admin.ch/en/news/index.html>.

⁸⁸ In the first section of the matrixes, grey shading of the cells refers to 'nothing found' or 'not relevant' for the specific MEA or reporting requirements. In sections 2 and 3, a grey shading has been used to indicate that no link has been identified between the information category and the reporting requirement. In sections 2 and 3, in cases where a reporting format has been mapped against the information categories, a (+) has been included next to a question in the template, indicating that a subsection to that question allows for further information (*i.e. If your answer is 'yes', please provide details of X.Y.Z*).

The original phrasing of any supplementary questions in the reporting formats have only been included in cases where essential to the rational of the mapping (*i.e. if the overall question does not provide a justification for the mapping against the specific category*). In these cases the relevant parts have been bolded, specifying the specific element of the information that is most relevant to the information category.

6.2 Annex

Possible sources of information that can be used in reporting on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Sources	Aichi Target 1	Aichi Target 2	Aichi Target 3	Aichi Target 4
CITES Implementation Report	Question 3.2.1a: Awareness raising	Questions: 3.1.1a: Funding activities 3.3.2d: Integration into strategies and processes	Questions: 2.2.4a: Use of incentives 2.2.4b: Elimination of harmful incentives	Questions: 1.1.1a: Relevant policies/legislation 1.5.3b: Quotas to ensure sustainability 1.7.1a: Enforcement strategies/action plans 1.7.5a: Impose CITES-related offences
CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023	Target 1: Awareness of values	Target 2: Integration of values	Target 4: Incentives	Target 5: Sustainable production and consumption
ITPGRFA National Report		Question 15: Integration into programmes and policies		
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024	Target 11: Functions, services, benefits Target 16: Mainstreaming	Target 1: Wetland benefits Target 11: Wetland functions/services disseminated	Target 3: Public & private sector apply guidelines and good practices	Target 3: Public & private sector apply guidelines and good practices Target 9: Wise use strengthened
WHC Periodic Reports	Section 1 Question 9: Training Question 11: Awareness building Section 2 Question 4.6: Awareness building			Section 2: Question 4: Protection, management, monitoring Sub-question 4.3.10: Cooperation regarding management
FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture	Questions: 86: Education programmes 95: Stakeholder awareness 96: Support role of stakeholders		Question 78: Incentives	Questions: 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 79: Projects supporting sustainable use
FAO: State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (2nd)	Part 3, Section A: Stakeholders			
FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture	Chapter 7: Coordination, networking and information		Chapter 6: National policies and legislation	Chapter 4: Stakeholder interests
FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)	Chapter 1: General introduction Chapter 4: Capacities	Chapter 4: Institutional capacities		Chapter 1: Introduction

Sources	Aichi Target 5	Aichi Target 6	Aichi Target 7	Aichi Target 8
<u>CITES Implementation Report</u>		Questions: 1.5.2a: The standard procedures for making non-detriment findings 1.6.2a: Management plans 3.5.1a: Actions under other agreements	Questions: 1.4.1a: Reviews undertaken of whether species would benefit from CITES listing, 1.5.2a: The standard procedures for making non-detriment findings 1.5.3b: Annual export quotas at levels to ensure sustainable production and consumption	
CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023	Target 10: Area-based conservation measures	Target 6: Fisheries and hunting	Target 5: Sustainable production and consumption	Target 7: Anthropogenic pressures
<u>Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS)</u>	Question 3.1: Justification of criteria	Question 3.1: Justification of criteria		
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024	Target 7: Sites at risk	Targets: 5: Ecological character restored 9: Wise use strengthened 13: Enhanced sustainability	Targets: 2: Water use 3: Public & private sector apply guidelines and good practices 7: Sites at risk 9: Wise use strengthened 13: Enhanced sustainability	Targets: 2: Water use 3: Public & private sector apply guidelines and good practices
<u>WHC Periodic Reports</u>	Section 1, Questions : 2: Inventories 3: Tentative List 4: Nominations			Section 2 Sub-question 3.4: Pollution
<u>FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture</u>	Questions: 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 55: Practices negatively impacting biodiversity 56: Countermeasures to limit unsustainable use 79: Projects supporting sustainable use	Questions: 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 55: Practices negatively impacting biodiversity 56: Countermeasures to limit unsustainable use 80: Landscape based initiatives	Questions: 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 79: Projects supporting sustainable use	Questions: 9: Important drivers affecting biodiversity 11: Effect of drivers 12: Drivers affecting ecosystem services 13: Drivers affecting ecosystem services in production systems 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change

