



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
General

UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/4/INF/1
27 March 2012

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

Fourth meeting
Montreal, 7 - 11 May 2012
Item 3.1 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TARGETS SINCE THE ADOPTION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

Information note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is an ambitious plan developed with the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity over the next decade by all countries and stakeholders. As part of the Strategic Plan Parties have committed to developing national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets, as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and the resources provided through the strategy for resource mobilization.

2. In decision X/2 the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to prepare an analysis/synthesis of national, regional and other actions, including targets as appropriate, established in accordance with the Strategic Plan, to enable the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting and the Conference of Parties at its eleventh and subsequent meetings to assess the contribution of such national and regional targets towards the global targets. This note has been prepared in response to this request and to further substantiate the information contained in UNEP/CBD/WGRI/4/2.

* UNEP/CBD/WGRI/4/1.

II. NATIONAL TARGETS AND SIMILAR MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING THE ADOPTION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

3. The following information has been collected from the national biodiversity strategies and actions which have been developed in light of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and focuses specifically on national targets¹. In some cases Parties have not explicitly identified targets in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans but have included elements which could serve a similar purpose². As such these elements are relevant to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

4. The information in this document is presented following the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In many cases the targets which Parties have established contribute to several of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. However in order to keep this document to a manageable size, national targets are only listed once. Similarly the mapping of national targets to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets has been done to facilitate understanding and comparison between the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the national targets which have been set. Other mappings are possible. Please send any updates or comments on this information to secretariat@cbd.int. Further it is important to note that many Parties have targets which were established prior to the adoption of the Strategic Plan which remain relevant and can contribute to the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (See document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/INF/7).

Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

Quantitative targets

Australia:

- By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in the number of Australians and public and private organizations who participate in biodiversity conservation activities.

United Kingdom:

- By 2020, significantly more people will be engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.
- Priority action 2.1: Work with the biodiversity partnership to engage significantly more people in biodiversity issues, increase awareness of the value of biodiversity and increase the number of people taking positive action

Outcome and process oriented targets

Belarus:

- To provide complete and system legal regulation of public relations concerning conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity;
- To establish a network of “green schools” and provide their functioning;

¹ The national biodiversity strategies and action plans considered in this document are from Australia, Belarus, the European Union, France, Ireland, Serbia, Spain, the United Kingdom, and Venezuela and they can be accessed from: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/about/latest/>. All the targets included in this document are in english. However the original language versions are footnoted where relevant.

² For example Belarus has identified expected results of their strategies, the United Kingdom has established outcomes and priority actions, Serbia has incorporated objectives and Venezuela has established strategic lines (lineas estrategicas).

- To raise the level of education and awareness among the state authorities, other organizations, as well as ordinary people in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity;

France:

- Target 1: Foster, enrich and share a nature-oriented culture³

Ireland:

- Target 4: Enhanced appreciation of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services amongst policy makers, stakeholders and the general public

Serbia:

- Objective 8.1: Generate a greater understanding of the importance of biodiversity and develop skills for studying and protecting biodiversity through the integration of information on biodiversity in formal academic curricula.
- Objective 8.2: Foster public understanding, support and action for biodiversity conservation through integration of biodiversity information in formal academic curricula.
- Objective 10.3: Increase awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation strategies among all sectors and the general public.

Spain:

- Objective 5.2 - Promote information, awareness and participation in society for the conservation of biodiversity⁴.

Venezuela:

- 4.1.3- To promote in the national education system and its subsystems, the development of critical consciousness about the direct and underlying causes of biodiversity loss and provide a foundation to promote a different relationship with Mother Earth⁵.

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Outcome and process oriented targets

Belarus:

- To develop instruments to effect economic estimation of the resources of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity and ecological and economic mechanism of stimulating conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity based on the ecological rent and target budget financing;

United Kingdom:

- Priority action 2.2: Promote taking better account of the values of biodiversity in public and private sector decision-making, including by providing tools to help consider a wider range of ecosystem services
- Priority action 3.4: Through reforms of the planning system, take a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas. This approach will guide development to the best

³ Objectif 1 – Faire émerger, enrichir et partager une culture de la nature

⁴ Objetivo 5.2 - Promover la información, concienciación y participación de la sociedad para la conservación de la biodiversidad.

