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RESOURCE MANUAL FOR THE SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT, INCLUDING ANNOTATED REPORTING TEMPLATES

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The present note contains a resource manual (see annex) to support Parties in the preparation of their sixth national reports. The content and format of the manual will be updated to reflect the final reporting guidelines for the sixth national report adopted at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The revised reporting guidelines are contained in the compilation of draft decisions (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/2). The resource manual will also be updated as new information, such as data sets, becomes available. The information and annotations contained in this resource manual will be incorporated into the online reporting tool which has been developed to assist Parties in completing their sixth national reports.
2. In [recommendation 1/10](#), the Subsidiary Body on Implementation took note of the draft guidelines, including draft reporting templates, for the sixth national report and requested the Executive Secretary to arrange for peer review by Parties of the draft reporting guidelines, including draft reporting templates, for the sixth national report and the draft resource manual, and to revise them in the light of comments received, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting, also taking into account any suggestions from other biodiversity-related conventions.
3. In response to the above request, the draft reporting guidelines and the draft resource manual for the sixth national reports were made available for review from 17 May 2016 to 1 July 2016. Comments were received from Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, the European Union, Finland, Japan, Mexico, Singapore and Sweden. The national report guidelines and resource manual were revised taking into account these comments as well as those made during the twentieth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1

*Annex***I. INTRODUCTION**

1. Parties are required by Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity to submit national reports to the Conference of the Parties on measures taken for the implementation of the Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of the Convention. The sixth national reports are due by 31 December 2018.
2. This reference manual has been prepared to assist Parties in preparing their sixth national reports, in accordance with decision XIII/X¹ and Article 26 of the Convention. It complements the guidelines for the sixth national report and is intended to support Parties in completing their sixth national reports by the reporting deadline.
3. The reference manual provides suggestions on the types of information Parties may wish to include in their sixth national report and sources of information they may wish to draw on. This includes other reporting and assessment processes related to biodiversity, such as those related to other biodiversity-related conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, as well as relevant information managed or maintained by international organizations.
4. In addition to general guidance on issues related to national reporting, the resource manual provides a set of annotations to the reporting templates. These annotations, presented in the reporting templates in italicized text, provide guidance on the types of information requested. The annotations recall previous reporting requests from the Conference of the Parties, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation. They also provide guiding questions which Parties may wish to consider when preparing their sixth national report. These annotations are not intended to be prescriptive or limiting; they are rather intended to indicate the types of issues that Parties may wish to address in their sixth national report, if relevant to their national circumstances.

II. INITIATING THE REPORTING PROCESS

5. Countries are encouraged to initiate the process to prepare the sixth national report as early as possible to ensure its submission by 31 December 2018, and may wish to plan the preparatory process that they will follow. The report should also be prepared in one of the six official languages of the United Nations.
6. Generally, the preparation of the sixth national report will be overseen or led by the national focal point for the Convention on Biological Diversity. Countries may also wish to consider making use of or establishing coordinating or working bodies to direct the preparation of the report.
7. In preparing their sixth national report, Parties are encouraged to involve relevant stakeholders. This will help to ensure the preparation of a comprehensive report and create ownership of the report's conclusions. Relevant stakeholders will vary between countries but could include national focal points for the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety and the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization, as well as the national focal points for the other biodiversity-related conventions,² Rio Conventions and other relevant international and regional processes and agreements. It could also include representatives of other government ministries, representatives of indigenous peoples and local community organizations, research and academic bodies, the private sector, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishery, tourism or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, and agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication. Efforts should also be directed towards involving those sectors whose activities impact directly or indirectly on biodiversity. This can include the planning, finance, transport, energy, construction, health or educational sectors.

¹ This reference will be updated to reflect the decision in which the guidelines for the sixth national report are adopted.

² Further information on cooperation between national focal points of the biodiversity-related conventions in information management and reporting is contained in section 3 of UNEP (2015). Sourcebook of opportunities for enhancing cooperation among the Biodiversity-related Conventions at national and regional levels. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi - Accessible from wcmc.io/sourcebook-web.

8. All the appropriate sources of information should be considered when preparing the sixth national report in order to ensure that it comprehensively reflects national circumstances. Possible sources of information include country biodiversity studies or assessments, national reviews of implementation of the Convention and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as assessments of the various values of biodiversity and of the ecosystem services and functions it underpins, and reports submitted to other biodiversity-related conventions, Rio Conventions and multilateral environmental agreements as well as reports prepared by other ministries.

9. To facilitate the preparation of the sixth national report, an online reporting tool has been developed. The online reporting tool can be accessed from <https://chm.cbd.int/>. This tool allows multiple nationally designated users to draft elements of the national report for review, internal approval and formal submission. It also allows for parts of the national report to be submitted as they are finalized or for the entire report to be submitted once all of the sections are completed. In the online reporting tool, some of the annotations included in this reference manual will be directly integrated into the reporting templates to facilitate the reporting process. In preparing the sixth national report, Parties are encouraged to make use of the online reporting tool.

III. SUBMITTING THE REPORT

10. The sixth national report is an official document being submitted by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in accordance with Article 26 of the Convention. It should comply with national procedures for such submissions.

11. If the national report is being prepared with the use of the online reporting tool, the report may be submitted directly to the Secretariat through this system. Parties not using the online reporting tool may send their sixth national report to the main email address of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (secretariat@cbd.int). A national report submitted in document form should be accompanied by an official letter from the national focal point or the senior government official responsible for the implementation of the Convention.

IV. CONTENT

12. While the completion of a national report is an obligation under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the preparation of the sixth national report should also be viewed as an opportunity to advance the implementation of the Convention at the national level. The national reports represent a tool for reviewing progress in the implementation of the Convention at the national level, in particular, implementation of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The preparation of the national report also presents an opportunity to reflect on successes and/or obstacles. National reports can also be used as an outreach tool. As such, the content of the national report should reflect national circumstances and priorities.

13. In relation to the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity at global level, the information from the sixth national reports will be used primarily for the final review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to be undertaken at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in 2020, through the fifth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and related analyses. Information from the sixth national reports will also be used for the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In the light of this, the information presented in the sixth national reports should focus on changes to biodiversity and actions taken since the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted, with a particular emphasis on the changes that have occurred since the last national report was submitted. The focus should be on highlighting important changes to biodiversity outcomes and the effectiveness of biodiversity policies and legislation as they relate to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The sixth national reports should provide information that allows for:

(a) The assessment of progress towards each national biodiversity target established in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(b) An evaluation of the effectiveness of the measures taken, the identification of lessons learned, and of technical, scientific and capacity needs, as well as needs for implementation support;

(c) A description of the national contribution towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

14. In various decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as in the recommendations of its subsidiary bodies, there have been requests to address specific issues in the sixth and subsequent national reports. These various requests have been included directly in the annotations to the reporting templates where they are most relevant.

15. In addition, the Convention on Biological Diversity has developed several processes and initiatives that Parties may wish to report on through their national reports. One of these is the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action. The Plan of Action, which contains possible actions for Parties to promote gender mainstreaming, was welcomed in decision XII/7. In the same decision, Parties were requested to report on actions undertaken to implement the Plan of Action. In the light of this request, Parties may wish to include such information as part of their responses to the questions in sections II, III or IV of the sixth national reports.