Sources	Aichi Target 5	Aichi Target 6	Aichi Target 7	Aichi Target 8
<u>FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture</u>			Chapters 2: Drivers and Trends in Aquaculture 3: In Situ Conservation 4: Ex Situ Conservation 6: National Policies and Legislation	
<u>FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)</u>			Chapters: 1: Introduction 2: Conservation of PGRFA	

Sources	Aichi Target 9	Aichi Target 10	Aichi Target 11	Aichi Target 12
<u>CITES Implementation Reports</u>				Questions: 1.4.1a: CITES listing 1.5.2a: Procedure for findings 1.5.3b: Export quotas 1.6.1a: Species management 1.6.2a: Population management 3.1.2a: Assistance 3.4.1a: Conservation status 3.5.1a: Actions
<u>CITES: Annual trade report</u>				Lists of Import/export statistics of wildlife trade
<u>CITES: Annual illegal trade report</u>				Descriptions of seizures in illegal wildlife trade
<u>CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023</u>	Target 7: Anthropogenic pressures	Target 7: Anthropogenic pressures	Target 10: Area-based conservation measures Target 11: Provision of ecosystem services	Target 8: Conservation status
<u>ITPGRFA National Report</u>	Questions: 5: Inventory of PGRFA 6: Threat to PGRFA		Question 9: In-situ conservation in protected areas	Questions: 5: PGRFA inventory 6: Threats to PGRFA
<u>Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS)</u>	Question 4.3: Biological components (including invasive alien species)		Questions: 2.2. Site location 3.1: Criteria and justification 5.2: Ecological character	Questions: 3.1: Criteria and justification 3.2: Plant species 3.3: Animal species
<u>Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024</u>	Target 4: invasive alien species	Target 6: Increased Ramsar site network	Targets: 5: Ecological character restored 6: Increased Ramsar site network 7: Sites at risk	Targets: 5: Ecological character restored 7: Sites at risk 8: Wetland inventories
<u>WHC</u>	Section 2, Question 3.12: Invasive alien species	Section 2, Sub-question 3.10: Climate change	Section 1, Questions : 2: Inventories/ registers 3 : Tentative lists 4: Nominations Section 2 1: Property data 4: Protection,	Section 2, Questions: 3: Factors affecting property 3.5: Biological resource use/modification

Sources	Aichi Target 9	Aichi Target 10	Aichi Target 11	Aichi Target 12
<u>FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture</u>	Questions: 9: Important drivers affecting biodiversity 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 44: Invasive alien species identified 46: Managing IAS	Questions: 10: Climate threat 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change		Questions: 28: Monitoring activities 29: Threat of extinction 30: Ex-situ conservation 31: In-situ conservation 35: Wild food: Threat of extinction 36/37: Wild food: Ex- and ex-situ conservation
<u>FAO: State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (2nd)</u>				Part 3 Sections B: Inventory, monitoring C: Breeding programmes D: Conservation programmes
<u>FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture</u>			Chapter 3: In-situ conservation	Chapters: 1: Use and exchange 2: Drivers and Trends 3: In-situ conservation 4: Ex-situ conservation
<u>FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)</u>				Chapters: 1: Introduction 2: Conservation of PGRFA 3: Sustainable use of PGRFA 4: Capacities for conservation

Sources	Aichi Target 13	Aichi Target 14	Aichi Target 15	Aichi Target 16	Aichi Target 17
CITES Implementation Report		Question 1.5.3b: Export Quotas	Questions : 1.6.2a: Population management 3.1.2a: Assistance	Aichi Biodiversity Targets 16 (Nagoya Protocol) and 17 (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)) were not mapped as these are very specific to the CBD process and Target 17 is time bound for 2015	
CMS CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023					
ITPGRFA National Report					
Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS)	Target 12: Genetic diversity of wild populations	Target 11: Provision of ecosystem services	Target 11: Provision of ecosystem services		
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024	Questions: 5: Inventory of PGRFA 6: Threats to PGRFA 7: Collection of PGRFA 9: In-situ conservation 11: Ex-situ conservation 22: Access to PGRFA 23: Access to PGRFA	Question 19: Farmers rights			
WHC Periodic Reports	Question 3.2 3.2: Plant species	Questions 2.2.5: Biogeography 3.1: Criteria and justification 4.5: Ecosystem services 5.2: Ecological character			
FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture	Target 11: Wetland functions, services and benefits	Targets: 8: Wetland inventories 11: Wetlands functions, services and benefits 12: Restoration	12: Restoration		
FAO: State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (2nd)	Section 2 Questions 3: Property 3.5: Biological resource use/modification	Section 2, Questions 3: Property 3.5: Biological resource use/modification 3.8: Social/cultural use of heritage 4.4.5: Economic benefits			

