

Tuesday afternoon panelist Jane Smart, Goal C

for interpreters

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**SBSTTA introductory presentation Goal C Targets 11 and 12:**

IUCN

- Good afternoon distinguished delegates
- Yesterday Braulio said 'we hide behind lack of knowledge and lack of information on baselines'. This is true!
- Today I will mention some of the tools which exist to help implement Targets 11 and 12.
- Target 11 – has several elements but will I will focus on 'especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity'
- This key element of Target 11 is a call to increase in the coverage of protected areas. Areas of particular importance for biodiversity should be a priority to increase coverage of Protected Areas.
- But how we identify such sites? This is the aim of the Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) approach. Key Biodiversity Areas are sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity. The development of the methodology began with the identification of Important Bird Areas by BirdLife and was later extended to other taxa – including Important Plant Areas and Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZEs).
- To have so many approaches sometimes causes policy incoherence!!
- At its members' request, IUCN is leading a global process involving many stakeholders to develop a consolidated globally agreed standard on KBAs.
- KBAs are sites which could be managed as Protected Areas - or other effective means to conserve biodiversity; they help achieve several of the Aichi Targets at global and national level (as part of NBSAPs); and help monitor progress towards Aichi Target 11
- KBAs are available now: examples are BirdLife's IBAs and AZEs. We do not need to wait to take action.
- The work is proceeding rapidly and the new standard will be launched at the World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia, November 2014.
- For more please see INF paper 10: on Key Biodiversity Areas submitted by BirdLife and IUCN.
- **Moving onto Target 12**
- Target 12 has two parts:
  - The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented
  - Their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained
- Underlying philosophy: conservation works! We need to do more and scale up!
- Emphasis on known threatened species. In support of T12 IUCN produces The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species – recognised as the most comprehensive approach for evaluating the extinction risk of animal, plant and fungi species

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- A key challenge is to assess plants, fungi and invertebrates, and species of the marine and freshwater realms. However we have made significant progress. For example IUCN is working to increase plant assessments focusing on useful wild plants.
- IUCN has recently simplified the Red List assessment process; if anyone wants to know more please ask. We can also work with you to discuss training needs
- Our evidence suggests that the IUCN Red List acts as a 'wake up call' and triggers conservation action. It is best – and much cheaper - to act to improve the conservation status of a species before it has declined too far.
- Since the 1980s IUCN's Species Survival Commission has published more than 60 species conservation Action Plans, all available.
- IUCN participates in the Friends of Target 12 – twenty five organisations working together to prevent species extinctions – in response to the Executive Secretary's call for Champions!! Please come to the side event right after this session.
- The IUCN Red List is also a useful indicator to measure progress towards the Aichi targets. In fact it is the basis of one third of the indicators adopted for use globally at COP11.
- We are also developing a IUCN Red List of Ecosystems which in the future will be critical to inform target 5 and 10 among others.
- In conclusion we do have tools to act, and sufficient data for implementation. More work needs to be done but this is not a reason to prevent us from taking action.
- Please see our position paper which is available on the IUCN website for more information. Thank you.

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Target 11: At least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes

Target 12: The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained