

Submission from BirdLife International in response to Notification 2013-005

Annex

I. INTRODUCTION

1. To effectively respond to the requests by the Conference of the Parties in decision XI/13, the Subsidiary Body will need to have an informed discussion on these issues at the seventeenth meeting of SBSTTA. To facilitate preparation of the consideration of these issues by the Subsidiary Body, the present note has been prepared by the Executive Secretary.
2. The following section contains guiding questions which relate to the different elements of the request from decision XI/13. In providing information to the Secretariat, the following questions can be considered. Please note that any additional relevant information is welcome and that input can be provided in any form. Responses and comments received will be compiled and will form the basis of a discussion paper which will be provided to Parties for further consideration at a later stage.
3. Some information on the issues identified in decision XI/13 has already been compiled by the Executive Secretary. For example, information on ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body in light of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and issues, modalities and options for collaboration with the intergovernmental science policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES) was made available to the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/2. With regards to tools used under the Convention and their adequacy, the Annex of document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/3/Add.2 provides a preliminary list of tools for implementation developed under the Convention and an analysis of their effectiveness. Further, in some cases, information on scientific and technical needs related to biodiversity has already been identified by Parties through, for example, the preparation of the National Reports, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and/or National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs).

II. QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

A. Policy support tools and methodologies developed or used under the Convention and their adequacy, impact and obstacles to their uptake, as well as gaps and needs for further development of such tools and methodologies

4. Decision XI/13, in section B, paragraph 1 (a) (ii), requests the Executive Secretary to prepare information relating to existing policy support tools and methodologies developed or used under the Convention and their adequacy, impact and obstacles to their uptake, as well as gaps and needs for the further development of such tools and methodologies.
5. A variety of policy support tools and methodologies have been developed by the Convention, its Parties, and its partners. These tools and methodologies are in addition to the guidance provided through the Convention's various programmes of work. The tools and methodologies can generally be divided into three categories, those which have been explicitly acknowledged by the Conference of the Parties through its decisions, those which have been developed by the Executive Secretary in response to decisions or on his initiative, and those which have been developed by Parties, other governments, or organizations.
6. Below are some guiding questions on this issue that Parties may wish to consider in providing comments or information:
 - How adequate are the policy support tools or methodologies developed or used by the Convention?

- What has been their applicability and impact at the national level?
- What have been the challenges or obstacles to their use or uptake at the national level?

The wide range of policy support tools produced to date is very impressive and comprehensive. However, there seems to be limited awareness and their utility could be enhanced. The reasons are probably of varied origins, but we'd like to call attention for some aspects that may be contributing for the tools to be used less than desired or expected:

- i) language: tools are mostly useful guidance for conservation practitioners and not to CBD negotiators or ministerial level people, which most frequently speak one of the CBD official languages.
- ii) communication: CBD tools are more well known among people familiar and engaged with the CBD related processes, but not by the conservation practitioners that could make the best use of them. Increased national communications of the existing tools is fundamental. That, of course, can more effective if the documents are in the country's national language.
- iii) complexity and length of the documents: there is an considerable high amount of information of all sorts available and limited time/capacity for people to explore and use them. Publications/tools or similar could be structured for easy-use and consultation. A summarized version with highlighted key concepts would be very helpful.
- iv) Governments should be more aware of the existence of these tools and increase efforts to accept and use them. Quite often country or an organisation wants to develop its own tool despite the fact that others can be adapted if needed and used.
- With this questionnaire CBD Secretariat should have the opportunity to assess how the tools are being used and develop a communication strategy about them.

- Bearing in mind that not all policy support tools and methodologies necessarily need to be developed by the Convention, what other tools developed nationally or by other organizations are relevant?

Tools and mechanism that can help Parties in their national policy building process as well as in their implementation initiatives of the Convention's Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. Material that is aligned and structured around the CBD Strategic Plan, including stating the relevance to each Aichi Target, are currently of easier understanding and application by the Parties.

