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STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

PROVISIONAL TECHNICAL RATIONALE, POSSIBLE INDICATORS AND SUGGESTED MILESTONES FOR THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, with its “Aichi Biodiversity Targets”, was adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting (decision X/2).¹ The Conference of the Parties also took note of the provisional technical rationale, possible indicators and suggested milestones that were provided in the note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/9).² This addendum contains an updated version of that note, prepared by the Executive Secretary, with modifications made in light of the changes introduced to the targets in the final version of the Strategic Plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties and taking into account the points listed in paragraph 17(g) of decision X/2.

2. This note contains a concise version of the updated technical rationale as well as a table listing suggested milestones and possible indicators. The table also indicates possible means and examples of activities for implementation, the programmes of work and cross-cutting issues of the Convention most relevant to each target, and examples of existing national biodiversity targets. This information is indicative only and is provided as a resource that countries and stakeholders may wish to draw upon in implementing the plan. An extended version of the updated technical rationale with possible indicators and suggested milestones is provided in an information document (UNEP/CBD/COP/10/INF/12/Rev.1).

3. In line with decisions X/2 (paragraph 17(g)) and X/7 (paragraphs 3(a) and 5(a)), the technical rationale, indicators and milestones will be further developed in light of the further work on these matters, including examination by an *ad hoc* technical expert group, for the consideration of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its fifteenth meeting, as well as the Working Group on Review of Implementation, at its fourth meeting.

¹ Decision X/2 was negotiated on the basis of recommendation 3/5 from the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention (WGRI) and SBSTTA recommendation XIV/9.

² UNEP/CBD/COP/10/9 had been prepared on the basis of documents UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10 and UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/3 in light of the analysis of SBSTTA (recommendation XIV/9, annex) and additional comments from Parties and observers.

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4. For several of the targets, baselines against which to measure progress will need to be established. Depending on the target and on information availability, 2010 could be used as the baseline year. However, for some targets alternative baseline years may be more appropriate.

II. PROVISIONAL TECHNICAL RATIONALE FOR THE GOALS AND AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society.

Strategic actions should be initiated immediately to address, over a longer term, the underlying causes of biodiversity loss. This requires policy coherence and the integration of biodiversity into all national development policies and strategies and economic sectors and at all levels of government. Approaches to achieve this include communication, education and public awareness, appropriate pricing and incentives, and the broader use of planning tools such as strategic environmental assessment. Stakeholders across all sectors of government, society and the economy, including business, will need to be engaged as partners to implement these actions. Consumers and citizens must also be mobilized to contribute to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, to reduce their ecological footprints and to support action by Governments.

Target 1: 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.

Increasing understanding, awareness and appreciation of the diverse values of biodiversity, are necessary to create the willingness to undertake the behavioural changes required to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. The key audiences for such communication, education and public awareness activities will vary between Parties, but generally could focus on national and local governments, business, non-governmental organizations and civil society groups, including in their role as producers and consumers of biodiversity-related goods. Public awareness could be measured through surveys of awareness and attitudes towards biodiversity, such as was done with the *euroborometer* conducted for the European region in 2007. Other indicators which could be used to monitor progress towards this target, including: the number of visits to protected areas, natural-history museums and botanical gardens; the number of school biodiversity education programmes or officially accredited teaching materials; participation in relevant activities; and the development and use of lists of recommended actions for citizens, the private sector, and other stakeholders.

Target 2. 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 nation accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Integrating the values of biodiversity into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes as well as into national accounting and reporting systems would make biodiversity a factor in the development agendas of countries and would help give biodiversity greater visibility amongst policy-makers. The integration of biodiversity into national decision-making processes will enable Parties to appropriately assess the consequences of biodiversity loss, possible trade-offs and increase coordination among government ministries and levels of government. Various tools to integrate the values of biodiversity into national accounts, strategies and planning processes already exist and include the Convention's work on economic, trade and incentive measures, the study on The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), the United Nations System of Integrated Economic and Environmental Accounts (SEEA), spatial planning, systematic conservation planning, strategic environmental assessment, and payment for ecosystem services mechanisms. Possible indicators for this

target include the number of countries with biophysical inventories of biodiversity and ecosystem services; the number of countries with national accounts reflecting the state of biodiversity and ecosystem services and if appropriate stocks and flows of natural capital; the number of countries with poverty reduction strategies and national development plans which incorporate biodiversity. Depending on national circumstances, such processes could be undertaken in a step wise or incremental manner by first including those values of biodiversity which are easiest to account for and then further developing or enhancing systems for integrating biodiversity values into decision making processes.

Target 3: 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.

Ending or reforming incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity is a critical and necessary step for implementing the Strategic Plan that would also generate broader net socio-economic benefits. Bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, this target would not imply a need for developing countries to remove subsidies that are necessary for poverty reduction programmes. Current negotiations under the Doha Trade Round aim to clarify and improve World Trade Organization (WTO) disciplines on fisheries and on trade-distorting agricultural subsidies. These negotiations have the potential to generate high synergies with this target and are therefore a key vehicle for achieving it. In addition, countries or regional groups may take their own initiatives to phase out and/or reform environmentally harmful subsidies. A more effective use of strategic environmental assessment could also be one mechanism to help develop and implement effective policies and actions towards this target. Estimates of the value of harmful subsidies, using criteria developed by WTO and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), would be an indicator. Baseline data is already published. In addition, the creation or further development of positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, provided that such incentives are in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, could also help in the implementation of the Strategic Plan by providing financial or other incentives to encourage actors to undertake actions which would benefit biodiversity.

Target 4: 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 within safe ecological limits.

Bringing the use of natural resources within safe ecological limits is an integral part of the Strategic Plan. Reducing total demand and increasing resource use and energy efficiency contribute to the target which can be pursued through government regulations and/or incentives, education and research, and social and corporate responsibility. The target will be achieved through dialogue among sectors and stakeholders, supported by planning tools such as strategic environmental impact assessment and economic tools, such as incentive measures, that integrate biodiversity issues. Initially, process indicators, such as the establishment of plans with clear and measurable targets and the presence of strategic environmental impact assessment or similar assessment tools, would be the main indicators to monitor progress towards this goal. A further possible indicator is the number of companies (or their market share) with policies for biodiversity-friendly practices. One relevant outcome indicator is the ecological footprint (and related concepts) for which baseline data is available.

Strategic goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.

It is only possible to reduce or halt the loss of biodiversity if the drivers and pressures on biodiversity are themselves reduced or eliminated. With rising human population and income, the demand for biological

resources is increasing, and without action this will translate into increased pressures on biodiversity. Thus, efforts are needed to decouple the indirect and direct drivers of biodiversity loss by means of technical improvements and more efficient use of land, sea and other resources, and through better spatial planning. Where multiple pressures are combining to weaken ecosystem structure, functioning and resilience, decisive action to reduce those pressures most amenable to rapid intervention should be prioritized, while longer-term efforts continue to moderate more intractable pressures, such as climate change and ocean acidification. Targeting drivers and pressures over which we have more immediate control will help ecosystems to maintain the resilience needed to prevent some dangerous “tipping points” from being reached and allow us to better cope with those impacts of climate change we cannot prevent in the short term. Stakeholders in each of the economic sectors will need to be engaged. Government ministries can take a leading role in their areas of responsibility, while cities and other local authorities can play a decisive role, especially in terms of local land-use planning.

Target 5: 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.

Habitat loss, including degradation and fragmentation, is the most important factor driving biodiversity loss and while economic, demographic and social pressures are likely to mean continued habitat loss, particularly due to land-use change beyond 2020, the rate of change needs to be substantially reduced. While for some ecosystems it may be possible to bring the rate of habitat loss close to zero by 2020, for others a more realistic goal is to halve the rate of loss. Significantly reducing habitat degradation and fragmentation will also be required in order to ensure that those habitats which remain are capable of supporting biodiversity. The emphasis of this target should be on preventing the loss of high-biodiversity value habitats, such as primary forests and many wetlands, and of ecosystems where continued loss risks passing “tipping points” that could lead to large scale negative effects on human well-being. Reduction in the loss of natural habitats could be achieved through improvements in production efficiency and land-use planning, the use of degraded land for agricultural production, improved ecosystem connectivity and enhanced mechanisms for natural resource governance combined with recognition of the economic and social value of ecosystem services provided by natural habitats. Relevant indicators include trends in the extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats, trends in the abundance and distribution of selected species and the connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems. Reasonably good data is available for some habitats, such as forests, while for other habitats improvements in data would be needed. In order to determine if the rate of habitat loss has been reduced there will be a need to establish a baseline against which to gauge progress towards this goal.

Target 6: 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.

Overexploitation is the main pressure on marine ecosystems globally and the World Bank estimates that overexploitation of fish stocks represents a lost profitability of some \$50 billion per year and puts at risk some 27 million jobs and the well-being of more than one billion people. Better management of harvested marine resources, such as through the increased use of ecosystem based approaches and the establishment of recovery plans for depleted species, is needed to reduce pressure on marine ecosystems and to ensure the sustainable use of marine resource stocks. Actions that build upon existing initiatives, such as the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fishing, could help to ensure this. Indicators to measure progress towards this target include the Marine Trophic Index, the proportion of products derived from sustainable sources and trends in abundance and distribution of selected species. Other possible indicators include the proportion of collapsed species, fisheries catch, catch per unit effort, and the proportion of stocks

overexploited. Baseline information for several of these indicators is available from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

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

The increasing demand for food, fibre and fuel will lead to increasing losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services if management systems do not become increasingly sustainable with regard to biodiversity. Criteria for sustainable forest management have been adopted by the forest sector and there are many efforts by Governments, indigenous and local communities, NGOs and the private sector to promote good agricultural, aquaculture and forestry practices. The greater application of the ecosystem approach would also assist with the implementation of this target. While, as yet, there are no universally agreed sustainability criteria, given the diversity of production systems and environmental conditions, each sector and many initiatives have developed their own criteria which could be used pending the development of a more common approach. Similarly, the use of certification and labelling systems or standards could be promoted as part of this target. Relevant indicators for this target include the area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management, the proportion of products derived from sustainable sources and trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants and fish species of major socioeconomic importance. Existing sustainability certification schemes could provide baseline information for some ecosystems and sectors.