⁵ 4.1.3 - Impulsar en el Sistema Educativo Nacional y sus subsistemas, el desarrollo de una conciencia crítica acerca de las causas estructurales y directas que generan la pérdida de la Diversidad Biológica, así como proporcionar las bases necesarias para promover una relación diferente con la Madre Tierra

locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. We will retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system

France:

- Target 3: Turn biodiversity into a positive issue for decision-makers⁶
- Target 7: Include preservation of biodiversity in economic decisions⁷

Spain:

- Objective 3.1 - To advance the knowledge, consideration and integration of biodiversity into agricultural policies and practices in coordination with the Autonomous Communities, and through intersectoral cooperation, and stakeholder participation⁸.
- Objective 3.6 - Increase the integration of biodiversity into water planning management⁹.

Target 3 – By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

Outcome and process oriented targets

United Kingdom:

- Priority action 3.5: Establish a new, voluntary approach to biodiversity offsets and test our approach in pilot areas

Target 4 – By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

Quantitative targets

Australia:

- By 2015, achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.

Outcome and process oriented targets

France:

- Target 8: Develop innovations for and through biodiversity¹⁰
- Target 12: Safeguard sustainability of biological resource use¹¹

⁶ Objectif 3 – Faire de la biodiversité un enjeu positif pour les décideurs

⁷ Objectif 7 – Inclure la préservation de la biodiversité dans la décision économique

⁸ Objetivo 3.1 - Avanzar en el conocimiento, la consideración y la integración de la biodiversidad en las prácticas y las políticas agrarias, en un contexto de coordinación con las Comunidades Autónomas, cooperación intersectorial, y participación de los sectores involucrados.

⁹ Objetivo 3.6 - Aumentar la integración de la biodiversidad en la planificación y gestión hidrológica.

¹⁰ Objectif 8 – Développer les innovations pour et par la biodiversité

¹¹ Objectif 12 – Garantir la durabilité de l'utilisation des ressources biologiques

Ireland:

- Target 1: Shared responsibility for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components is fully recognised, and acted upon, by all sectors

Serbia:

- Objective 3.1: Develop new, and strengthen existing, mechanisms to ensure the sustainable use of the Republic of Serbia's biological diversity. Promote these mechanisms widely within public and private sectors.
- Objective 5.2: Improve the integration of biodiversity concerns into all relevant sectors.

Venezuela:

- 4.1 Regulate the unsustainable use of biodiversity¹²
- 4.2 Promote the sustainable use of biodiversity¹³.

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

Quantitative targets

Belarus:

- To include conservation of biological diversity into plans for land-utilization in the regions (at least 20);

Ireland:

- Target 17: No protected habitats or species in worsening conservation status by 2016; majority of habitats or species in, or moving towards, favourable conservation status by 2020

United Kingdom:

- Outcome 1A. Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition;
- Outcome 1B. More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss of priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha;

Outcome and process oriented targets

Belarus:

- To decrease the share of monodominant forest plantation when effecting reforestation with simultaneous increase of woodiness of sparsely wooded regions, to decrease the area of valuable forests growing for a long time, as well as to implement the concept of conserving forests with high level of biological diversity, to carry out forest utilization with the international forest administration certification and forest utilization requirements taken into account;

Ireland:

- Target 9: Effective hedgerow and scrub management ensured by 2016
- Objective 5: To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment

¹² 4.1 Regular el aprovechamiento no sustentable de la Diversidad Biológica.

¹³ 4.2 Promover el aprovechamiento sustentable de la Diversidad Biológica.