Sources	Aichi Target 13	Aichi Target 14	Aichi Target 15	Aichi Target 16	Aichi Target 17
FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture	Questions 11: Effect of drivers 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change	Questions 16: Involvement of women 17: Traditional knowledge 18: Food security 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 80: Landscape based initiatives 97: Recognition of contribution of women to conservation	Questions 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 58: Effects of increased biodiversity 59: Use of wild foods	Aichi Biodiversity Targets 16 (Nagoya Protocol) and 17 (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)) were not mapped as these are very specific to the CBD process and Target 17 is time bound for 2015	
FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)	Part 1, Sections B: Status & trends C: Flows D: Roles E: Adaptation F: Threats Part 2, sections A: Drivers C: Effects of change D: Sector trends Part 3, sections B: Characterization, inventory and monitoring C: Breeding D: Conservation programmes E: Biotechnologies Part 4, section: C: Breeding strategies				
	Chapters 1: Use and exchange 2: Drivers and Trends 3: In-situ conservation 4: Ex-situ conservation 6: National policies				

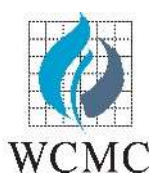
Sources	Aichi Target 18	Aichi Target 19	Aichi Target 20
CITES Implementation Report	Question 1.5.1a Surveys/studies	Questions: 1.4.1a: CITES listing 1.5.1a: Population surveys 1.5.1d: Published non-detriment findings 3.3.2a: Contributions towards international projects	Questions 2.2.3d: User fees 3.1.1a: Funding of activities 3.1.1b: Trend of funding 3.1.2a: Financial assistance 3.4.2b: Funds from GEF
CMS CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023	Target 14: Traditional knowledge	Target 15: Science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies	Target 16: Mobilization of resources
ITPGRFA National Report	Questions 8: Efforts of local communities promoted 19: Promotion of farmer's rights	Questions: 5: PGRFA inventory 6: Threat to PGRFA 7: Collection of PGRFA 10: Ex-situ collections of PGRFA 11: development/transfer of technologies 12: Maintenance of ex situ collections 17/18: Technical assistance 22: Facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA 28: Information regarding Annex I PGRFA 29/32: Facilitated access to technologies 33: Access to non-Annex I PGRFA 34: activities to encourage to participate in the international plant genetic resources networks.	Questions 35: Financial resources received/provided 36: Financial resources for national activities
Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS)		Question 5.2.7: Monitoring	
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024	Targets: 8: National wetland inventories 10: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Targets: 8: National wetland inventories 14: Scientific and technical guidance	Target 17: Financial and other resources

Sources	Aichi Target 18	Aichi Target 19	Aichi Target 20
WHC Periodic Reports	Section 2, questions: 3.8: Social/cultural use of heritage 4.3.8: local communities and heritage management 4.3.9: Indigenous people and heritage management	Section 1, questions 7: Scientific and technical studies and research 7.1: Research programmes Section 2, questions: 4.5: Scientific studies and research 4.5.3: Results from research disseminated	Section 1, Question 8: Financial status and human resources in Section 2, questions: 4.4: Financial and human resources 4.7: Visitor management 4.7.6: Fees (entry charges, permits)
FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture	Questions 16: Involvement of women 17: Traditional knowledge 18: Food security 32: Activities to maintain traditional knowledge 38: Activities to maintain traditional knowledge of wild foods	Questions 57: Consequences of lack of biodiversity 74: Information systems on biodiversity 75: Information systems on associated biodiversity 76: Information systems on traditional knowledge	
FAO: State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (2nd)		Part 3, sections A: Institutions B: Inventory, monitoring Part 4, sections A: Characterization, inventory and monitoring B: Molecular tools C: Breeding strategies D: Conservation	
FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture		Chapters 1: Use and exchange 7: Research, education, Training	
FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)		Chapters: 1: Introduction 3: Sustainable use of PGRFA 4: Institutional and human capacities	

Elements for a modular reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Annex:

Possible sources of information that can be used for reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets



NatureConsult



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Confederation

Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Citation

FOEN, UNEP-WCMC, NatureConsult (2016). Elements for a modular reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge.