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

Pollution, including nutrient loading, is a major and increasing cause of biodiversity loss and ecosystem dysfunction, particularly in wetland, coastal, marine and dryland areas. Humans have already more than doubled the amount of “reactive nitrogen” in the biosphere, and business-as-usual trends would suggest a further increase of the same magnitude by 2050. The better control of sources of pollution, including efficiency in fertilizer use and the better management of animal wastes, coupled with the use of wetlands as natural water treatment plants where appropriate, can be used to bring nutrient levels below those that are critical for ecosystem functioning, without curtailing the application of fertilizer in areas where it is necessary to meet soil fertility and food security needs. Similarly, the development and application of national water quality guidelines could help to limit pollution and excess nutrients from entering freshwater and marine ecosystems. Relevant indicators include nitrogen deposition and water quality in freshwater ecosystems. Other possible indicators could be the ecological footprint and related concepts, total nutrient use, nutrient loading in freshwater and marine environments, and the incidence of hypoxic zones and algal blooms. Data which could provide baseline information already exists for several of these indicators, including the global aerial deposition of reactive nitrogen and the incidence of marine dead zones (an example of human-induced ecosystem failure).

Target 9: 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.

Invasive alien species are a major threat to biodiversity and ecosystem services, and increasing trade and travel means that this threat is likely to increase unless additional action is taken. Pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species can be managed through improved border controls and quarantine, including through better coordination with national and regional bodies responsible for plant and animal health. Given the multiple pathways for invasive species introductions and that multiple alien species are already present in many countries it will be necessary to prioritise control and eradication efforts on those species and pathways which will have the greatest impact on biodiversity and/or which are the most

resource effective to address. While well-developed and globally-applicable indicators are lacking, some basic methodologies do exist which can serve as a starting point for further monitoring or provide baseline information. Process indicators for this target could include the number of countries with national invasive species policies, strategies and action plans and the number of countries which have ratified international agreements and standards related to the prevention and control of invasive alien species. One outcome-oriented indicator is trends in invasive alien species while other possible indicators could include the status of alien species invasion, and the Red List Index for impacts of invasive alien species.

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.

Given the ecological inertias related to climate change and ocean acidification, it is important to urgently reduce other anthropogenic pressures on vulnerable ecosystems such as coral reefs so as to give vulnerable ecosystems time to cope with the pressures caused by climate change. This can be accomplished by addressing those pressures which are most amenable to rapid positive changes and would include activities such as reducing pollution and overexploitation and harvesting practices which have negative consequences on ecosystems. Indicators for this target include the extent of biomes ecosystems and habitats (% live coral, and coral bleaching), Marine Trophic Index, the incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure, the health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services, and the proportion of products derived from sustainable sources.

Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.

Whilst longer term actions to reduce the underlying causes of biodiversity loss are taking effect, immediate actions, such as protected areas, species recovery programmes, land-use planning approaches, the restoration of degraded ecosystems and other targeted conservation interventions can help conserve biodiversity and critical ecosystems. These might focus on culturally-valued species and key ecosystem services, particularly those of importance to the poor, as well as on threatened species. For example, carefully sited protected areas could prevent the extinction of threatened species by protecting their habitats, allowing for future recovery.

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland-water areas 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 seascape.

Currently, some 13 per cent of terrestrial areas and 5 per cent of coastal areas are protected, while very little of the open oceans are protected. Therefore reaching the proposed target implies a modest increase in terrestrial protected areas globally, with an increased focus on representativity and management effectiveness, together with major efforts to expand marine protected areas. Protected areas should be integrated into the wider land- and seascape, bearing in mind the importance of complementarity and spatial configuration. In doing so, the ecosystem approach should be applied taking into account ecological connectivity and the concept of ecological networks, including connectivity for migratory species. Protected areas should also be established and managed in close collaboration with, and through participatory and equitable processes that recognize and respect the rights of indigenous and local communities, and vulnerable populations. Other effective area-based conservation measures may also include restrictions on activities that impact on biodiversity, which would allow for the safeguarding of

sites in areas beyond national jurisdiction in a manner consistent with the jurisdictional scope of the Convention as contained in Article 4. Relevant indicators to measure progress towards this target are sites of biodiversity significance covered by protected areas and the connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems. Other possible indicators include the overlay of protected areas with ecoregions, and the governance and management effectiveness of protected areas. Good baseline information already exists from sources such as the World Database of Protected Areas the Alliance for Zero Extinction, and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas.

Target 12: 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.

While reducing the threat of human-induced extinction requires action to address the direct and indirect drivers of change, imminent extinctions of known threatened species can in many cases be prevented by protecting the sites where such threatened species are located, by combating particular threats, and through *ex situ* conservation. Additional actions which directly focus on species include the implementation of species recovery and conservation programmes, and the re-introduction of species to habitats from which they have been extirpated. Similar actions can be used to improve the conservation status of species more broadly. One relevant indicator for this target is the change in status of threatened species. The IUCN Red List provides good baseline information for this target.

Target 13: 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.

The genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed or domesticated animals and of wild relatives is in decline as is the genetic diversity of other socio-economically and culturally valuable species. As such the genetic diversity which remains needs to be maintained and strategies need to be developed and implemented to minimize the current erosion of genetic diversity. While substantial progress has been made in safeguarding many varieties and breeds through *ex situ* storage in genebanks, less progress has been made *in situ*. *In-situ* conservation, including through continued cultivation on farms, allow for ongoing adaptation to changing conditions (such as climate change) and agricultural practices. The programme of work on agricultural biodiversity as well as the Global Plan of Action for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the FAO Global Plan of Action for animal genetic resources and the International Initiative on Biodiversity for Food and Nutrition provide guidance on the types of actions which can be taken to reach this target. Indicators for this target are *ex-situ* crop collections, and the genetic diversity of terrestrial domestic animals. Other indicators could include trends in the genetic diversity of cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance and the number of genebank accessions. Assessments carried out by the Food and Agriculture Organization could provide baselines for this target.

Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Biodiversity underpins the services provided by ecosystems vital to humankind, such as the provision of food, clean water, the removal of wastes and the mitigation of the impacts of extreme events. However, as ecosystems are modified to increase the proportion of provisioning services delivered in a given time (e.g., for food, fiber, etc.) or to make them more suitable for other human requirements, their potential to deliver other services is typically reduced. Wise management of ecosystems aims to ensure the continuous delivery of a range of services or co-benefits. The potential for the delivery of ecosystem services in degraded systems is reduced and hence the benefits for human societies limited. This Strategic

Goal is to enhance the delivery of ecosystem services through the promotion of management for multiple ecosystem services and the restoration of degraded systems. Efforts should focus on maintaining and, wherever possible, restoring terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems to ensure the provision of valuable ecosystem services, contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Target 14: 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.

Some ecosystems, such as those that provide ecosystem services related to the provision of water, are particularly important in that they provide services that are essential for human wellbeing, in particular for the lives and livelihoods of women and indigenous and local communities, including the poor and vulnerable. Accordingly, priority should be given to safeguarding, or restoring such ecosystems, and to ensuring that people have adequate access to these services. Ecosystems which provide essential services and that contribute to local livelihoods should be identified through participatory processes at local, national and global levels and in accordance with Article 10 of the Convention. The resulting information should be integrated into development plans to ensure that these ecosystems receive the necessary protection and investments. Indicators for this target include the health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services and biodiversity for food and medicine. Other possible indicators include the status and trends of land use in indigenous peoples' territories and the status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations.

Target 15: 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% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Restored landscapes and seascapes can improve resilience, including adaptive capacity of ecosystems and societies, contributing to climate change adaptation and generating additional benefits for people, in particular indigenous and local communities and the rural poor. The wider application of restoration efforts could contribute significantly to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention, and generate significant synergies with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF). Appropriate incentive schemes (such as "REDD-plus") could reduce, or even reverse, negative land-use changes and, with appropriate safeguards, including respect for local land and resource rights, could also deliver substantial co-benefits for biodiversity and local livelihoods. Relevant indicators include the extent of biomes, ecosystems and habitats. Other possible indicators could include the storage of carbon and other GHG (using UNFCCC inventories supplemented by scientific assessments) and assessments of vulnerability and adaptive capacity.

Target 16: 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..

The third objective of the Convention provides for "the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources...". The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization. Given that this protocol is a legally-binding regime, the initial target should be for its ratification and entry into force. An indicator of access and benefit sharing (ABS) is under development. Additional possible measures related to its operation could include the number of countries

Party to the international regime, the number of countries with national ABS frameworks/legislation; the number of ABS agreements; the number of technical assistance programmes for strengthening national ABS programmes; and, potentially, the value of benefits shared.

Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building

Most actions under the Convention are initiated and carried out at the national or sub-national levels, and will be delivered through the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. National strategies need to integrate new national targets consistent with this Strategic Plan and must be implemented through action plans involving all parts of government, society and the economy. This will also require improvements in knowledge and how it is disseminated, as well as substantial increases in capacity in all countries, especially developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition. Progress towards this strategic goal will facilitate the achievement of all other strategic goals and targets contained in this Strategic Plan.

Target 17: 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.

National biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) are the key instrument for translating the Convention and decisions of the Conference of the Parties into national action. For this reason it will be essential that Parties have developed, adopted as a policy instrument and commenced implementing an updated NBSAP which is in line with the goals and targets set out in this Strategic Plan by 2015. Participatory stakeholder involvement throughout the design, planning and implementation of an NBSAP is fundamental in ensuring that the plans will be effective. An NBSAP should not be static but a living planning document that allows individual Parties to identify their needs, priorities and opportunities for biodiversity in light of their broader national goals and to revise the plan accordingly. The target for 2020 implies that NBSAPs are used as effective tools for mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. Indicators to measure progress towards this goal could include the number of countries with revised NBSAPs, the number of stakeholders who participate in the revision and updating process of NBSAPs, and national assessments of NBSAP implementation.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of 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.