BirdLife has developed support material based on technical and scientific information that can help Parties to the Convention in their national implementation commitments. The Datazone is a compilation of BirdLife's resources where Parties can find information on:

- i) CBD Support with information that Parties can draw upon when setting priorities, tracking success, developing NBSAPs, preventing extinctions and designing protected area networks <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/CBDsupport>
- ii) Country Profiles – where countries can find biodiversity statistics, graphs and maps for every country of the world, including including information on numbers of bird species and their ICUN Red List status, number of terrestrial and marine Important Bird Areas and their protection status, and environmental treaties <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/country>
- iii) State of the World Birds – gives access to 300 case studies analysing data from BirdLife and others to help inform decisions <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/sowb>

iv) Species factsheets – detailed information for all the world’s birds (more than 10,000) on IUCN Red List status, distribution, population, ecology, threats and actions underway and needed <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species>

v) Site factsheets – detailed information for more than 11,000 IBAs in nearly 200 countries, on location and boundaries, key species and habitats, threats, protection status, conservation actions, local communities and ecosystem services <http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/site>

Some of the published guiding material:

Developing and Implementing National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans: how to set, meet and track the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/CBDsupport>)

E-atlas: delivering site networks for marine conservation (<http://54.247.127.44/marineIBAs/default.html>)

Toolkit: Measuring and Monitoring Ecosystem Services. A toolkit for use at the site scale, accessible to non-experts and to deliver scientifically robust results.

7. To facilitate responses to these questions, an indicative list of policy support tools and methodologies is contained in Appendix I to this note. Appendix I can be used when providing information related to this issue.

B. Adequacy of observations, and of data systems, for monitoring the biodiversity attributes addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

8. Decision XI/13, in section B, paragraph 1 (a) (iii) requests the Executive Secretary to prepare information relating to the adequacy of observations, and of data systems, for monitoring the biodiversity attributes addressed in the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, drawing, *inter alia*, upon information in the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/6) and the report on the adequacy of biodiversity observation systems to support the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/8).

9. The report on the adequacy of biodiversity observation systems to support the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/15/INF/8) reviewed the availability of primary observations, the processes through which these are made, and how they can serve to monitor progress towards each of the 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets globally.

10. Below are some guiding questions on this issue that Parties may wish to consider in providing comments or information:

- How adequate are the observations and data systems in your country for reporting on the issues addressed in each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets?
- What would be needed to improve their adequacy?

- What are the opportunities to make enhancements in the following areas: (i) *in situ* observations, (ii) remote sensing information, (iii) data management, (iv) data analysis and (v) preparation of decision support tools (e.g. indicators)?

C. Scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets

11. Decision XI/13, in section B, paragraph 1 (a) (i), requests the Executive Secretary to prepare information relating to Scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Background information on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2012 is available at <http://www.cbd.int/sp/>.

12. Below are some guiding questions on this issue that Parties may wish to consider in providing comments or information:

- What tools and guidance have been adopted under the Convention that can support Parties implementing the Strategic Plan? What are the gaps?
- What information and tools are available specifically to aid Parties in establishing national targets and monitoring or assessing progress towards them? What are the gaps?
- What technical and scientific cooperation already exists between Parties for implementing the Strategic Plan? What are the gaps?
- What global initiatives and partnerships are available to support implementation of the Strategic Plan? What are the gaps?
- What capacity building support is provided by the CBD Secretariat and partners for implementing the Strategic Plan? What are the gaps?

13. To facilitate responses to these questions, a list of Aichi Targets and the above categories are represented in a table in Appendix II to this note. Appendix II can be used when providing information related to this issue.

D. Options for assessing the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention

14. Decision XI/13, section B, in paragraph 1 (a) (iv), requests the Executive Secretary to prepare information relating to options for assessing the effects of the types of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. Options for assessing the effects of measures can include voluntary peer reviews, literature reviews, and project evaluations, among other things.

15. What options to assess progress or effects of the measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention are being used at the national level?