V. MAKING USE OF OTHER RELEVANT REPORTING PROCESSES

16. The majority of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity are also Parties to other international conventions, multilateral environmental agreements and/or participate in various international processes related to biodiversity. Similarly, many Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity also participate in regional processes relevant to biodiversity. Several of these conventions and processes have endorsed or recognized the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as a global framework for biodiversity and have reporting requirements. Given the breadth of issues addressed under the Convention on Biological Diversity and by the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, these various reporting processes can provide useful information for the preparation of the sixth national reports. Examples of these different reporting processes are contained in the table below. Further detailed information on relevant reporting processes is contained in the information documents on the analysis of the national reporting processes in agreements relevant for biodiversity – with emphasis on the CBD³ and on the elements for a modular reporting against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets⁴ prepared for the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) of Switzerland. In addition to consulting reports prepared for these conventions and processes, the focal points for these conventions and processes should be consulted, and to the extent possible, contribute to the preparation of the sixth national reports. Furthermore, where information relevant to the sixth national reports has already been published elsewhere, it is not necessary to repeat this information directly in the sixth national reports. Instead, a short summary of the information can be provided, along with the web link to the relevant publication. Applying these different approaches will help to (a) reduce duplication of efforts between different reporting processes; (b) ensure that all relevant information is included in the sixth national report; (c) broaden ownership over the report's conclusions; and (d) ensure that the final assessment of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 takes into account all biodiversity-related processes that aim to contribute to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Table. Examples of global agreements or processes with reporting requirements relevant to the preparation of the sixth national reports⁵

Agreement	Possible information source
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	National reports prepared for meetings of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, Ramsar information sheets (RIS)
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	CITES Implementation Reports, CITES annual trade reports, CITES annual illegal trade reports

³ Available from <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbi/sbi-01/information/sbi-01-inf-39-en.pdf>

⁴ Available from <https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=COP-13>

⁵ This table focuses on global processes and is intended to be illustrative. Not all of the agreements or processes noted may be relevant to national circumstances. Similarly, there may be additional global processes that may be relevant. The reporting processes associated with these global agreements may generate information relevant to additional Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Agreement	Possible information source
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	National reports related to the CMS and its agreements
World Heritage Convention (WHC)	WHC periodic reports
International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resource for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)	National reports
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	National reporting obligations
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	National reports
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	National Communications
United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)	National reports
Stockholm Convention (POPs)	National reports
Reporting processes related to agriculture, fisheries and forestry under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Country reports
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals	Discussions regarding the reporting process are ongoing

VI. METHODS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS

17. In the sixth national report, Parties are requested to assess the progress made towards their national biodiversity targets and to describe their national contributions towards the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. There are multiple approaches that can be used to assess progress towards national biodiversity targets. The most appropriate approach(es) will depend on national circumstances and the national target being considered. The different approaches can be divided into four general categories:

(a) *Quantitative indicators* — Measures or metrics based on verifiable data and providing a scientifically-robust and objective evidence base. They provide a quantifiable means of assessing progress towards targets. They are generally interpreted in a way that is easy to understand and can show clear trends and progress. Using indicators also allows for a fully replicable approach, provided the same data is collected for subsequent monitoring cycles. Indicators may be used or developed by government agencies, non-governmental organizations, research institutions or academia. They may also be institutionalized within a government to varying degrees. Specific indicators may require further interpretation and the use of supplementary information or knowledge to assess progress towards the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and related national targets given the breadth of issues they address. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity has made a number of requests promoting the use of indicators in the national reporting processes.⁶ In addition, Parties may have identified indicators in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans which could be used in the preparation of the sixth national reports. Similarly, many previous national reports made use of indicators⁷ which could be used again in the sixth national reports. There is also a wide range of guidance already available on the development and use of national indicators and monitoring systems which Parties may wish to make use of. For example, relevant information⁸ was prepared for the meeting of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020⁹ held in Geneva, Switzerland, from

⁶ For example, decision X/2 (The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets) and decision XI/3 (Monitoring Progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets).

⁷ For example, see “The use of indicators to assess progress towards the attainment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in the fifth national reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity” prepared for the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group Meeting on Indicators for the Strategic Plan For Biodiversity 2011-2020 and available from <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/ind/id-ahteg-2015-01/information/id-ahteg-2015-01-inf-03-en.pdf>.

⁸ For example, see “National indicators and approaches to monitor progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets” available from <https://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-20/information/sbstta-20-inf-34-en.pdf>

⁹ See <https://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=ID-AHTEG-2015-01>

14 to 17 September 2015. Furthermore, the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership has developed a national indicator development toolkit;¹⁰

(b) *Expert opinion:*

- (i) *Expert advice* — Convening relevant experts to offer their opinion and use their expert judgement to assess progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. The experts involved may be experts in specific subject areas, such as individual species or habitats, or more generally in the natural history and resource management of the country and the context for and policies concerning the management of biodiversity. Expert opinion can be a valuable means of incorporating local, contextual knowledge, including from different sectors, and can also help clarify complex relationships between actions taken and changes in the status and trends of biodiversity. However, expert advice also has a degree of subjectivity and this should be recognized and acknowledged. Different experts may also have different levels of knowledge in different fields, and this should be taken into account. When relying on expert opinion, it is important to draw on a diversity of experts. Ideally, those selected should not only be experts in their fields but also have practical experience in implementing actions in the context of the country. Expert opinion can be particularly useful to complement other approaches (for example, where data limitations make it difficult to use indicators). Should gaps or discrepancies in expert knowledge exist, it can be useful to supplement this approach with stakeholder or public consultations;
- (ii) *Author opinion* — The author(s) of the national report gather primary evidence on the status and trends of biodiversity, synthesize knowledge and information, and draw overall conclusions on progress. Author opinion can be useful to bring together and synthesize complex information from various sources. In some cases, the authors may be experts and/or enlist the help of other experts. They are also likely to possess extensive knowledge about the status and trends of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and the policies and strategies in place in their country. Therefore they may be well placed to make an overall and comprehensive assessment of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and associated national biodiversity targets. When using author opinion, a degree of subjectivity is inevitable and this should be recognized and acknowledged. Also, given the broad nature of the subjects covered by the sixth national report, the author(s) may not possess expertise in all relevant subject areas. Wherever possible, the process by which the authors come to their conclusions should be documented.

(c) *Stakeholder consultation:*

- (i) *Stakeholder input* — Stakeholders with an interest in the areas covered in the national report are directly solicited to provide relevant information and input. Stakeholder contributions may be gathered through consultations, interviews, face-to-face or online workshops, or stakeholder review of documents. Gathering input and opinion from stakeholders helps ensure an inclusive reporting process, one which draws on a breadth of local and contextual knowledge. Stakeholder input can also help to ensure ownership over the conclusions of the report and to refine, complement and “ground-truth” the opinions of experts or authors. Involving stakeholders in the assessment process can also help to mobilize different sectors and societal groups. However, there is also a degree of subjectivity inherent in stakeholder input, and balancing the opinions of stakeholders with different experiences and interests can be complex;
- (ii) *Public and community consultations* - Such consultations may take place through individual interviews, questionnaires, online reviews, workshops or awareness raising events. The general public may be consulted as a whole, or specific communities may be identified for targeted consultation. This approach helps to ensure an inclusive

¹⁰ See <http://www.bipindicators.net/nationalindicatordevelopment>

process and the different perspectives gained through these consultations could reveal localized issues and trends that are of concern or interest. However, limited scientific or technical understanding may challenge the extent to which the general public can contribute to the national reporting process. Public consultations require careful and considered methods and can be a time-consuming and resource-intensive process. Furthermore, it may be necessary to conduct capacity-building or awareness raising activities before the consultations in order to ensure meaningful participation by the public.

(d) *Case studies* — For some subject areas, obtaining quantitative information on the status and trends of biodiversity, identifying reasons for any change or the impact of measures taken may be difficult. Case studies can therefore be used to provide a qualitative analysis and description of progress at the local level towards a national or global target. Case studies can draw on various types of *information* but ultimately require expert judgement to situate them within specific contexts. Case studies can describe either positive or negative developments and a balance should be sought to avoid giving an overly optimistic or pessimistic view. Case studies should clearly describe the limitations and uncertainties associated with them.