In line with Article 8(j) of the Convention, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices should be respected, protected, maintained and promoted, and used in local ecosystem management, drawing upon experiences of customary use, with the approval of relevant communities. Likewise, in line with Article 10(c), customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation and sustainable use should be protected and encouraged. The guidance developed as part of the Convention's cross-cutting issue on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices provides advice on how this target can be implemented. Indicators include the status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages. Other indicators for the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge, for example the status and trends of land use in indigenous peoples, territories and the status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations are under development.

Target 19: 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.

Each country needs access to information to identify threats to biodiversity and determine priorities for conservation and sustainable use. Action taken to reach this target will also benefit the other targets of the Strategic Plan by encouraging new research, the development of new technologies and improved monitoring. For knowledge that is already available, access could be improved through the further development of the clearing-house mechanism at national and global levels. Further efforts are also needed, at multiple scales, to improve biodiversity-related knowledge and reduce uncertainties around the relationship between biodiversity change, ecosystem services and impacts on human well-being. With regards to the sharing of technologies related to biodiversity, this should be consistent with Article 16 of the Convention. An indicator for technology transfer is under development. Possible process indicators include the number of countries with national clearing-house mechanisms; visitors to national CHM websites; extent of data coverage for global biodiversity indicators and measures; and the use biodiversity-related information in the fifth and sixth national reports.

Target 20: 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 resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

The capacity for implementing the Convention in terms of trained staff and financial resources is limited in most countries, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition. The capacity which currently exists in countries must be further built upon so that it can be substantially increased from current levels, and in line with the process laid out in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, in order to meet the challenges of implementing this Strategic Plan. This target should be seen as a common commitment by donors and recipient countries to take action as appropriate to both increase development cooperation funds available for biodiversity relevant activities, consistent with the Paris Declaration, and also to give appropriate priority in the use of those funds. The increase in capacity included as part of this target should be conducted bearing in mind the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention and on the resources needs assessment to be conducted and reported on by Parties during the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in 2012. Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention is one indicator for this target. Additional indicators could include the resources provided to developing countries which are dispersed through mechanisms other than Official Development Assistance. Another possible indicator includes the number of officials and experts qualified on biodiversity-related matters. The global monitoring reports of the Convention's resource mobilization strategy will help monitor progress towards this target. Data related to official development assistance is already available and could serve as a baseline for gauging progress towards this goal.

POSSIBLE MEANS, MILESTONES AND INDICATORS FOR THE GOALS AND AICHI TARGETS OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

Aichi Target	Means and examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work and cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
<i>Strategic goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</i>					
1. 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.	Implement CEPA programmes Active engagement of citizens Develop citizen action lists Principles and messages of education for sustainable development	By 2014, national baseline surveys are carried out and comprehensive national strategies to promote awareness of the value of biodiversity are prepared and adopted	(Number of opinion and awareness surveys) (Number of education programmes or materials) (Number of visits to museums, parks) (Number of programmes for citizen led actions)	Communication, Education and Public Awareness	By 2012, all environmental themes will be incorporated into curriculum of universities and schools. (Yemen) 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, and 15 million by 2013. (European Union)
2. 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.	Value biodiversity and ecosystem services Apply environmental accounting Mainstream biodiversity in poverty reduction and development strategies and development cooperation Develop and apply payment for ecosystem services	By 2012, work on bio-physical inventories of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services is initiated By 2014, a work programme for reflecting biodiversity and ecosystem values in national accounting, as appropriate, is developed	(Number of countries with PRSP/NDP incorporating biodiversity) (Number of countries with biodiversity reflected in national statistics) (Number of companies / market share with biodiversity friendly practices) (Stocks and flows of natural capital)	Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures Biodiversity for Development	

* As contained in annex II to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/10.

Aichi Target	Means and examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work and cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
<p>3. 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.</p>	<p>Application of CBD guidance on SEA and incentive measures</p> <p>Application of relevant OECD guidance</p> <p>Implement national or regional measures to remove incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity</p> <p>Complete WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies and agricultural domestic support</p>	<p>By 2012, (...) subsidy inventories are established by all OECD countries, and an assessment of their effectiveness (...) cost-efficiency, and impacts on biodiversity, is being initiated</p> <p>By 2016, incentive programmes, including those related to subsidies, identified in the plans of actions are being effectively phased out or reformed.</p>	<p>(Value of subsidies harmful to biodiversity)</p> <p>(Successful conclusion of WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies and on agricultural domestic support)</p>	<p>Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures</p> <p>Impact assessment</p>	
<p>4. 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 within safe ecological limits.</p>	<p>Inter-ministerial committees</p> <p>Nationally-developed guidelines</p> <p>Develop sector guidelines</p> <p>Ecosystem management in city districts</p> <p>Develop production and consumption-related sector plans</p> <p>Promote dialogue among sectors and stakeholders</p> <p>SEA and economic tools</p>	<p>By 2014, Governments and major private sector actors, at sector or company level, have developed assessments of their ecological footprint, and have developed sustainability plans</p> <p>By 2018, Governments and major private sector actors can demonstrate progress towards sustainability</p>	<p>Ecological footprint and related concepts</p> <p>(Number of sectors, by country and company, with management plans incorporating biodiversity)</p> <p>(Number of plans with clear and measurable targets)</p> <p>(Number of countries with SEA tools including biodiversity, and their application at multiple levels of government)</p>	<p>Business and Biodiversity Initiative</p> <p>Sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p>Impact assessment</p>	<p>By 2015, the principles of sustainable development will be integrated into country policies and programmes (Yemen)</p>