- Target 13: Substantial progress made towards “good ecological status” of marine waters over the lifetime of this Plan

France:

- Target 11: Control pressures on biodiversity¹⁴

Serbia:

- Objective 1.1: Enable the Republic of Serbia’s extinction threatened species and ecological communities to survive and thrive in their natural habitats and retain their genetic diversity and potential for evolutionary development. Restore biological diversity in degraded areas. Complement in-situ conservation measures by maintaining ex-situ facilities and conducting ex-situ conservation measures.

Spain:

- Objective 2.2 - Promote ecological restoration, environmental connectivity of the territory and landscape protection¹⁵.
- Objective 3.2 - Promote sustainable forest management¹⁶
- Objective 2.3 - To contribute to the conservation and restoration of natural habitats and wild species¹⁷.
- Objective 3.12 - Provide for the protection of marine habitats and species.¹⁸

Venezuela:

- 3.1 To ensure the conservation of habitats and ecosystems¹⁹.
- 3.2 Design and implement programs to mitigate the impacts of, and to restore, ecosystems degraded or fragmented and strengthen existing programmes²⁰.

United Kingdom:

- Priority action - Continue to promote approaches to flood and erosion management which conserve the natural environment and improve biodiversity

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

*Quantitative targets***European Union:**

- Target 4: - Fisheries: Achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) by 2015. Achieve a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock, through fisheries management with no significant adverse impacts on other stocks, species and ecosystems, in support of

¹⁴ Objectif 11 – Maîtriser les pressions sur la biodiversité

¹⁵ Objetivo - 2.2 Promover la restauración ecológica, la conectividad ambiental del territorio y la protección del paisaje.

¹⁶ Objetivo 3.2 Promover la gestión forestal sostenible.

¹⁷ Objetivo 2.3 Contribuir a la conservación y restauración de hábitats naturales y especies silvestres.

¹⁸ Objetivo 3.12 – Adoptar medidas para la protección de hábitats y especies marinos.

¹⁹ 3.1 Garantizar la conservación del hábitat y los ecosistemas.

²⁰ 3.2 Diseñar e implementar programas de mitigación de impactos y restauración de ecosistemas degradados o fragmentados y fortalecer los ya existentes.

achieving Good Environmental Status by 2020, as required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Ireland:

- Target 14: Fish stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015

United Kingdom:

- Outcome 2C. By 2022 we will have marine plans in place covering the whole of England's marine area, ensuring the sustainable development of our seas, integrating economic growth, social need and ecosystem management.
- Priority action: Develop 10 Marine Plans which integrate economic, social and environmental considerations, and which will guide decision-makers when making any decision that affects, or might affect, a marine area. This action in England is part of the UK vision for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'

Outcome and process oriented targets

United Kingdom:

- Outcome 2B. By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably;
- Priority action: Implement actions and reforms to ensure fisheries management directly supports the achievement of wider environmental objectives, including the achievement of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Spain:

- Objective 3.14 - Achieve a balance between the exploitation and conservation of marine resources to ensure a sustainable level of harvest²¹

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

Quantitative targets

European Union:

- Target 3²² A) Agriculture: By 2020, maximise areas under agriculture across grasslands, arable land and permanent crops that are covered by biodiversity-related measures under the CAP so as to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and to bring about a measurable improvement²³ in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by agriculture and in the provision of ecosystem services as compared to the EU2010 Baseline, thus contributing to enhance sustainable management. B) Forests: By 2020, Forest Management Plans or equivalent instruments, in line with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)²⁴, are in place for all forests that are publicly owned and for forest holdings above a certain size²⁴ (to be defined by the Member

²¹ Objetivo 3.14 Alcanzar un equilibrio entre explotación y conservación de los recursos naturales marinos garantizando un nivel de capturas sostenible.

²² For both targets, improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.

²³ For both targets, improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.

²⁴ For smaller forest holdings, Member States may provide additional incentives to encourage the adoption of Management Plans or equivalent instruments that are in line with SFM.