18. As noted, each of these approaches has inherent strengths and limitations that depend on the national context and priorities, and the most appropriate approach or combination of approaches will vary between countries. Therefore what is useful for one Party may not be equally effective for others. Furthermore, these different approaches are not exclusive of one another and there may be additional assessment methods than those noted above. Using one approach does not preclude the use of another. In fact, in their fifth national reports, most Parties have used combinations of approaches to assess progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and their national biodiversity targets. In preparing their sixth national reports, Parties will need to consider available information and data and the time and resources required for different approaches in their national context, in order to determine the most appropriate approach or combination of approaches to use. Given the strengths and limitations of each assessment approach, using multiple approaches and drawing on multiple lines of evidence is likely to be the most feasible means of preparing the sixth national report. This includes making use of such things as indicators, reviews of government reports, scientific articles and case studies as well as expert opinion and stakeholder consultations.

VII. HOW TO USE THE ONLINE REPORTING TOOL

19. To facilitate the preparation of the sixth national reports, an online reporting tool has been developed. The online reporting tool can be accessed from <https://chm.cbd.int/>.

VIII. TEMPLATES FOR THE SIXTH NATIONAL REPORT

Section I. Information on the targets being pursued at the national level

The first section of the sixth national report guidelines seeks to collect information on the national targets that countries have adopted in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (para. 3(b) of decision X/2). The targets reported in this section will be used in other sections of the reporting guidelines. If Parties decide to prepare their national report with the online reporting tool, some sections of the national report will be completed automatically based on the information entered in section I.

If your country has set and/or adopted national targets or equivalent commitments related to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 please use the following template to describe them. Please complete this template for each of your country's national targets. National targets entered in this section will be linked to section III so that progress in their implementation can be assessed. If your country has not set or adopted any national targets related to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, please indicate so in the first box and move to section II.

I. Information on the targets being pursued at the national level

This template should be reproduced for each of your country's national targets or similar commitments. The national targets entered in this section of the reporting template will be used in the assessment requested in

sections II and III. If your country uses the online reporting tool, the targets will be entered automatically in section III.

If your country has adopted national biodiversity targets or equivalent commitments in its NBSAP or similar policy documents, please tick this box.

My country has adopted national biodiversity targets or equivalent commitments in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets

or

If your country has not (yet) adopted national biodiversity targets in line with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, please tick this box. In section II your country will be asked to link its implementation measures to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In section III, your country will be asked to assess national progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

My country has not adopted national biodiversity targets and is reporting progress using the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. (Move to section II. In section III, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets should be considered as the national targets and progress should be assessed towards their achievement in the national context.)

National Target (Please use the official title, if available)

Please enter the wording for your country's national target in one of the six official languages of the United Nations. Please include the national target's complete wording, including its number if one exists. This field, and the remaining fields in this section, should be filled for each of your country's national targets.

<Text entry>

Rationale for the national target

Please provide the rationale for the national target. This could include what national challenges the target is attempting to address, how the target relates to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets or the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity or reasons for differences between the relevant Aichi Biodiversity Target(s) and the national target. Parties may also wish to indicate if this national target is related or linked to other international or regional processes, such as other multilateral environmental agreements. Parties may also wish to comment on any national compliance mechanisms associated with the target. The information entered here is meant to provide the national context for the target. Your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan may contain part of this information.

<Text entry>

Level of application (Please specify the level to which the target applies):

Please indicate the administrative level to which your country's national target applies. In most cases, countries will set national level targets. However, in some countries, the targets may be subnational (i.e. state, province, or city). In addition, some countries may have adopted regional level (i.e. multiple countries) targets as their national targets. Parties that are also members of a regional integration organization which is also Party to the Convention should not report on regional targets agreed in that context unless the agreed national targets are the same.

Regional/multilateral – please indicate area concerned <Text entry>

National/federal

Subnational – please indicate area concerned <Text entry>

Relevance of the national targets to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Links between national targets and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.)

Main related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Please select one or more Aichi Biodiversity Target to which the national target is wholly or partially related. Parties can select an entire target or a target component (not shown below))

As applicable, please indicate the Aichi Biodiversity Target(s) to which your country's national target is most directly related. Given the formulation of your country's national target, it may be directly related to multiple Aichi Biodiversity Targets or to parts of them. Some Parties may have undertaken this type of mapping in their fifth national reports and/or in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 |

Other related Aichi Biodiversity Targets (Please select one or more Aichi Biodiversity Target to which the national target is indirectly related.)

As applicable, please indicate the Aichi Biodiversity Target(s) to which your country's national target is indirectly or marginally related. Given the breadth of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the issues they address, your country's national target may be indirectly related to one or several Aichi Biodiversity Target(s). Some Parties may have undertaken this type of mapping in their fifth national reports and/or in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 10 | <input type="checkbox"/> 15 | <input type="checkbox"/> 20 |

or

If the national target is not related to an Aichi Biodiversity Target, please tick this box and provide information indicating how the target relates to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 or to other issues addressed under the Convention on Biological Diversity. For example, the national target may be relevant to the Vision or Mission of the Strategic Plan or to one of its Strategic Goals. Alternatively, the national target may be related to one of the objectives of the Convention or to one of its programmes of work.

National target has no corresponding Aichi Biodiversity Target or relates to other parts of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity – please explain

<Text entry>

Other relevant information (Please use this field to provide any other relevant information, such as the process of developing and adopting the national target, the stakeholders involved or the strategies and plans in which this national target has been included.)

Please provide any other relevant information related to the national target that is not covered by the previous fields of the template.

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links, and files (Please use this field to indicate any relevant websites, web links or documents where additional information related to this national target can be found.)

As appropriate, please include any relevant documents or links to additional information on the national target. Documents and links can be included in any language.

<Add link> <Add file>

Section II. Implementation measures taken, assessment of their effectiveness, associated obstacles and scientific and technical needs

The objective of section II of the sixth national reporting guidelines is to collect information on the main measures taken by countries to implement their national biodiversity strategies and action plans and contribute to the achievement of its targets. This section of the reporting guidelines also seeks information on (a) the effectiveness of the measures taken; (b) any identified obstacles or scientific and technical needs that need to be addressed; and (c) any needs for implementation support. It is not necessary to list all the individual measures that have been taken. Countries should limit reporting to those measures that are of national significance. Furthermore, Parties may also wish to combine similar types of measures into a single entry in the national report or to use categories of measures in order to simplify the reporting process.

Using the template below, please report on the major measures your country has taken to implement its national biodiversity strategy and action plan. Please also provide an assessment of the effectiveness of these measures. The template should be replicated for each measure reported.

II. Implementation measures, their effectiveness, and associated obstacles and scientific and technical needs

Describe a measure taken to contribute to the implementation of your country’s national biodiversity strategy and action plan

This template should be replicated for each main measure or category of measures taken. Parties should indicate a main measure that has been taken to implement their national biodiversity strategy and action plan and/or to attain their national biodiversity targets. These could include policies, legislation and/or programmes and initiatives. Parties may also wish to report on the measures taken by indigenous peoples and local communities and stakeholders. When describing the measure, Parties may wish to provide information on the issue(s) the measure is attempting to address, actions planned and implemented, mainstreaming, timeframes and actors involved. Parties may also wish to indicate if the measure taken is linked to other international processes, such as other multilateral environmental agreements and/or regional processes.

<Text entry>

For the implementation measure, please indicate to which national target or targets it contributes

Please indicate the national target(s) that this measure relates to. If your country has not established national targets, please relate the measure to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. If your country is making use of the online reporting tool, either your country’s national targets (entered in section I) or the Aichi Biodiversity Targets will be displayed here to select from.

<Please select one or several targets>

Assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation measure taken in achieving desired outcomes:

Please indicate the effectiveness of the measure in bringing about the change anticipated. Anticipated

changes could include, among other things, changes to the status and trends of biodiversity, changes to the drivers of biodiversity loss, changes in behaviour, or changes in policies.

Measure taken has been effective

A measure with this assessment is considered to have completely met or surpassed its anticipated results in the specified timeframe.

Measure taken has been partially effective

A measure with this assessment has started to make progress towards its stated objective but it has not yet reached its full desired effect. This could be because of time lags between when the measure was taken and its effects become visible. It could also be the result of national circumstances creating delays or challenges to the implementation of the measure. Other possible reasons for a measure being given this assessment are that the measure has not been implemented at a scale necessary, or that it has not occurred at the right institutional level to bring about the desired outcome.