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<i>Strategic Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</i>					
<p>5. 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.</p>	<p>Spatial planning Enforce existing laws & regulations Implement REDD-plus Improvements in production efficiency Recognize the value of ecosystem services Prevent loss of primary forests and other high-value habitats</p>	<p>By 2014, national legislation and land-use plans or zonation maps have been reviewed and updated in relation to national targets, and spatial planning tools are made available for wide use</p>	<p>Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats Trends in abundance and distribution of species Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems Proportion of products from sustainable sources The incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure</p>	<p>Forest Biodiversity Marine and coastal biodiversity Inland water biodiversity Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity Sustainable use</p>	<p>By 2010, deforestation in the Amazon Biome reduced by 75% (Brazil) Forest coverage maintained at the 2000 level of 60% coverage through 2010 and 2015. (Cambodia) By 2012 forest and tree cover will be increased to 33% (China)</p>
<p>6. 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</p>	<p>Reduce harvesting intensity through collaborative partnerships with local communities and fishery organizations Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development Development of regional mechanisms to manage share fisheries</p>	<p>By 2012, Parties should have taken steps to address the management of fishing capacity for international fisheries requiring urgent attention By 2012, Parties should have eliminated destructive fishing practices By 2015, pressure on marine ecosystems from fishing is halved, globally</p>	<p>Marine trophic index Distribution and abundance of fish species Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (Proportion of collapsed species) (Fisheries catch) (Catch per unit effort) (Proportion of stocks overexploited)</p>	<p>Sustainable use of biodiversity Marine and coastal biodiversity Inland waters biodiversity</p>	<p>Stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015 and the ecosystem approach to the protection of the seas and implied fisheries management measures applied no later than 2016. (European Union)</p>
<p>7. By 2020, areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity</p>	<p>Apply the ecosystem approach Implement sustainable forest, agriculture and aquaculture management</p>	<p>By 2012, all Parties have identified or developed and promoted sustainability criteria and/or good practices for agriculture, aquaculture</p>	<p>Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management Proportion of products</p>	<p>Sustainable use of biodiversity (Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines) Business and biodiversity</p>	<p>By 2015, spawning in fish cages will be halted to avoid genetic mixing of farmed cod and wild cod (Norway) By 2010, biodiversity and</p>

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	<p>Apply law and governance mechanisms</p> <p>Apply good agricultural practices</p> <p>Reduce pesticide use and apply integrated pest management</p> <p>Promoted certification and labelling</p> <p>Implement <i>Satoyama</i> and similar initiatives</p>	<p>and forestry</p> <p>By 2015, the area of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry managed according to sustainability criteria has doubled</p>	<p>derived from sustainable sources</p> <p>Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants and fish species of major socioeconomic importance</p> <p>The ecological footprint and related concepts (use of good agricultural practices)</p>	<p>initiative</p> <p>Agricultural biodiversity</p> <p>Forest biodiversity</p> <p>Inland water biodiversity</p> <p>Marine and coastal biodiversity</p> <p>Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity</p>	<p>biological resources will be used in a sustainable manner, so that biodiversity is maintained at the landscape level. (Sweden)</p>
<p>8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity</p>	<p>Promote appropriate and efficient fertilizer use and disposal of wastes from livestock (good agricultural practices)</p> <p>Improve sewage treatment</p> <p>Wise use of wetlands</p> <p>Better control of point sources of pollution</p> <p>Develop national water quality guidelines</p>	<p>By 2014, Parties have developed national assessments of the impact of nutrient loading and other pollution on ecosystems and have developed strategies and policies to reduce it</p> <p>By 2015, most ecosystems show declining nutrient loads and levels of other pollutants</p>	<p>Nitrogen deposition</p> <p>Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>Ecological footprint and related concepts,</p> <p>Human-induced ecosystem failure</p> <p>(Total nutrient use, nutrient loading in freshwater and marine areas)</p> <p>(Incidence of hypoxic zones and algal blooms)</p>	<p>Inland water biodiversity</p> <p>Marine and coastal biodiversity</p> <p>Impact assessment</p> <p>The International Initiative on Soil Biodiversity</p>	<p>Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010 and again by 2013 (European Union)</p>
<p>9. 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</p>	<p>Increase effectiveness of border controls and quarantine measures</p> <p>Address pet trade</p> <p>Control spread of invasive species</p> <p>Better coordination with national and regional plant and animal health bodies</p> <p>WTO-SPS Standards and Trade Development Facility</p>	<p>By 2014, potential pathways for invasive alien species are identified using a risk assessment framework, lists of the most harmful invasive species are developed, action plans are developed and relevant legislation is reviewed</p> <p>By 2016, actions have been taken to address the</p>	<p>Trends in invasive alien species</p> <p>The Red List Index for impacts of invasive alien species</p> <p>(Number of countries with national invasive species strategies and action plans)</p> <p>(Number of countries which have ratified relevant international</p>	<p>Invasive alien species</p>	<p>By 2010, action plans for prevention and control prepared for all species listed under the national assessment of alien invasive species (Brazil)</p>