States or regions and communicated in their Rural Development Programmes) that receive funding under the EU Rural Development Policy so as to bring about a measurable improvement²⁵ in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by forestry and in the provision of related ecosystem services as compared to the EU 2010 Baseline.

United Kingdom:

- Priority action 3.3: Bring a greater proportion of our existing woodlands into sustainable management and expand the area of woodland in England

Outcome and process oriented targets

United Kingdom:

- Priority action 3.1: Improve the delivery of environmental outcomes from agricultural land management practices, whilst increasing food production
- Priority action 3.2: Reform the Common Agricultural Policy to achieve greater environmental benefits

Venezuela:

- 4.2.7 - Support indigenous and peasant agriculture, artisanal fisheries and other forms of traditional sustainable use of biological diversity²⁶.

Ireland:

- Target 5: Optimize use of opportunities under agricultural, rural development and forest policy to benefit biodiversity.

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

Quantitative targets

Ireland:

- Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2015

Outcome and process oriented targets

United Kingdom:

- Priority action 3.11: Reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity through approaches at national, UK, EU and international levels targeted at the sectors which are the source of the relevant pollutants (nitrogen oxides, ozone, sulphur dioxide, ammonia)

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

²⁵ For both targets, improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.

²⁶ 4.2.7 Apoyar la agricultura indígena y campesina, la pesca artesanal y otras formas de aprovechamiento sustentable tradicional de la Diversidad Biológica.

Quantitative targets

Australia:

- By 2015, reduce by at least 10% the impacts of invasive species on threatened species and ecological communities in terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.

Outcome and process oriented targets

Belarus:

- To minimize negative impact of invasive foreign species of wild animals and plants upon the state of populations of indigenous species and ecosystems, to improve mechanisms that prevent invasion of new foreign species of wild animals and plants, as well as to decrease their negative impact upon the environment;

European Union:

- Target 5: By 2020, Invasive Alien Species and their pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS.

Ireland:

- Target 8: Harmful invasive alien species are controlled and there is reduced risk of spread of new species

United Kingdom:

- Priority action 3.12: Continue to implement the Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain

Spain:

- Objective 2.4 - Establish mechanisms to prevent the entry of invasive alien species and mechanisms for their detection, eradication and control²⁷

Venezuela:

- 5.1 - Prevent the introduction of alien invasive or potentially invasive species in the country²⁸
- 5.2 - Control and eradicate alien species established in the country.²⁹

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

Quantitative targets

Serbia:

- Objective 10.1: Develop national strategies and mechanisms to understand, plan for and minimize the potential impacts of climate change on biological diversity.

²⁷ Objetivo 2.4 Establecer mecanismos para la prevención de la entrada, detección, erradicación y control de las especies exóticas invasoras.

²⁸ 5.1 Prevenir la introducción de especies exóticas invasoras o potencialmente invasoras en el país.

²⁹ 5.2 Controlar y erradicar las especies exóticas establecidas en el país.

- Objective 10.2: Increase capacity among relevant institutions to monitor and predict impacts of climate change on biodiversity and evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation strategies and actions.

Target 11 - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

Quantitative targets

Australia:

- By 2015, four collaborative continental-scale linkages are established and managed to improve ecological connectivity.
- By 2015, achieve a national increase of 600,000 km² of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.

Belarus:

- To optimize the system of specially protected natural sites in the territory of not less than 8.3 percent of the territory of the country, having taken into account the increase in the structure of specially protected natural sites based on the types of dominating ecosystems of the share of swamp and meadow ecosystems, as well as managing the specially protected natural sites of international importance on the basis of the plan of managing these territories (not less than 20 management plans);
- To work out and approve normative standards for the acceptable level of anthropogenic stress in case of specially protected natural sites, utilized for tourism (at least 15 specially protected natural sites);

United Kingdom:

- Outcome 1C. By 2020, at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, conserved through effective, integrated and joined up approaches to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services including through management of our existing systems of protected areas and the establishment of nature improvement areas;
- Outcome 2A. By the end of 2016 in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in a well managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine habitats;
- Priority action: Establish and effectively manage an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas which covers in excess of 25% of English waters by the end of 2016, and which contributes to the UK's achievement of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Outcome and process oriented targets