Measure taken has been ineffective

A measure with this assessment has not resulted in any change to the issue being addressed. A measure with this assessment has not brought about the anticipated results as the measure has been rendered ineffective as a result of other national factors. This could be because additional national actions have been taken, perhaps in other sectors, which have prevented the action from reaching its anticipated results. It could also be the result of a change in national circumstances or conditions.

Unknown

The effectiveness of the measure is not known. Reasons for this could include that no information is available to be able to assess the progress or because the measure has only recently been taken and its effectiveness is not yet clear.

Please explain the selection and where possible indicate the tools or methodology used for the assessment of effectiveness above

Please provide substantiating information for the selection above on the measure's effectiveness. For example, this could include information related to changes to the status and trends of biodiversity or changes to pressures on biodiversity or the drivers of its loss. It could also include changes to socioeconomic conditions, such as awareness of biodiversity, changes in resource availability, changes to government policies, or changes in the behaviour of major sectors in the country.

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links and files (Please use this field to indicate any relevant websites, web links or documents where additional information related to this assessment can be found).

Please provide any relevant documents or web links to additional information related to the assessment of the effectiveness of the measures taken. For example, this could include directly attaching scientific articles, providing web links and publication citations.

<Add link> <Add file>

Other relevant information, including case studies to illustrate how the measure taken has resulted in (or is expected to result in) outcomes that contribute to the implementation of the NBSAP

Please provide any relevant documents or web links to additional information, such as case studies related to the measures taken. Elements of case studies could include a brief introduction to the topic or problem, a

description of what is being done to address it, information on which actors are involved, information on why the issue is relevant to the national targets or the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and overall conclusions and lessons learned. Case studies can also be accompanied by figures, maps and pictures.

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links and files (Please use this field to indicate any relevant websites, web links or documents where additional information can be found)

Please provide any relevant documents or web links to additional information related to this or other relevant information.

<Add link> <Add file>

Obstacles and scientific and technical needs related to the measure taken: Please describe what obstacles have been encountered and any scientific and technical needs for addressing these, including technical and scientific cooperation, capacity development activities or the need for guidance materials.

Please describe any implementation needs or obstacles identified or encountered when taking this measure. For example, your country could include specific issues/thematic areas for which support is needed, the type of support required, what the support would allow the country to achieve, and which societal groups would be the principal beneficiaries of support. Specific issues that your country may wish to comment on are needs associated with training, and/or the development of laws, technologies, tools, guides or studies. Your country may also wish to comment on any obstacles that could be addressed through a better understanding or dialogue between traditional knowledge systems and modern science. Parties may also wish to comment on which obstacles or needs are priorities to address. Information from this section of the national report will help to further enhance capacity-building, technical and scientific cooperation and technology transfer to support the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and to ensure that information on these issues is shared effectively in line with decision XII/2.

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links and files (Please use this field to indicate any relevant websites, web links or documents where additional information related to these obstacles and scientific and technical needs can be found).

Please provide any relevant documents or links to additional information related to these obstacles and scientific and technical needs. For example, this could include directly attaching scientific articles, providing web links and/or publication citations.

<Add link> <Add file>

Section III. Assessment of progress towards each national target

The objective of this section of the sixth national report is to collect information on the progress made towards the attainment of your country's national targets. The template should be reproduced for each of your country's national targets. If your country has not established national targets, please assess national progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. If your country is using the online reporting tool, the national targets entered in section I will be automatically filled in this section of the national report.

Using the template below, please assess the level of progress made towards each of your country's national targets or similar commitments. The template should be replicated for each national target. If your country has not set national targets please use the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

III. Assessment of progress towards each national target

Target

Please indicate the national target or Aichi Biodiversity Target that is being assessed. If your country is using the online reporting tool, the national targets entered in section I will be automatically filled in this section of the national report.

<Please select one target>

Category of progress towards the implementation of the selected target:

For the selected national target, please indicate the current level of progress that has been made towards its attainment using the categories below. The categories below are the same as those used in the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. The assessment should take into account the year established as the deadline for the national target.

On track to exceed target

This category indicates that the national measures taken will allow for the criteria/thresholds established by the target to be exceeded by the target deadline. In the case of those targets with quantitative elements, this would mean that the identified threshold would be surpassed. In the case of qualitative targets, this would mean that the actions or conditions required to be met have been surpassed.

On track to achieve target

This category indicates that the measures which have been taken and the current status of the issues addressed by the target will be met by the target deadline.

Progress towards target but at an insufficient rate

This category indicates that significant progress towards the attainment of the target has been made since it was established. The progress could take the form of measures being taken or actual improvements in the status of the issues being addressed. However, while this category indicates an improving situation, the progress that has been made will be insufficient for the target to be met by the deadline unless further measures are taken.

No significant change

This category indicates that since the target was set no significant changes have been observed. Reasons for this could include that the measures taken have not yet had an impact, the measures taken have been ineffective, or that no significant measures have been taken.

Moving away from target

This category indicates that the issues the target is seeking to address are deteriorating. Reasons for this could be because the pressures on biodiversity are increasing, or other changes to national circumstances, and the measures taken have not yet had an impact, the actions taken have been ineffective or because no significant measures have been taken.

Date the assessment was done:

Please indicate the date when this assessment of progress towards the target was undertaken.

<Date>

Summary of evidence used (Please provide information on the evidence used in the assessment of this target, drawing upon relevant information provided in section II).

Please provide substantiating information for the selection above. For example, this could include information related to the overall impact of the measure taken, changes to the status and trends of biodiversity, changes to pressures on biodiversity or the drivers of its loss, changes to socioeconomic conditions, such as awareness of biodiversity, changes in resource availability, changes to government policies, or changes in the behaviour of major sectors in the country. For national targets which are quantitative in nature, Parties may also wish to consider reporting on the extent of achievement in relation to the target value. For example, for some types of targets, this could be done with the use of percentages.

<Text entry>

Indicators used in this assessment

Please indicate any indicators used to assess progress towards the attainment of this target. These indicators could include indicators contained in your country's national biodiversity strategy and action plan or indicators developed for other processes. In recommendation XIX/4,¹¹ SBSTTA took note of a proposed list of generic and specific indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 identified by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group. In assessing progress towards their national targets, countries may wish to make use of this list of indicators, if appropriate. Further information on indicators, including tools for national indicator development, is available from the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. (<http://www.bipindicators.net/>).

Indicator(s) used in this assessment

<Indicator(s) used> Please provide a list of indicators used for the assessment of this target

or:

If your country has not used indicators to assess progress towards this national target, please tick this box:

No indicator used

Please describe any other tools or means used for assessing progress

Please describe any tools or approaches your country has used to assess its progress towards this national target. This could include case studies, desk studies, expert opinions, and stakeholder consultations, among other things.

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links and files (Please use this field to indicate any relevant websites, web links or documents where additional information related to this assessment can be found).

Please provide any relevant documents or links to additional information related to the assessment of progress towards this national target. This could include information, such as methodologies and data, underpinning the indicators and tools identified above.

¹¹ This reference will be updated to reflect the decision adopted during the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties related to indicators for the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

<Add link> <Add file>

Level of confidence of the above assessment

Please indicate your country's level of confidence in the assessment undertaken above.

Based on comprehensive evidence

This category implies that sufficient, robust and readily available information, including indicators, exist to allow for all elements of the target to be assessed.

Based on partial evidence

This category implies that some information and indicators exist for assessing progress towards the target but that not all elements can be assessed or that limitations in the available information exists.

Based on limited evidence

This category implies that there is limited information and indicators to assess progress towards the target and that the assessment draws heavily on expert opinion.

Please provide an explanation for the level of confidence indicated above.

Please describe why the assessment has been given the level of confidence selected above. Parties may wish to comment on the types of information or indicators used, their representativeness and coverage, as well as any limitations they may have.