The full report is hosted on the Swiss Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), accessible from <http://www.sib.admin.ch/en/news/index.html>.

Annex

Possible sources of information that can be used in reporting on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

Sources	Aichi Target 1	Aichi Target 2	Aichi Target 3	Aichi Target 4
CITES Implementation Report	Question 3.2.1a: Awareness raising	Questions: 3.1.1a: Funding activities 3.3.2d: Integration into strategies and processes	Questions: 2.2.4a: Use of incentives 2.2.4b: Elimination of harmful incentives	Questions: 1.1.1a: Relevant policies/legislation 1.5.3b: Quotas to ensure sustainability 1.7.1a: Enforcement strategies/action plans 1.7.5a: Impose CITES-related offences
CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023	Target 1: Awareness of values	Target 2: Integration of values	Target 4: Incentives	Target 5: Sustainable production and consumption
ITPGRFA National Report		Question 15: Integration into programmes and policies		
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024	Target 11: Functions, services, benefits Target 16: Mainstreaming	Target 1: Wetland benefits Target 11: Wetland functions/services disseminated	Target 3: Public & private sector apply guidelines and good practices	Target 3: Public & private sector apply guidelines and good practices Target 9: Wise use strengthened
WHC Periodic Reports	Section 1 Question 9: Training Question 11: Awareness building Section 2 Question 4.6: Awareness building			Section 2: Question 4: Protection, management, monitoring Sub-question 4.3.10: Cooperation regarding management
FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture	Questions: 86: Education programmes 95: Stakeholder awareness 96: Support role of stakeholders		Question 78: Incentives	Questions: 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 79: Projects supporting sustainable use
FAO: State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (2nd)	Part 3, Section A: Stakeholders			
FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture	Chapter 7: Coordination, networking and information		Chapter 6: National policies and legislation	Chapter 4: Stakeholder interests
FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)	Chapter 1: General introduction Chapter 4: Capacities	Chapter 4: Institutional capacities		Chapter 1: Introduction

Sources	Aichi Target 5	Aichi Target 6	Aichi Target 7	Aichi Target 8
CITES <u>Implementation Report</u>		Questions: 1.5.2a: The standard procedures for making non-detriment findings 1.6.2a: Management plans 3.5.1a: Actions under other agreements	Questions: 1.4.1a: Reviews undertaken of whether species would benefit from CITES listing, 1.5.2a: The standard procedures for making non-detriment findings 1.5.3b: Annual export quotas at levels to ensure sustainable production and consumption	
CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023	Target 10: Area-based conservation measures	Target 6: Fisheries and hunting	Target 5: Sustainable production and consumption	Target 7: Anthropogenic pressures
Ramsar <u>Information Sheets (RIS)</u>	Question 3.1: Justification of criteria	Question 3.1: Justification of criteria		
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024	Target 7: Sites at risk	Targets: 5: Ecological character restored 9: Wise use strengthened 13: Enhanced sustainability	Targets: 2: Water use 3: Public & private sector apply guidelines and good practices 7: Sites at risk 9: Wise use strengthened 13: Enhanced sustainability	Targets: 2: Water use 3: Public & private sector apply guidelines and good practices
WHC <u>Periodic Reports</u>	Section 1, Questions : 2: Inventories 3: Tentative List 4: Nominations			Section 2 Sub-question 3.4: Pollution
FAO: <u>State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture</u>	Questions: 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 55: Practices negatively impacting biodiversity 56: Countermeasures to limit unsustainable use 79: Projects supporting sustainable use	Questions: 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 55: Practices negatively impacting biodiversity 56: Countermeasures to limit unsustainable use 80: Landscape based initiatives	Questions: 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 79: Projects supporting sustainable use	Questions: 9: Important drivers affecting biodiversity 11: Effect of drivers 12: Drivers affecting ecosystem services 13: Drivers affecting ecosystem services in production systems 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change

Sources	Aichi Target 5	Aichi Target 6	Aichi Target 7	Aichi Target 8
<u>FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture</u>			Chapters 2: Drivers and Trends in Aquaculture 3: In Situ Conservation 4: Ex Situ Conservation 6: National Policies and Legislation	
<u>FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)</u>			Chapters: 1: Introduction 2: Conservation of PGRFA	

