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2 **Speaking points by Lithuania**

3 **Strategic Goal B**

4 **Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved**
5 **and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly**
6 **reduced.**

7 **Target 6: By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and**
8 **harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem-based approaches, so that overfishing is**
9 **avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no**
10 **significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of**
11 **fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.**

12 **Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably,**
13 **ensuring conservation of biodiversity.**

14 **Target 8: By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that**
15 **are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity**

16 **Target 9: By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority**
17 **species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent**
18 **their introduction and establishment.**

19 **Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable**
20 **ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain**
21 **their integrity and functioning**

22 Lithuania thinks that for promoting the implementation of the Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets by
23 2020, there are many useful and technically sound **policy support tools present**, from the
24 Convention and from other relevant organizations. The focus should be on using the tools we already
25 have more effectively, through better communication, rather than seeking to divert resources to
26 developing new tools that will take time may not be a priority.

27 We believe a narrow focus on identifying the major gaps, barriers and priorities only is required,
28 otherwise we risk diverting the efforts of Secretariat and the Parties from the major challenges that
29 face us.

30 **For Target 5 on halting loss of natural habitats**

31 We recognize that there are significant data gaps in ecosystems short-term and long-term change
32 evaluation and establishment of consistent monitoring system is required.

33 Also, establishment of improved tools to help incorporate the cost of loss of ecosystem services,
34 including the long-term loss of habitat, into decision-making.

35 The future work should focus on:

- 36 • identifying successful approaches for addressing habitat loss and balancing multiple demands
37 placed on habitats and disseminate these among Parties;
- 38 • development of further guidance for classifying and mapping of natural habitats and establish
39 a baseline to measure progress towards;



- 40 • further development of remote sensing methods for monitoring of
41 the consequences of pressures.

42 **For Target 6 on fisheries**

43 Lithuania is of the view that the overexploitation and unsustainable fishing practices are main
44 pressures on fish stocks. Stocks need to be managed and harvested sustainably, legally and
45 applying ecosystem-based approaches.

46 We recognize that there is a general need for more coherent and concerted action and closer
47 collaboration between biodiversity and fisheries stakeholders. There is also a need for
48 capacity-building for addressing biodiversity issues within the framework of fisheries management.

49 **As for Target 7 concerning agriculture, aquaculture and forestry**

50 We recognize that there is increasing demand for land to grow food, fibre and fuel, and other
51 production, which currently represent the major pressures on biodiversity and ecosystems.

52 In addition we recognize negative impact of intensification of agricultural sector and traditional
53 agricultural practices need to be supported, to ensure maintenance of species and habitats dependent
54 on small scale farming.

55 The future work should focus on reviewing and adjusting to different levels (national, regional,
56 global) of existing guidance and methodologies on sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry.

57 **As for Target 8 on pollution**

58 We recognize that no specific guidance on this issue has been developed under the Convention,
59 however there is a wealth of useful guidance, tools and methodologies which have been developed
60 by other processes and organizations.

61 We are of the opinion that there is a need to address knowledge gaps on the impacts of certain
62 pollutants and deposited nutrients on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

63 **As for Target 9 on invasive alien species**

64 We stress that invasive alien species are one of the main direct drivers of biodiversity loss, in some
65 ecosystems invasive alien species are the leading cause of biodiversity decline.

66 We acknowledge that there are a number of international agreements, standards, regulatory
67 frameworks and processes that have developed policy support tools or methodologies which are
68 relevant to this target. However, the policy tools developed within these organizations are valuable
69 within their own respective contexts, as they do not cover all issues concerning invasive alien
70 species. Insufficiencies have to be identified and proper guidance to cover outstanding issues is to be
71 prepared.