<Text entry>

Adequacy of monitoring information to support assessment

Please indicate the adequacy of the national monitoring systems in place for this national target.

Monitoring related to this target is adequate

This category indicates that the monitoring systems that are in place are able to provide sufficient information, in terms of quality, quantity and timeliness, to assess progress towards the target.

Monitoring related to this target is partial (e.g. only covering part of the area or issue)

This category indicates that the monitoring systems that are in place only provide a portion of the information required to assess progress towards this target.

No monitoring system in place

This category indicates that there is currently no monitoring system in place in the country that can be used to assess progress towards this target.

Monitoring is not needed

This category indicates that a monitoring system is not required to assess progress towards this target as sufficient information exists from other sources to be able to make timely and adequate assessments of progress.

Please describe the monitoring system for the target if one exists

If one of the two first answers has been selected in the question above (i.e. monitoring related to this target is adequate or monitoring related to this target is partial), please describe the monitoring system that exists. Issues that your country may wish to include in its response are the characteristics of the monitoring system, the organizations responsible for it, how the information or data is collected, the type of data collected and how frequently data is updated.

<Text entry>

Relevant websites, web links and files (Please use this field to indicate any relevant websites, web links or documents where additional information related to the monitoring system can be found)

If information on the monitoring system has been published in other sources, please include relevant files and/or web links. For example, this could include directly attaching scientific articles, providing web links and/or publication citations.

<Add link> <Add file>

Section IV. Description of the national contribution to the achievement of each Aichi Biodiversity Target

The objective of this section of the sixth national report guidelines is to collect information on progress towards the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This section links progress made at the national level to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. In describing national contributions towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, please consider all the elements associated with the Aichi Biodiversity Target. The information collected through this section of the national report will enable preparation of an analysis/synthesis of the contributions of national, regional and other actions, towards the global targets in accordance with decision X/2. Responses in this section of the national report should build on the information contained in sections II and III. However, it is not necessary to repeat information that has already been included in earlier sections of the report.

Using the template below, please describe your country’s contribution towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This template should be replicated for each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

IV. Description of national contribution to the achievement of each Aichi Biodiversity Target

Aichi Biodiversity Target 1: Awareness of biodiversity increased

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What is the current level of biodiversity awareness? Which groups have the best/least understanding of biodiversity? What awareness raising activities have been taken? How effective have these been? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found on the Biodiversity Barometer website (<http://ethicalbiotrader.org/biodiversity-barometer/>) as well as Google Trends (<https://www.google.ca/trends/>).

<Text entry>

Aichi Biodiversity Target 2: Biodiversity values integrated

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What valuation studies have been undertaken and which ecosystems do these cover? To what extent are these valuation studies being used to inform decision-making? To what extent have biodiversity considerations been integrated into national planning processes? To what extent has biodiversity been integrated into national reporting and accounting systems? To what extent is your country implementing natural resource accounts within the

System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA)? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found on the United Nations Statistics Division website on Environmental-Economic Accounts (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/envaccounting/default.asp>)

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 3: Incentives reformed

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What harmful incentives, including subsidies, have been eliminated, phased out or reformed? What impact has this had on biodiversity? What other harmful incentives exist in the country and how are these affecting biodiversity? What positive incentives for biodiversity have been implemented and what biodiversity issues are these addressing? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found in the OECD Producer and Consumer Support Estimates database (<http://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/producerandconsumersupportestimatesdatabase.htm>).

<Text entry>

Aichi Biodiversity Target 4: Sustainable production and consumption

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What actions have been taken to reduce the impact of production sectors on biodiversity? How has the demand for natural resources in the country changed and is it currently sustainable? What actions have been taken to reduce resource consumption and/or to make it more sustainable? What plans for sustainable consumption and production have been put in place? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found on the website of CITES (<https://cites.org/eng>), the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (<http://www.iucnredlist.org>), the Global Footprint Network (http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_for_nations/), the Water Footprint Network (<http://waterfootprint.org/en/water-footprint/national-water-footprint/>) and TRAFFIC (<http://www.traffic.org/>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 5: Habitat loss halved or reduced

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How has the rate of loss of major habitats in the country changed? How has the rate of habitat degradation and fragmentation changed? What has caused these changes? What actions have been taken to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information in assessments and on various websites. This could include FAO's Global Forest Resources Assessment (<http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/>), Global Forest Watch (http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/global-forest-watch/maps_data), UNCCD (<http://www.unccd.int/en/Pages/default.aspx>), the Global Mountain Biodiversity Assessment

(<http://www.gmba.unibe.ch/>), and Ramsar (<http://www.ramsar.org/>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 6: Sustainable management of aquatic living resources

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How has the status of fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants changed in the country? What has brought about these changes? How sustainable are the fishing techniques used in the country? What management plans have been put in place for depleted fish stocks? What regulations or policies related to the recovery of depleted species exist in the country? What provisions exist to minimize the impacts of fisheries on threatened species? What provisions exist to account for significant indirect adverse impacts on non-target species? What provisions related to the protection of vulnerable marine habitats and threats to ecosystem structure and function exist? What management measures are in place to reduce bycatch and discards? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found in the FAO's publication on the State of the World's Fisheries and Aquaculture (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/sofia/en>), FAO's Fisheries Statistics (<http://www.fao.org/fishery/statistics/en>), on the Marine Stewardship Council website (<https://www.msc.org>), the Sea Around Us website (<http://www.seaaroundus.org>), in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (<http://www.iucnredlist.org>) and on the FishBase website (<http://www.fishbase.ca/>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 7: Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What measures have been put in place to ensure the sustainability of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry? How effective have these been? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found in FAOSTAT (<http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E>), the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) website (<http://www.pefc.org>), and the Forest Stewardship Council website (<https://ca.fsc.org/en-ca>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 8: Pollution reduced

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How have pollutant and nutrient loads in the country's ecosystems changed? Which ecosystems have experienced significant change? Which pollutants remain concerns in the country? What measures or controls have been put in place to limit point sources of pollution? What measures or controls have been put in place to address diffuse sources of pollution? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of

information found on the websites of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (<http://chm.pops.int>), the Minamata Convention on Mercury (<http://www.mercuryconvention.org>), the International Nitrogen Initiative (<http://www.initrogen.org/>), FAOSTAT (<http://faostat3.fao.org/home/E>), and the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS Water) (<http://www.unep.org/gemswater/>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 9: Invasive alien species prevented and controlled

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How has the number of invasive alien species in the country changed? What actions have been taken to eradicate or control existing invasive alien species? What border control and quarantine measures have been put in place to prevent the introduction of new invasive alien species? How have existing border control and quarantine measures been strengthened? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found in the GIASIPartnership Gateway. (<http://giasipartnership.myspecies.info/en>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 10: Ecosystems vulnerable to climate change

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What actions have been taken to reduce pressures on ecosystems vulnerable to climate change and/or ocean acidification? How have these pressures been reduced? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information available from FAO's Vulnerable Marine Ecosystem Database (<http://www.fao.org/in-action/vulnerable-marine-ecosystems/en/>), from the International Coral Reef Initiative.

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 11: Protected areas

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards this target, Parties should consider the following guidance:

Decision XI/24 (Protected areas) - Paragraph 1. Invites Parties to: (j) Report on the implementation of national action plans for the programme of work on protected areas, including incorporation of the results of implementing projects funded by the Global Environment Facility and other donors, through the reporting framework for the programme of work, which is integrated into the fifth and sixth national reports, as called for in paragraphs 33 (a) and (e) of decision X/31, in order to track progress towards achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 and implementing the programme of work;

Decision X/31(Protected areas) - Paragraph 33. Invites Parties to: (a) Consider as part of national reporting, a simple and effective reporting process that tracks the overall status of the conservation of biodiversity within protected areas, as well as actions and outcomes of the programme of work on

protected areas; (e) Ensure that reporting on the programme of work on protected areas is clearly integrated with reporting on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and associated indicators;

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What is the current extent of protected areas on land and in marine areas (overall, by ecoregion, by habitat type, etc.)? Do these figures include effective indigenous and community conserved areas? What areas of importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services are not currently protected? What areas are underrepresented? How effective are existing protected areas? How has their management effectiveness changed? Are indigenous peoples and local communities involved in protected areas management? What support or processes have been established to support indigenous and local communities in documenting, mapping, or registering community conservation areas and/or developing, implementing or monitoring community conservation plans?