Belarus:

- To form national ecological network and create conditions for its integration into the pan-European ecology net;
- To provide ecological tourism development in the specially protected natural sites which offer many opportunities for tourism development;
- To provide functioning of the "green routes" network;

France:

- Target 5: Build a green infrastructure including a coherent network of protected areas³⁰

Serbia:

- Objective 2.1: Establish and manage a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of protected areas covering the Republic of Serbia's biological diversity.
- Objective 2.2: Ensure the availability of sufficient financial resources for maintenance and expansion of the PA system of the Republic of Serbia, while enhancing the long-term financial sustainability of the system.

Spain:

- Objective 2.1- To plan and manage coherent networks of protected areas and promote the orderly use of natural resources³¹.
- Objective 3.11 - Establish Marine Protected Areas and Natura 2000 areas in the marine environment and ensure consistent management³²

United Kingdom:

- Priority action - Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land that safeguard ecosystem services for the benefit of wildlife and people

Venezuela:

- 3.1.2 - Integrate the various subsystems of protected areas in a single system with policies that ensure conservation and social commitment³³.
- 3.1.4 - Evaluate the creation and design of new Strategic Areas for Conservation, focused mainly on areas for sustainable use and to promote connectivity between existing protected areas³⁴.

Target 12 - By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Quantitative targets

Belarus:

- To provide conservation of populations of rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants (greater spotted eagle, serpent eagle, fish-hawk, golden plover, black-tailed godwit, double snipe, aquatic warbler etc.) via protecting their main biotopes (open lowland swamp – 30,000 ha, inundated meadowy lands – 40,000 ha, upland and transition swamp – 160,000 ha);
- To work out at least 10 national action plans aiming at conserving species of wild animals and plants, included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, and provide their fulfillment;
- To create new populations containing at least 5 species of wild animals and plants included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus *in-situ*;
- To develop reproduction technologies ex-situ for at least 10 species of wild animals and plants, that are under threat of extinction and included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus;

³⁰ Objectif 5 – Construire une infrastructure écologique incluant un réseau cohérent d'espaces protégés

³¹ Objetivo 2.1 Planificar y gestionar coherentemente las redes de espacios protegidos y promover el uso ordenado de los recursos naturales.

³² Objetivo 3.11 Establecer Áreas Marinas Protegidas y espacios de la Red Natura 2000 en el medio marino y asegurar su gestión coherente

³³ 3.1.2 Integrar los diferentes subsistemas de áreas protegidas en un único sistema con políticas que garanticen la conservación con compromiso social.

³⁴ 3.1.4 Evaluar la creación y diseño de nuevas Áreas Estratégicas para la Conservación, enfocadas principalmente en áreas para el uso sustentable y para favorecer la conectividad entre las áreas protegidas existentes.

European Union:

- Target 1 - To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments: (i) 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status; and (ii) 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status.

Outcome and process oriented targets

Belarus:

- To prevent further decrease of the number of species of wild animals that are under the threat of global extinction, including aquatic warbler, greater spotted eagle, corncrake, double snipe, bear, otter;

United Kingdom:

- Outcome 3: By 2020, we will see an overall improvement in the status of our wildlife and will have prevented further human induced extinctions of known threatened species.
- Priority action: Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures

France:

- Target 4: Preserve species and their diversity³⁵

Venezuela:

- 2.1 - Develop the official book of endangered species of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela³⁶
- 2.2 - Promote the recovery of endangered natural populations³⁷
- 2.3 - Promote *ex situ* conservation of endangered species³⁸.
- 2.4 - Promote the recovery of native agricultural varieties³⁹
- 7.1 - Strengthen mechanisms for the prevention of trafficking and illicit trade⁴⁰
- 7.3 - Encourage the rehabilitation of individuals rescued from trafficking⁴¹

Target 13 - By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Outcome and process oriented targets

Belarus:

- To carry out efficient monitoring so as to provide safety of the genetic engineering activity;

United Kingdom:

- Priority action: Ensure that ‘agricultural’ genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate

³⁵ Objectif 4 – Préserver les espèces et leur diversité

³⁶ 2.1 - Elaborar los libros oficiales de especies amenazadas de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

³⁷ 2.2 - Promover la recuperación de poblaciones naturales amenazadas.