Appendix I

Policy support tools and methodologies

This table contains a compilation of the policy support tools which have been developed by the Convention or the Secretariat. This list is indicative only and may not be complete, therefore any additions are welcome. The Aichi Targets which are most relevant to the tools and methodologies are also indicated. Space is provided to indicate the level of national application or use of the tool or methodology as well as its impacts and the challenges or obstacles to its application. Space is also provided at the end of the table to include tools or methodologies developed nationally or by other organizations which may be relevant.

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				<i>Level of application</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges to national application</i>
<i>Strategies</i>						
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	X/2					
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020	X/17					
<i>Programmes of work</i>						
Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity	V/5	7, 13	4, 8, 14			
Programme of Work on Dry and Sub-humid Lands	V/23	5, 7, 14	11, 13, 15			
Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity	VI/22	5, 7	11, 14, 15			
Programme of Work on the Biological Diversity of Inland Water Ecosystems	VII/4	7, 14	8, 11			
Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	VII/5	6, 10	7, 11			
Programme of Work on Mountain Biodiversity	VII/27	5	11, 12, 14			
Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity	VIII/1	10, 12	5, 9, 11			
Programme of Work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative	VI/8, VIII/3	19	1			
Programme of Work on Protected Areas	VII/28	11	5, 6, 7			

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				Level of application	Impact	Challenges to national application
Programme of Work on Technology Transfer and Cooperation	VII/29	19				
Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity	V/16	18	14			
<i>Tools, guidelines or principles acknowledged in decisions of the Conference of the Parties</i>						
The Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities.	X/42	18	16, 17			
Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species	VI/23	9	5, 12			
Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities	VII/16	18	17			
The Ecosystem Approach	VII/11	All				
Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development	VII/14	4				
Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	VII/12	4, 6, 7				
Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization	VI/24	16				
Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-Inclusive Impact Assessment	VIII/28	2	4			

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				Level of application	Impact	Challenges to national application
Proposals for the Design and Implementation of Incentive Measures	VI/15	3	2			
Proposals for the Application of Ways and Means to Remove or Mitigate Perverse Incentives	VII/18	3	2			
Proposed Voluntary Guidelines to Parties for Review of NBSAPs	VIII/8	17	All			
Options for Preventing and Mitigating the Impact of Some Activities on Selected Seabed Habitats, and Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification System of Marine Areas in Need of Protection	UNEP/CB D/SBSTTA /13/INF/13	6, 10				
Mountain biological diversity: Indicative list of technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity and other related thematic areas and cross-cutting themes	UNEP/CB D/SBSTTA /8/7/Add.1	5	7			
Marine Spatial Planning and Voluntary Guidelines for the Consideration of Biodiversity in Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments in Marine and Coastal Areas	UNEP/CB D/SBSTTA /16/7	6, 10	2, 5			
Voluntary Guidelines for the Consideration of Biodiversity in Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments in Marine and Coastal Areas	UNEP/CB D/SBSTTA /16/7/Add. 1	6, 10	5			
Advice on the Application of Relevant REDD+ Safeguards for Biodiversity, and on Possible Indicators and Potential Mechanisms to Assess Impacts of REDD+ Measures on Biodiversity	UNEP/CB D/SBSTTA /16/8	15	5			

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				Level of application	Impact	Challenges to national application
Guidance on ways to conserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services while contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation	X/33, para 8 (a) to (z)	10, 15	11, 14			
<i>Developed by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</i>						
Training Manual for the Description of Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAS) in Open-Ocean Waters and Deep-Sea Habitats	UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/INF/9	6	10, 11	Good in regions/countries where EBSAs workshops have been held	In terms of meeting Target 11, this tool would have a low impact so far. But good impact of recognizing important marine areas and encouraging stakeholders engagement	Document a bit too long for a practical guide. Examples could now be updated from recent EBSAs workshops.
GSPC Toolkit		12				
Ecosystem Approach Sourcebook		14				
CBD Technical Series 6: Sustainable management of non-timber forest resources		4, 7				
CBD Technical Series 9: Facilitating conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity		5, 7	4			
CBD Technical Series 10: Interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change		10, 15				

