

The UK also very grateful to the Secretariat for the analysis presented in the Secretariat's paper UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/2/Add1 and believes this is good basis for discussion.

The UK also welcomes the report from the 7th Trondheim Conference on 'Ecology and economy for a sustainable society'. This report highlights the particular importance of progress under this Goal to support all of the Aichi Targets.

This includes the need to recognise and measure the true values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, the need to better understand the interplay between biodiversity, economy and society and to engage business as a key partner, and the need to align policies, incentives and business within safe ecological limits. We also appreciate the need to change behaviour.

This is certainly a very active area of research and many new tools are being developed and used, in many countries, including in the UK, and in many international organisations. The key challenges are: (1) how to channel academic work, including social science, in areas that will provide most rapid, practical benefits for implementation of the Strategic Plan, in different country situations; and (2) how to share the knowledge and tools, and build capacity, so that all Parties have the opportunities to gain from this investment and experience. In this respect we very much look forward to the contribution that IPBES can make.

The UK will submit in writing a number of case studies demonstrating progress made in the development of tools. And, under Goal A, we include a case study on environmental accounting (Target 2) and a case study on modelling trade flows to determine the impacts in their areas of production of goods consumed in the UK (Target 4).

The UK supports the following key priorities for further research and development of tools which should be directed in particular towards research funding agencies and researchers:

- Further development of methods for translating biodiversity awareness into behavioural change. (T1)
- Further development of methods for valuation of biodiversity, including non-economical values. (T2)
- Development and promotion of tools to facilitate the inclusion of biodiversity values into national planning processes, instruments and accounting. (T2)
- Development tools and methods for analysing trans-boundary trade flows and impacts, and evaluation of effectiveness of tools to promote sustainable production and consumption. (T4)

With regard to the wider issues of measuring the effectiveness of policy interventions addressed in Paper UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/17/3 we note that policy evaluation is a widely applied approach which is not unique or distinctive in relation to measures undertaken within the CBD: it is part of good governance, policy practice and project management more generally. Guidance and experience on such evaluations should be transferable between sectors. However, in our experience it is a considerable challenge to discriminate and measure the specific effects of policies, especially those which have multiple objectives and which are delivered in a complex policy landscape. We will submit in writing a case study on monitoring and evaluation of Nature Improvement Areas.

In Decision X/2, COP adopted a target-led and indicator-based approach to assessment of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, using the flexible framework of goals, targets and indicators at the national level. Whilst recognising that this does not necessarily provide for the comprehensive evaluation of effectiveness of individual policies, we believe this should remain the main focus for assessing the overall effectiveness of measures undertaken with the CBD.

The 5th National Reports and mid-term review of the Strategic Plan should provide information for a review of national experience of the target-led and indicator-based approach, including any more specific assessments of the effectiveness of policy at the national level. SBSTTA may wish to recommend COP to request the Secretariat to review national experience in the evaluation of effectiveness of policy following the completion of the mid-term review, and report to SBSTTA before COP 13.