In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found on the websites of Protected Planet (<http://www.protectedplanet.net>), and the protected area management effectiveness information portal (<http://www.wdpa.org/ME/>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 12: Reducing risk of extinction

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: Have any species gone extinct in your country since the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted? How has the conservation status of species been changing? What is the percentage of species that are threatened in your country? What actions have been taken to address this? How have the main threats to species changed since the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted? What are the main threats to the threatened species in your country? What actions have been taken to address these? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (<http://www.iucnredlist.org>), the Living Planet Index (<http://www.livingplanetindex.org/home/index>), and from the Tropical, Ecology Assessment and Monitoring Network (<http://www.teamnetwork.org>)

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 13: Safeguarding genetic diversity

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What actions have been taken to safeguard the genetic diversity of species of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals, their wild relatives and socio-economically or culturally valuable species? Are species being maintained in situ or ex situ? What species management plans or strategies have been put in place to maintain the genetic diversity in situ and ex situ? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found in FAO's Global Databank for Animal Genetic Resources, the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) (<http://dad.fao.org/>), and FAO's State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/fgr/64582/en/>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 14: Ecosystem services

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards this target, Parties should bear in mind the following guidance:

Decision XII/5 (Biodiversity for poverty eradication and sustainable development) - Paragraph 3. Encourages Parties to integrate biodiversity and nature's benefits to people, including ecosystem services and functions, into poverty eradication and development strategies, initiatives and processes at all levels, and vice versa, to integrate poverty eradication and development concerns and priorities into national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other appropriate plans, policies and programmes for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to monitor, evaluate and report on these integration efforts, through appropriate indicators and tools, and include this information, inter alia, in their national report;

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How has the condition of ecosystems important for the provision of ecosystem services changed? How have the pressures on ecosystems important for the provision of ecosystem services changed? How do these ecosystems contribute to human wellbeing? What is the condition of important ecosystems in your country? Which ecosystems are degrading the quickest? Which ecosystems are improving? Does further degradation of some ecosystems risk passing tipping points? Which ecosystems are in need of restoration? Which ecosystems are in need of safeguarding? What are the main pressures on the ecosystems that provide services essential for human wellbeing? Which ecosystems are particularly important for the wellbeing of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable? What factors are driving or causing the loss of ecosystem services? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found in the Ocean Health Index (<http://www.oceanhealthindex.org>), and the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Projected Water Stress data and rankings (<http://www.wri.org/resources/data-sets/aqueduct-projected-water-stress-country-rankings>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 15: Ecosystem restoration and resilience

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards this target Parties should consider the following guidance:

Decision XI/19 (Biodiversity and climate change related issues: Advice on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity with regard to policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries).

Paragraph 11. Also invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant organizations to consider the information in the annex to this decision when preparing national reports and other submissions on progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020, and, where applicable, for other relevant submissions under other processes;

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How has the extent of degraded habitat changed in the country since the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted? What areas and/or how much habitat have been restored? Were any of the restored areas important for carbon sequestration? What type of restoration activities were used? How have restoration activities affected ecosystem resilience?

In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found on the Bonn Challenge website (<http://www.bonnchallenge.org/>) and in the World Resources Institute's Atlas of Forest and Landscape Restoration Opportunities (<http://www.wri.org/resources/maps/atlas-forest-and-landscape-restoration-opportunities>).

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 16: Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: If your country has not ratified or acceded to the Protocol, what actions are being taken to do so? If your country has ratified or acceded to the Protocol, what is being done to make it operational nationally? Has your country put institutional structures in place to implement the Protocol (national focal point, competent national authority(ies) and checkpoint(s))? Has your country put in place the ABS legislative, administrative or policy measures required to meet the obligations set out under the Protocol? If not, is your country currently reviewing or developing ABS measures or planning to do so with a view to implementing the Protocol? Countries may wish to make a reference to information provided to the ABS Clearing House.

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 17: Biodiversity strategies and action plans

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: If your country has not revised/updated its NBSAP since the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, what actions are being taken to do so? If there are no plans to revise/update the NBSAP, are there any other national policies, plans, programmes or strategies that address the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets? Does your country have any regional or subnational strategies? Are there any plans to develop these? What actions have been taken to adopt your country's current NBSAP as a policy instrument? At what level has the NBSAP been adopted? What implications does this have? How will this assist with mainstreaming biodiversity concerns into sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and policies that impact biodiversity? Which stakeholders were involved in NBSAP revision/updating and what was their role in this process? How will they contribute to NBSAP implementation? What measures are in place to evaluate how effective the NBSAP has been? Does the NBSAP have indicators and/or a monitoring mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness of its implementation?

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Aichi Biodiversity Target 18: Traditional knowledge

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards this target Parties, should bear in mind the following guidance: Decision XII/12: (Article 8(j) and related provisions)

A. Paragraph 9. Encourages Parties and indigenous and local communities to consider how indigenous

and local communities might effectively participate in the development, collection and analysis of data, including through Community-Based Monitoring, and further explore how indigenous and local communities' Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems can contribute to monitoring of Aichi Biodiversity Target indicators, and how a Multiple Evidence Base approach be applied for validation of such data generated from diverse knowledge systems on equal terms. These efforts might contribute to future national reports and the review of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Target 18;

In-depth dialogue on thematic areas and other cross-cutting issues- Paragraph 14. Encourages Parties, other Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and interested stakeholders, and requests the Executive Secretary to consider the advice and recommendations of the in-depth dialogue on: "Connecting traditional knowledge systems and science, such as under IPBES, including gender dimensions" when implementing the relevant areas of work of the Convention; and further encourages Parties to consider reporting on progress in future national reports;

B. Paragraph 2. Invites Parties, other Governments, relevant organizations, indigenous and local communities and stakeholders to implement the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity, taking into account diverse national circumstances including legal and policy regimes, and to report on progress to the Executive Secretary as well as through the national reporting process;

E. Paragraph 6. Urges Parties and other Governments to recognize, support and encourage the development of local sui generis systems by indigenous and local communities, including through the development of community protocols, as part of national action plans for the protection, preservation and promotion of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices within national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and invites Parties and other Governments to report on these initiatives through the national reporting process, the Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, and through the Traditional Knowledge Information Portal of the Convention;

In describing progress towards this target, you may wish to consult, as relevant, with indigenous peoples and local communities. Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What steps have been taken since the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted to respect the knowledge, innovations, practices and customary use of biological resources? What processes or mechanisms have been put in place to promote this? How has traditional knowledge been integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention? Has a national focal point for Article 8(j) and related provisions been appointed? Has a national action plan to protect, preserve and promote the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and encourage sustainable use of biodiversity been developed? Do community action plans exist? Has there been full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and/or local communities in relation to the integration of their knowledge in the implementation of the Convention? Are indigenous peoples and/or local communities, as appropriate, effectively participating in the implementation of the Convention, including in the revision/updating and implementation of NBSAPs? Have action plans or other national arrangements for the protection, preservation and promotion of indigenous and local community knowledge, innovations and practices been developed? Are systems in place for granting prior informed consent from indigenous and local communities regarding access to their knowledge, innovations and practices? Are measures in place at the national level which recognize and encourage the rights to customary sustainable use of biodiversity? What progress has been made in implementing the Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, The Tkarihwaí:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities, and the 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?

In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found in the UNESCO Interactive Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger (<http://www.unesco.org/languages->

[atlas/](#).