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				<i>Level of application</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges to national application</i>
CBD Technical Series 12: Solutions for sustainable mariculture - Avoiding the adverse effects of mariculture on biological diversity		6	10			
CBD Technical Series 13: Technical advice on the establishment and management of a national system of marine and coastal protected areas		11	6, 10			
CBD Technical Series 14: Integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) approaches for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity		6, 10	8			
CBD Technical Series 15: Biodiversity Issues for Consideration in the Planning, Establishment and Management of Protected Area Sites and Networks		11	2			
CBD Technical Series 22: Guidelines for the Rapid Ecological Assessment of Biodiversity in Inland Water, Coastal and Marine Areas		10, 14	8			
CBD Technical Series 26: Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-Inclusive Impact Assessment		2	4			
CBD Technical Series 27: Valuing wetlands - Guidance for valuing the benefits derived from wetland ecosystem services (published as Ramsar Technical Report # 3)		2	5, 8			
CBD Technical Series 24: Closing the Gap: Creating ecologically representative protected area systems		11				
CBD Technical Series 26: Guidance for Promoting Synergy Among Activities Addressing Biological Diversity, Desertification, Land Degradation and Climate Change		5, 10, 15	14			

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				<i>Level of application</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges to national application</i>
CBD Technical Series 28: An Exploration of Tools and Methodologies for Valuation of Biodiversity and Biodiversity Resources and Functions		2	1			
CBD Technical Series 30: Guide to the Global Taxonomy Initiative		19				
CBD Technical Series 32: Sourcebook on Remote Sensing and Biodiversity Indicators		19				
CBD Technical Series 35: Implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas: Progress and Perspectives		11				
CBD Technical Series 36: Protected Areas in Today's World: Their Values and Benefits for the Welfare of the Planet		11				
CBD Technical Series 37: Synthesis and Review of the Best Available Scientific Studies on Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation in Marine Areas beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction		11	6, 10			
CBD Technical Series 39: Cross-Sectoral Toolkit for the Conservation And Sustainable Management of Forest Biodiversity		4	5, 14, 15			
CBD Technical Series 44: Making protected areas relevant : a guide to integrating protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectoral plans and strategies		11				
CBD Technical Series 48: Pets, Aquarium, and Terrarium Species: Best Practices for Addressing Risks to Biodiversity		9				
CBD Technical Series 49: Guidelines for		17				

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				<i>Level of application</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges to national application</i>
Mainstreaming Gender into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans						
CBD Technical Series 53: Biodiversity Indicators & the 2010 Biodiversity Target: Outputs, experiences and lessons learnt from the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership		19	All			
CBD Technical Series 58: Developing Ecosystem Indicators: Experiences and lessons learned from sub-global assessments and other initiative		14, 19	All			
Good Practice Guide: Tourism for Nature & Development		4				
Good Practice Guide: Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods		4, 5	14			
Good Practice Guide: Pastoralism, Nature Conservation and Development		5				
Good Practice Guide: Drinking Water, Biodiversity and Development		14				
Good Practice Guide: Biodiversity, Development and Poverty Alleviation		14	All			
Good Practice Guide: Ecosystem Goods and Services in Development Planning		2, 4	14			
Good Practice Guide: Linking the Thematic Programmes of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to Poverty Reduction and Development		All				
Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) - A Toolkit for National Focal Points and NBSAP Coordinators		1				
Options for the Application of Tools for		1, 2				