Sources	Aichi Target 9	Aichi Target 10	Aichi Target 11	Aichi Target 12
<u>CITES Implementation Reports</u>				Questions: 1.4.1a: CITES listing 1.5.2a: Procedure for findings 1.5.3b: Export quotas 1.6.1a: Species management 1.6.2a: Population management 3.1.2a: Assistance 3.4.1a: Conservation status 3.5.1a: Actions
<u>CITES: Annual trade report</u>				Lists of Import/export statistics of wildlife trade
<u>CITES: Annual illegal trade report</u>				Descriptions of seizures in illegal wildlife trade
<u>CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023</u>	Target 7: Anthropogenic pressures	Target 7: Anthropogenic pressures	Target 10: Area-based conservation measures Target 11: Provision of ecosystem services	Target 8: Conservation status
<u>ITPGRFA National Report</u>	Questions: 5: Inventory of PGRFA 6: Threat to PGRFA		Question 9: In-situ conservation in protected areas	Questions: 5: PGRFA inventory 6: Threats to PGRFA
<u>Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS)</u>	Question 4.3: Biological components (including invasive alien species)		Questions: 2.2. Site location 3.1: Criteria and justification 5.2: Ecological character	Questions: 3.1: Criteria and justification 3.2: Plant species 3.3: Animal species
<u>Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024</u>	Target 4: invasive alien species	Target 6: Increased Ramsar site network	Targets: 5: Ecological character restored 6: Increased Ramsar site network 7: Sites at risk	Targets: 5: Ecological character restored 7: Sites at risk 8: Wetland inventories
<u>WHC</u>	Section 2, Question 3.12: Invasive alien species	Section 2, Sub-question 3.10: Climate change	Section 1, Questions : 2: Inventories/ registers 3 : Tentative lists 4: Nominations Section 2 1: Property data 4: Protection,	Section 2, Questions: 3: Factors affecting property 3.5: Biological resource use/modification

Sources	Aichi Target 9	Aichi Target 10	Aichi Target 11	Aichi Target 12
<u>FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture</u>	Questions: 9: Important drivers affecting biodiversity 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 44: Invasive alien species identified 46: Managing IAS	Questions: 10: Climate threat 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change		Questions: 28: Monitoring activities 29: Threat of extinction 30: Ex-situ conservation 31: In-situ conservation 35: Wild food: Threat of extinction 36/37: Wild food: Ex- and ex-situ conservation
<u>FAO: State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (2nd)</u>				Part 3 Sections B: Inventory, monitoring C: Breeding programmes D: Conservation programmes
<u>FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture</u>			Chapter 3: In-situ conservation	Chapters: 1: Use and exchange 2: Drivers and Trends 3: In-situ conservation 4: Ex-situ conservation
<u>FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)</u>				Chapters: 1: Introduction 2: Conservation of PGRFA 3: Sustainable use of PGRFA 4: Capacities for conservation

Sources	Aichi Target 13	Aichi Target 14	Aichi Target 15	Aichi Target 16	Aichi Target 17
CITES Implementation Report		Question 1.5.3b: Export Quotas	Questions : 1.6.2a: Population management 3.1.2a: Assistance	Aichi Biodiversity Targets 16 (Nagoya Protocol) and 17 (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)) were not mapped as these are very specific to the CBD process and Target 17 is time bound for 2015	
CMS CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023					
ITPGRFA National Report					
Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS)	Target 12: Genetic diversity of wild populations	Target 11: Provision of ecosystem services	Target 11: Provision of ecosystem services		
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024	Questions: 5: Inventory of PGRFA 6: Threats to PGRFA 7: Collection of PGRFA 9: In-situ conservation 11: Ex-situ conservation 22: Access to PGRFA 23: Access to PGRFA	Question 19: Farmers rights			
WHC Periodic Reports	Question 3.2 3.2: Plant species	Questions 2.2.5: Biogeography 3.1: Criteria and justification 4.5: Ecosystem services 5.2: Ecological character			
FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture	Target 11: Wetland functions, services and benefits	Targets: 8: Wetland inventories 11: Wetlands functions, services and benefits 12: Restoration	12: Restoration		
FAO: State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (2 nd)	Section 2 Questions 3: Property 3.5: Biological resource use/modification	Section 2, Questions 3: Property 3.5: Biological resource use/modification 3.8: Social/cultural use of heritage 4.4.5: Economic benefits			