<Text entry>

Aichi Biodiversity Target 19: Sharing information and knowledge

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards this target, Parties should bear in mind the following guidance: Decision X/23 (Multi-Year Plan of Action for South-South Cooperation on Biodiversity for Development) - Paragraph 6. Invites Parties to include in their future national reports information on how they have implemented or supported South-South cooperation;

Decision XI/29 (Global Taxonomy Initiative) -Paragraph 9. Requests Parties to report on the effectiveness of their capacity-building efforts to support the implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative through their fifth and sixth national reports under the Convention and requests the Executive Secretary to report on progress in implementing the Global Taxonomy Initiative, based on national reports submitted by Parties to the corresponding meetings of the Conference of the Parties;

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How has the availability of biodiversity information in the country changed since the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted? What actions have been taken to improve the availability and quality of biodiversity information at the national level? What mechanisms have been put in place or further developed to share biodiversity information and technologies? How is biodiversity information being used to support policy development and decision-making in the country? In describing progress towards this target, Parties may wish to make use of information found on the website of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)(<http://www.gbif.org>).

<Text entry>

Aichi Biodiversity Target 20: Mobilizing resources from all sources

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this Aichi Biodiversity Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In annex II of decision XII/3, the Conference of the Parties adopted a financial reporting framework to provide information related to the global financial targets under Aichi Biodiversity Target 20. The Conference of the Parties also decided to integrate the financial reporting framework into the guidelines for the sixth national reports. The financial reporting framework is available online at <http://chm.cbd.int/signin?returnUrl=%2Fsubmit%2Fonline-reporting%2FresourceMobilisation>. The online financial reporting framework and the online reporting tool for the sixth national reports are meant to be complementary. Parties are invited to complete the financial reporting framework in order to report on Aichi Biodiversity Target 20 in their sixth national report.

<Text entry>

Based on the description of your country's contributions to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, please describe how and to what extent these contributions support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals:

Based on the information provided in section IV of the national report, please describe how biodiversity and your country's contributions to the attainment of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets are helping to address the main themes addressed by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (beyond biodiversity).

<Text entry>

Section V. Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (completion of this section is optional)

This section of the sixth national report is optional but is recommended for all Parties that have developed strategies for plant conservation in response to the GSPC and/ or for Parties that have active plant conservation work taking place via networks of botanical gardens or botanical collections institutions. For those GSPC targets that are closely aligned to specific Aichi Biodiversity Targets, information entered in the other sections of the report will be relevant here. If this is the case, the information does not need to be reproduced in its entirety in this section of the national report. Instead a reference to previous sections of the national report can be inserted. Through its Secretariat at Botanic Gardens Conservation International (bgci.org), members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation and other botanical institutions may be able to support Parties in compiling relevant information related to this section.

Using the template below, please describe your country's contribution towards the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. This template should be replicated for each of the 16 targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

V. Description of the national contribution to the achievement of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

Does your country have national targets related to the GSPC Targets?

If your country has adopted national targets or equivalent commitments related to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, please tick this box and indicate the wording of the targets in the sections below

Yes. Please provide details on the specific targets below:

<Text entry>

or:

If your country has not adopted national targets or equivalent commitments related to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, please tick this box.

No, there are no related national targets

Please provide information on any active networks for plant conservation present in your country.

Please list any plant conservation groups or botanical garden networks working on plant conservation.

<Text entry>

Please describe the major measures taken by your country for the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. (Parties can report on actions taken to implement these targets if they are not covered in sections II, III or IV)

If your country has adopted national targets or similar commitments related to the targets contained in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, please describe the actions taken and their contribution towards the attainment of the GSPC.

<Text entry>

Category of progress towards the target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation at the national level:

GSPC Target 1, 2, 3...

Please assess your country's progress towards each of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. This template should be completed for each of the GSPC targets.

On track to achieve target at national level

This category indicates that the measures which have been taken and the current status of the issues addressed by the target will be met by the target deadline.

Progress towards target at national level but at an insufficient rate

This category indicates that significant progress towards the attainment of the target has been made since it was established. The progress could take the form of measures being taken or actual improvements in the status of the issues being addressed. However, while this category indicates an improving situation, the progress that has been made will be insufficient for the target to be met by the deadline unless further measures are taken.

No significant change at national level

This category indicates that, since the target was set, no significant changes have been observed. Reasons for this could include that the measures taken have not yet had an impact, the measures taken have been ineffective, or that no significant measures have been taken.

Please explain the selection above:

Please provide substantiating information for the selection above. For example, this could include information related to the overall impact of the measures taken, changes to the status and trends of biodiversity, changes to pressures on biodiversity or the drivers of its loss, changes to socioeconomic conditions, such as awareness of biodiversity, changes in resource availability, changes to government policies, or changes in the behaviour of the major sectors in the country. For national targets which are quantitative in nature, Parties may also wish to consider reporting on the extent of achievement in relation to the target value. For example, for some types of targets, this could be done with the use of percentages.

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 1: An online flora of all known plants

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: Is there a national or regional flora that provides descriptions to the plant species found in the country? Is work to digitize national/ regional flora taking place in the country? Does an institution in your country participate in or otherwise collaborate with the World Flora Online Consortium? In reporting on progress towards this target, countries may wish to refer to the website of The World Flora Online Consortium

(www.worldfloraonline.org).

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 2: An assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, as far as possible, to guide conservation action.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How many plant species have had their conservation status assessed using either the IUCN 3.1 Categories and Criteria or a national system? What proportion of your country's flora has been assessed? How is data from conservation assessments being used to guide conservation actions? In reporting on progress towards this target, countries may wish to make use of the following resources: The IUCN Red List of Species (<http://www.iucnredlist.org>) and Botanic Gardens Conservation International's ThreatSearch database (www.bgci.org).

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 3: Information, research and associated outputs, and methods necessary to implement the Strategy developed and shared.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How well surveyed is your country's plant diversity? Which areas are under-surveyed? What progress has been made since 2010 to improve knowledge on plant diversity patterns? What proportions of plant specimen records that exist in national herbaria have been digitized? Are these records available for conservation assessment and land use planning? What proportion of the Flora has been revised since 1970? Are ex situ propagation techniques and case studies on species reintroductions documented and available? Are resource assessments and sustainable offtake guidelines available for plant species harvested commercially?

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 4: At least 15 per cent of each ecological region or vegetation type secured through effective management and/or restoration.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 4, countries may wish to cross-reference their responses related to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 11(Protected areas) and 15 (Ecosystem restoration and resilience) in section IV of the national report. If the issues covered by GSPC Target 4 are sufficiently addressed in

section IV, there is no need to repeat this information here.

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 5: At least 75 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity of each ecological region protected with effective management in place for conserving plants and their genetic diversity.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: Have important plant areas been identified in your country? What is the percentage of important plant areas that are located within protected areas? What additional management is taking place in important plant areas outside of protected areas?

In reporting on progress towards this target, countries may wish to make use of Plantlife's Important Plant Area database (www.plantlife.org.uk/international/wild_plants/IPA/ipa_online_database/).

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 6: At least 75 per cent of production lands in each sector managed sustainably, consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 6, countries may wish to cross-reference their responses related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 7 (sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry) in section IV of the national report. If the issues covered by GSPC Target 6 are sufficiently addressed in section IV, there is no need to repeat this information here.

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 7: At least 75 per cent of known threatened plant species conserved *in situ*.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What is the percentage of threatened plant species with at least one population occurring in a protected area? How many additional threatened species have been conserved since 2010? Have priority sites for the conservation of unprotected threatened plants been identified? What interventions are in place to expand protected areas to sites with high concentrations of threatened plants?

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 8: At least 75 per cent of threatened plant species in *ex situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and at least 20 per cent available for recovery and restoration programmes

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: What is the percentage of threatened plant species that are conserved ex situ either in seedbanks or living collections in botanical gardens or other plant collections? What percentage is available for restoration or recovery work? How many species are part of active recovery programmes? In how many different ecoregions is the recovery work taking place? Are any botanic gardens in your country members of the Ecological Restoration Alliance of Botanic Gardens? Your country may also wish to provide references to recovery case studies. In reporting on progress towards this target, countries may wish to make use of the following resources: BGCI's PlantSearch database of ex situ collections (www.bgci.org/plant_search.php) and the website of the Ecological Restoration Alliance (www.erabg.org).