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		most important introduction pathways and the most serious invasions	agreements and standards)		
<p>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</p>	<p>Reduce CO₂ and other GHG emissions Optimize ecosystem management to remove CO₂ Conduct vulnerability assessments Reduce non-climate related pressures Protected areas</p>	<p>By 2012, assess the integrity of coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems and the pressures on them and to develop a strategy to minimize these</p>	<p>Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats (% live coral, bleaching The marine trophic index, The incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem services</p>	<p>Climate Change and Biodiversity Marine and coastal biodiversity The International Initiative on Food and Nutrition are</p>	<p>By 2010, support to biogeographic studies to include the predictability of species occurrence associated with potential climate changes using geographic information systems (Brazil)</p>
<p><i>Strategic goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</i></p>					
<p>11. By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas 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 seascape</p>	<p>Protect critical areas identified in line with CBD annex I (high biodiversity areas and areas providing critical services) Cooperation with indigenous and local communities Effective and sustainable management of protected areas Integrate protected areas into the wider land- and seascape Apply the ecosystem approach taking into account connectivity Limit processes/activities harmful to biodiversity</p>	<p>By 2012, in the marine area, a global network of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional protected area system is established By 2012, all protected areas have effective management in existence By 2015, all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- and seascape, and relevant sectors</p>	<p>Coverage of protected areas Management effectiveness of protected areas Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats Water quality in aquatic ecosystems Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems The marine trophic index The overlay of protected areas with ecoregions</p>	<p>Protected Areas Dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity Inland waters biodiversity Island biodiversity Marine and coastal biodiversity Mountain biodiversity Global Strategy for Plant Conservation</p>	<p>By 2012, a representative network of marine protected areas established (Norway) By 2030, 713 wetland sites and 80 sites of international importance will be established, protecting 90% of wetlands of the country (China) By end of 2013 over 49.5% of the country's land area representing all the ecosystems will be under protected areas thereby ensuring survival of all the representative species (Bhutan)</p>

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<p>12. 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</p>	<p>Identification and protection of priority areas Implement species recovery and conservation programmes <i>Ex situ</i> conservation measures The re-introduction of species to habitats from which they have been extirpated The identification and protection of areas important for at risk species</p>	<p>By 2012, information on threatened species has been reviewed and conservation measures have been taken to prevent imminent extinctions By 2014, preliminary national Red List assessments have been conducted By 2016, a strategy for the prevention of extinctions of all nationally threatened species is in place</p>	<p>Change in status of threatened species Protected area coverage (Proportion of known threatened species protected)</p>	<p>Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Global Taxonomy Initiative Programme of work on protected areas</p>	<p>By 2015, the conservation status of threatened species will have improved such that the proportion threatened species will have decreased by 30% compared to 2000, with no increase in the percentage of species that have become regionally extinct (Sweden) By 2012, 50% of endangered plants will be conserved (Japan)</p>
<p>13. 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</p>	<p>Maintenance of crop and livestock varieties on farm Establish protected areas for wild relatives and other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species Continue to establish and develop genebanks</p>	<p>By 2014, programmes for <i>in situ</i> conservation of crop and livestock genetic diversity are included in national biodiversity strategies and action plans</p>	<p>Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance (Number of genebank accessions) (<i>ex-situ</i> crop collections)</p>	<p>Agricultural biodiversity Global Strategy for Plant Conservation International Initiative on Food and Nutrition</p>	<p>By 2010, 60% of the genetic diversity of Brazilian wild relatives of cultivated plant species of the ten priority genera effectively conserved <i>in situ</i> and/or <i>ex situ</i> (Brazil)</p>
<p>Strategic goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</p>					
<p>14. 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</p>	<p>Develop ecological networks, corridors linking protected areas, riparian strips, flyways for migratory birds, etc. Apply Integrated river basin management integrated</p>	<p>By 2012, information on the services provided by ecosystems and the benefits received by local and indigenous communities is compiled and reviewed</p>	<p>Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem services Biodiversity used in food</p>	<p>Biodiversity for development and poverty reduction</p>	<p>By 2012, a total of 33,000 ha of upland forests and drained peatlands will be restored (Finland) Protected areas will cover 8.7% by 2013 and 12%</p>