Sources	Aichi Target 13	Aichi Target 14	Aichi Target 15	Aichi Target 16	Aichi Target 17
FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture	Questions 11: Effect of drivers 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change	Questions 16: Involvement of women 17: Traditional knowledge 18: Food security 19: Countermeasures addressing drivers of change 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 80: Landscape based initiatives 97: Recognition of contribution of women to conservation	Questions 52: Management practices 54: Programmes enhancing maintenance 58: Effects of increased biodiversity 59: Use of wild foods	Aichi Biodiversity Targets 16 (Nagoya Protocol) and 17 (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)) were not mapped as these are very specific to the CBD process and Target 17 is time bound for 2015	
FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3 rd)	Part 1, Sections B: Status & trends C: Flows D: Roles E: Adaptation F: Threats Part 2, sections A: Drivers C: Effects of change D: Sector trends Part 3, sections B: Characterization, inventory and monitoring C: Breeding D: Conservation programmes E: Biotechnologies Part 4, section: C: Breeding strategies				
	Chapters 1: Use and exchange 2: Drivers and Trends 3: In-situ conservation 4: Ex-situ conservation 6: National policies				

Sources	Aichi Target 18	Aichi Target 19	Aichi Target 20
CITES Implementation Report	Question 1.5.1a Surveys/studies	Questions: 1.4.1a: CITES listing 1.5.1a: Population surveys 1.5.1d: Published non-detriment findings 3.3.2a: Contributions towards international projects	Questions 2.2.3d: User fees 3.1.1a: Funding of activities 3.1.1b: Trend of funding 3.1.2a: Financial assistance 3.4.2b: Funds from GEF
CMS CMS Strategic Plan 2015-2023	Target 14: Traditional knowledge	Target 15: Science base, information, training, awareness, understanding and technologies	Target 16: Mobilization of resources
ITPGRFA National Report	Questions 8: Efforts of local communities promoted 19: Promotion of farmer's rights	Questions: 5: PGRFA inventory 6: Threat to PGRFA 7: Collection of PGRFA 10: Ex-situ collections of PGRFA 11: development/transfer of technologies 12: Maintenance of ex situ collections 17/18: Technical assistance 22: Facilitated access to Annex I PGRFA 28: Information regarding Annex I PGRFA 29/32: Facilitated access to technologies 33: Access to non-Annex I PGRFA 34: activities to encourage to participate in the international plant genetic resources networks.	Questions 35: Financial resources received/provided 36: Financial resources for national activities
Ramsar Information Sheets (RIS)		Question 5.2.7: Monitoring	
Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016 – 2024	Targets: 8: National wetland inventories 10: Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Targets: 8: National wetland inventories 14: Scientific and technical guidance	Target 17: Financial and other resources

Sources	Aichi Target 18	Aichi Target 19	Aichi Target 20
WHC Periodic Reports	Section 2, questions: 3.8: Social/cultural use of heritage 4.3.8: local communities and heritage management 4.3.9: Indigenous people and heritage management	Section 1, questions 7: Scientific and technical studies and research 7.1: Research programmes Section 2, questions: 4.5: Scientific studies and research 4.5.3: Results from research disseminated	Section 1, Question 8: Financial status and human resources in Section 2, questions: 4.4: Financial and human resources 4.7: Visitor management 4.7.6: Fees (entry charges, permits)
FAO: State of the world's biodiversity for food and agriculture	Questions 16: Involvement of women 17: Traditional knowledge 18: Food security 32: Activities to maintain traditional knowledge 38: Activities to maintain traditional knowledge of wild foods	Questions 57: Consequences of lack of biodiversity 74: Information systems on biodiversity 75: Information systems on associated biodiversity 76: Information systems on traditional knowledge	
FAO: State of the world's animal genetic resources for food and agriculture (2nd)		Part 3, sections A: Institutions B: Inventory, monitoring Part 4, sections A: Characterization, inventory and monitoring B: Molecular tools C: Breeding strategies D: Conservation	
FAO: State of the world's aquatic genetic resources for food and agriculture		Chapters 1: Use and exchange 7: Research, education, Training	
FAO: State of the world's plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (3rd)		Chapters: 1: Introduction 3: Sustainable use of PGRFA 4: Institutional and human capacities	