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 9: 70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops including their wild relatives and other socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, while respecting, preserving and maintaining associated indigenous and local knowledge

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 9, countries may wish to cross-reference their responses related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 13 (Safeguarding Genetic Diversity) in section IV of the national report. If the issues covered by GSPC Target 9 are sufficiently addressed in section IV, there is no need to repeat this information here.

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: Does your country have a national inventory of crop wild relatives and other socioeconomically important plant species (medicinal plants, fodder crops, useful tree species, etc.)? Does your country have a national strategy for the conservation of crop wild relatives / medicinal plants? Is there a national programme for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture? What is the percentage of crop wild relatives and other socioeconomically important species that are conserved ex situ in seedbanks or in living collections in botanical gardens and other plant collections? What is the percentage of crop wild relatives and other socioeconomically important species that are conserved within Protected Areas or through on-farm conservation? In reporting on progress towards this target, countries may wish to make use of information provided to FAO through their national report for the Second State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (<http://www.fao.org/agriculture/crops/core-themes/theme/seeds-pgr/sow/sow2/country-reports/en/>).

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 10: Effective management plans in place to prevent new biological invasions and to manage important areas for plant diversity that are invaded.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 10, countries may wish to cross-reference their responses related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 (Invasive alien species prevented and controlled) in section IV of the national report. If the issues covered by GSPC Target 10 are sufficiently addressed in section IV, there is no need to repeat this information here. Some additional questions that your country

may wish to consider responding to are: Has your country identified important plant areas (this issue may have already been addressed as part of your country's response to GSPC Target 5)? How many of these have management plans that address invasive species?

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 11: No species of wild flora endangered by international trade

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

GSPC Target 11 is implemented through the activities delivered under the implementation of the provisions and control measures of the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 11, countries may wish to refer to the respective CITES Management and Scientific Authorities, as well as the reports prepared within the framework of the CITES Plants Committee, Standing Committee, Conference of Parties, and other meetings relevant to trade in plants.

In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 11, countries may wish to cross-reference their responses related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 (Sustainable consumption and trade) in section IV of the national report. If the issues covered by GSPC Target 11 are sufficiently addressed in section IV, there is no need to repeat this information here.

In reporting on progress towards this target, countries may also wish to make use of information found on the Plants 2020 website (<http://www.plants2020.net/target-11>).

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 12: All wild harvested plant-based products sourced sustainably

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 12, countries may wish to cross-reference their responses related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 (Sustainable production and consumption) in section IV of the national report. If the issues covered by GSPC Target 12 are sufficiently addressed in section IV, there is no need to repeat this information here.

Some additional questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: Does your country have an inventory of plant-based products that are sourced from the wild? What is the percentage of wild-harvested commercially traded plants that have resource assessments, management plans, and sustainable offtake guidelines? Are there specific regulations or policies encouraging and enforcing the sustainable wild-harvesting, sustainable use and trade in plants (please specify)? Are any products, species or companies in your country certified under sustainability certification, such as the FairWild Standard (please specify)? What interventions are in place to ensure sustainable wild-harvest and use of plant species by indigenous communities? Parties may also wish to cross-reference responses included under section IV related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 4 (Sustainable production and consumption).

In reporting on progress towards this target, your country may wish to make use of information from the Plants 2020 (<http://www.plants2020.net/index/>) and FairWild Foundation (<http://www.fairwild.org>) websites.

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 13: Indigenous and local knowledge innovations and practices associated with plant resources, maintained or increased, as appropriate, to support customary use, sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 13, countries may wish to cross-reference their responses related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 (Traditional knowledge respected) in section IV of the national report. If the issues covered by GSPC Target 13 are sufficiently addressed in section IV, there is no need to repeat this information here.

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 14: The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, education and public awareness programmes

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

In reporting on progress towards GSPC Target 14, countries may wish to cross-reference their responses related to Aichi Biodiversity Target 1 (Awareness increased) in section IV of the national report. If the issues covered by GSPC Target 14 are sufficiently addressed in section IV, there is no need to repeat this information here. For plant-specific activities, countries may also wish to make use of Botanic Gardens Conservation International's GardenSearch database (www.bgci.org/garden_search.php).

Some additional questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: Does your country have citizen science programmes that include collecting data on plants? Do your botanic gardens run education programmes? Are there other nature-based NGOs that provide non-formal education on plants?

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 15: The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this strategy.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: How many universities/colleges offer tertiary-level education in plant science/plant conservation? Do plant conservation-based organizations offer internships/short courses etc. to support on-the-job training and skills development?

In reporting on progress towards this target, countries may wish to make contact with relevant members of the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (<http://www.plants2020.net/gppcpartners/>).

<Text entry>

GSPC Target 16: Institutions, networks and partnerships for plant conservation established or

strengthened at national, regional and international levels to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

Please describe how and to what extent your country has contributed to the achievement of this GSPC Target and summarize the evidence used to support this description:

Some questions that your country may wish to consider responding to are: Is there a national botanic garden network in your country? Is there a national plant conservation network or a national botanical society that is actively addressing the targets of the GSPC?

In reporting on progress towards this target, countries may wish to make use of Botanic Gardens Conservation International's list of botanic garden networks (www.bgci.org/about-us/networks/).

<Text entry>

Section VI. Updated biodiversity country profiles

This section of the sixth national report is intended to help complete or update the Biodiversity Country Profiles presented on the website of the Convention on Biological Diversity.¹² Biodiversity Country Profiles provide a short overview of the status and trends of biodiversity in your country, the pressures on it and the actions taken by your country to implement the Convention and its Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its national biodiversity strategy and action plan. The information should present a general overview of the status and trends of biodiversity. It is not necessary to provide a detailed assessment. However, enough information should be provided to give the reader an overview of current conditions. The country profiles are displayed along with other relevant national information, including information on the country's national focal points and their contact details as well as the country's membership in the Protocols. If you are preparing the sixth national report with the use of the online reporting tool, your country's current biodiversity profile will be automatically included in the template below as a starting/reference point.

Please review and update your country's biodiversity profile currently displayed on the clearing-house mechanism. Biodiversity country profiles provide an overview of information relevant to your country's implementation of the Convention.

VI. Updated biodiversity country profile (Please review and update the text currently displayed at <https://www.cbd.int/countries>¹³)

Biodiversity facts

Status and trends of biodiversity, including benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services and functions:

Please review the text currently displayed in your Biodiversity Country Profile on the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and update it as necessary.

<Text provided for possible update>

Main pressures on and drivers of change to biodiversity (direct and indirect):

Please review the text currently displayed in your Biodiversity Country Profile on the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and update it as necessary.

<Text provided for possible update>

¹² The current country profiles can be accessed here - <https://www.cbd.int/countries/>

¹³ *Note:* If the online reporting tool is being used, the text of the current biodiversity profile will be displayed. A time stamp will be added to indicate the date when the update was published.

Measures to enhance implementation of the Convention**Implementation of the NBSAP:**

Please review the text currently displayed in your Biodiversity Country Profile on the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and update it as necessary.

<Text provided for possible update>

Overall actions taken to contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020:

Please review the text currently displayed in your Biodiversity Country Profile on the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and update it as necessary.

<Text provided for possible update>

Support mechanisms for national implementation (legislation, funding, capacity-building, coordination, mainstreaming, etc.):

Please review the text currently displayed in your Biodiversity Country Profile on the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and update it as necessary.

<Text provided for possible update>

Mechanisms for monitoring and reviewing implementation:

Please review the text currently displayed in your Biodiversity Country Profile on the Convention's clearing-house mechanism and update it as necessary.

<Text provided for possible update>