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<p>account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>coastal zone management. Implement the Satoyama initiative and similar initiatives Identify biodiversity and ecosystem services of particular value to the poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>By 2014, national strategies or policies for enhanced provision of and access to essential ecosystem services are developed as a contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies</p>	<p>and medicine Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure (status and trends of land use in indigenous peoples' territories) (status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations)</p>		<p>by 2028 (South Africa) By 2012, the coverage of protected areas will reach 12% of the total land area of the country and 15% by 2017 (Jordan)</p>
<p>15. 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% of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification</p>	<p>Implement mechanisms related to REDD Protect peatlands and other key wetlands Improve soil management Up-scaling landscape restoration efforts Incentive schemes under discussion in the context of the climate change negotiations, and additional schemes for other terrestrial, freshwater and coastal ecosystems</p>	<p>By 2014, information on the potential contribution of all ecosystems to carbon storage and sequestration is compiled, reviewed and a national strategy for the enhancement of the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and carbon storage has been prepared By 2014 a national plan for ecosystem restoration is in place and being implemented</p>	<p>Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats Trophic integrity of other systems (Storage of carbon and other GHG (using UNFCCC inventories supplemented by scientific assessments)) (Assessment of vulnerability and adaptive capacity)</p>	<p>Climate Change and Biodiversity Forest Biodiversity Inland Waters Biodiversity</p>	<p>Increase afforestation to 30% by 2020 and to 33% in 2050 (Poland)</p>

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<p>16. 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.</p>	<p>Provide technical assistance to develop national ABS frameworks and legislation and implement the international regime</p> <p>Implement awareness raising activities among users and providers of genetic resources</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to support research and utilization of genetic resources to generate value</p>	<p>By 2014, all countries have developed the domestic policies and initiated relevant measures in line with the Convention, and the international regime on access and benefit-sharing, as appropriate</p>	<p>Access and Benefit-sharing (Number of countries Party to international regime, ITPGRFA)</p> <p>(Number of national ABS frameworks, legislation)</p> <p>(Number of ABS agreements)</p> <p>(Number of technical assistance programmes)</p> <p>(Value of benefits shared)</p>	<p>Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing</p> <p>The Convention, in its article 15, sets out principles and obligations of Parties related to ABS</p> <p>Bonn Guidelines</p>	<p>By 2010, national programme for ABS will be fully developed and sufficient number of personnel for protection of indigenous traditional knowledge (Sweden)</p>
<p>Strategic goal E. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity-building</p>					
<p>17. 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</p>	<p>Further develop National planning processes.</p> <p>Further develop National clearing house mechanisms</p> <p>Where appropriate, regional and subnational strategies should be developed.</p> <p>The effective use of NBSAPs as tools for mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</p>	<p>By 2012, each Party has adopted a set of national targets to contribute to the global targets of this Strategic Plan and has begun to incorporate these into its national biodiversity strategy</p>	<p>(Number of countries with revised NBSAPs)</p> <p>(Number of stakeholders participating in the revision progress)</p> <p>(Assessment of NBSAP implementation)</p>	<p>All programmes of work, cross-cutting issues and initiatives</p>	
<p>18. By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of 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,</p>	<p>Implement Articles 8(j) and 10(c)</p> <p>Implement and support the Satoyama initiative and similar initiatives</p>	<p>By 2012, a review of the use of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, has been carried out in collaboration with indigenous and local communities</p> <p>By 2014, adequate measures to protect traditional knowledge and</p>	<p>Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</p> <p>(Status and trends of land use in indigenous peoples' territories)</p> <p>(Status and trends in the practice of traditional occupations)</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</p>	<p>By 2010, 100% of cases of access to traditional knowledge include prior informed consent, obligatory sharing of knowledge generated and sharing of benefits (Brazil)</p>

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<p>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</p>		<p>the rights of indigenous and local communities to practice their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices have been put in place</p> <p>By 2016, a strategy to promote traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, with the approval of the knowledge holders, has been developed and put in place</p>			
<p>19. 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.</p>	<p>Further development of the clearing-house mechanism at national and global levels.</p> <p>Improve understanding of biodiversity, relationship with ecosystem services and human well-being and consequences of loss;</p> <p>Reduce uncertainties concerning the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss in future scenarios</p> <p>Improve global monitoring and capacity to use indicators</p> <p>Improvements to the science-policy interface</p>	<p>By 2012, a review of the relevant knowledge and technologies potential available in-country and of the gaps in knowledge and technologies necessary to implement the Convention, has been carried out</p> <p>By 2014 a national clearing-house mechanism is established, together with a strategy to improve access to knowledge and technologies</p>	<p>Indicator to be developed (Number of countries using biodiversity indicators and the extent of their data coverage)</p> <p>(Number of cases technical assistance to developing countries)</p> <p>(Number of countries with national CHM websites)</p> <p>(visitors/per year at each national CHM websites)</p> <p>(quality of web content and on-line services)</p> <p>(Use of biodiversity information in the fifth and sixth national reports)</p>	<p>Identification, monitoring, indicators and assessments</p> <p>Technology transfer and cooperation</p> <p>Global Taxonomy Initiative</p>	<p>Promotion of the exchange and transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies between developing countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16 (Brazil)</p>

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<p>20. 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 resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties</p>	<p>Increase Official Development Assistance Reinforce domestic capacity Implement innovative financing mechanisms Apply appropriate allocation of resources Improve dialogue and coordination among donors and recipients of bilateral and multilateral aid Undertake training and capacity-building Promote professional networks and exchange of expertise</p>		<p>Official Development Assistance provided in support of the Convention (Number of officials and experts qualified on biodiversity related matters)</p>		<p>By 2010, new and additional financial resources, from public and private, domestic and international sources obtained and available for use in Brazil making possible the effective implementation of its commitments to the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20 (Brazil)</p>