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				Level of application	Impact	Challenges to national application
Valuation of Biodiversity and Biodiversity Resources and Functions						
Programme of Work on Protected Areas E-Learning Modules		11				
Managing Tourism & Biodiversity: User's Manual on the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development		4				
NBSAP Capacity Building Modules		17	all			
Quick Guides to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets		all				
<i>Other Relevant Tools</i>						
BirdLife Toolkit: Measuring and Monitoring Ecosystem Services.		14, 19		To be launched in mid 2013		
Developing and Implementing National Biodiversity Strategies & Action Plans: how to set, meet and track the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/info/CBDsupport)		17	All others, excluding 13 and 16	Just recently launched		
E-atlas: delivering site networks for marine conservation: 3 ,000 sites based on seabird distribution (http://54.247.127.44/marineIBAs/default.html)		6, 11	4	Just recently launched	Tool already being used to inform MPA designation in Europe and to be incorporated into EIA for offshore developments	More communication of its uses and availability

Appendix II

Scientific and technical needs related to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets

In this table space is provided, for each of the 20 Aichi Targets, to insert information related to (i) CBD tools and guidance, (ii) national target setting, monitoring and assessment, (iii) technical and scientific cooperation among Parties, (iv) global initiatives and partnerships and (v) capacity building support. Guiding questions for these categories are available in section C above. Information can be divided according to what is already available (existing), and what are the gaps can be provided.

Aichi Targets ¹	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
Target 1: <i>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.</i>										
Target 2: <i>By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</i>										
Target 3: <i>By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</i>										
Target 4: <i>By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well</i>										

¹ More information on the Aichi Targets is available at: <http://www.cbd.int/sp/targets/>

Aichi Targets ¹	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
<i>within safe ecological limits.</i>										
Target 5: <i>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.</i>										
Target 6: <i>By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</i>			BirdLife International have set targets of 80% reduction in seabird bycatch in fisheries where Albatross Task Force works by 2015.				BirdLife coordinates the Albatross Task Force, a global initiative to work with the fisheries sector and minimize the adverse impacts of the activity through the bycatch of seabirds.	Insufficient monitoring of non-targeted species by RFMOs, particularly through observer programmes. CBD Sec	ATF builds capacity by teaching fishers how to use seabird bycatch mitigation measures in 8 countries	
Target 7: <i>By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</i>										
Target 8: <i>By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</i>										
Target 9: <i>By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</i>							The Threatened Island Biodiversity database is being developed by BirdLife International.			

Aichi Targets ¹	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
							Island Conservation, University of California Santa Cruz and IUCN-SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group to compile data on the global distribution of threatened vertebrates and invasive alien vertebrates on islands, in order to support robust prioritisations of islands for invasive vertebrate eradications			
Target 10: By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.										
Target 11: By 2020, 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			IBAs have been used for informing		Regional synthesis and national		BirdLife has identified more than 10,000		BirdLife has been contributing significantly	

Aichi Targets ¹	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
<p><i>managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</i></p>			<p>Special Protected Areas under the European Union's Birds Directive.</p>		<p>report developed under the Nairobi Convention produced by its partners, including NGOs</p>		<p>Important Bird Areas, a global network of sites for the conservation of birds, which can contribute substantially to the protection of biodiversity. IBAs have been used as the basis for the creation of national terrestrial and marine protected areas.</p> <p>High Seas Alliance, of which BirdLife is a founding Partner, is a cooperative initiative of groups and organizations concerned with protecting the</p>		<p>to the capacity building efforts towards EBSAs identification and through Sustainable Ocean Initiative</p>	

Aichi Targets ¹	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
							high seas — the regions of the world's ocean that are beyond national jurisdiction			
Target 12: <i>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.</i>							<p>BirdLife International developed and updates the IUCN Red List for Birds with all 10,000 species assessed.</p> <p>Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme has commenced in January 2002. The main project goal is to use common birds as indicators of the general state of nature using scientific data</p>			

Aichi Targets ¹	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support		
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	
							on changes in breeding populations across Europe.				
Target 13: <i>By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</i>											
Target 14: <i>By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</i>											
Target 15: <i>By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</i>											
Target 16: <i>By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.</i>											
Target 17: <i>By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</i>											
Target 18: <i>By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of</i>											

Aichi Targets ¹	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
<i>indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</i>										
Target 19: <i>By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</i>										
Target 20: <i>By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</i>										