³⁸ 2.3 - Promover la conservación *ex situ* de especies amenazadas.

³⁹ 2.4 - Promover el rescate de variedades autóctonas de la diversidad agrícola.

⁴⁰ 7.1 - Fortalecer los mecanismos de prevención del tráfico y comercio ilícito.

⁴¹ 7.3 - Propiciar la rehabilitación de ejemplares rescatados del tráfico ilícito.

Target 14 - By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Outcome and process oriented targets

United Kingdom:

- Priority action: Align measures to protect the water environment with action for biodiversity, including through the river basin planning approach under the EU Water Framework Directive
- Priority action: Reform the water abstraction regime. The new regime will provide clearer signals to abstractors to make the necessary investments to meet water needs and protect ecosystem functioning. We will also take steps to tackle the legacy of unsustainable abstraction more efficiently

France:

- Target 6: Preserve and restore ecosystems and their functioning⁴²

Target 15 - By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Quantitative targets

Australia:

- By 2015, 1,000 km² of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.

Belarus:

- To restore at least 15 percent of degraded or transformed ecosystems;

European Union:

- Target 2 - By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems.

United Kingdom:

- Outcome 1D. Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Outcome and process oriented targets

Ireland:

- Target 10: Continued rehabilitation or restoration of biodiversity elements

Target 16 - By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

⁴² Objectif 6 – Préserver et restaurer les écosystèmes et leur fonctionnement

*Outcome and process oriented targets***France:**

- Target 13: Share equitably the benefits arising out of the utilization of biodiversity on all scales⁴³

Spain:

- Objective 2.7 - Regulate access to genetic resources and benefit sharing arising from the use thereof⁴⁴

Venezuela:

- 4.1.2 - Regulate access to genetic resources⁴⁵

Target 17 - By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

*Outcome and process oriented targets***Australia:**

- By 2015, all jurisdictions will review relevant legislation, policies and programs to maximize alignment with Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.

France:

- Target 14: Ensure consistency across public policies on all scales⁴⁶

Serbia:

- Objective 3.3: Increase national awareness and use of economic valuation of biodiversity techniques as a mechanism for more accurately assessing and accounting for economic trade-offs between biodiversity protection and human activities that may result in biodiversity loss
- Objective 4.1: Strengthen and expand the policy framework for biodiversity conservation.
- Objective 4.2: Strengthen the legal framework for biodiversity conservation and ensure enforcement and compliance of biodiversity related legislation.
- Objective 4.3: Strengthen the institutional framework for biodiversity conservation.
- Objective 5.1: Develop and implement national integrated policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Objective 9.1: Ensure coherency and coordination between this strategy and other international biodiversity-related commitments and agreements.
- Objective 9.2: Ensure continued and effective international cooperation for the protection of biodiversity.
- Objective 11.2: Establish appropriate mechanisms and develop necessary capacities to implement, monitor and refine the Strategy.

Ireland:

- Target 2: Legislation in support of tackling biodiversity loss in Ireland strengthened

Target 18 - By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary

⁴³ Objectif 13 – Partager de façon équitable les avantages issus de l'utilisation de la biodiversité à toutes les échelles

⁴⁴ Objetivo 2.7 Regular el acceso a los recursos genéticos y el reparto de beneficios derivado de la utilización de los mismos.

⁴⁵ 4.1.2 - Regular el acceso a los recursos genéticos

⁴⁶ Objectif 14 – Garantir la cohérence entre politiques publiques, aux différentes échelles

use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Quantitative targets

Australia:

- By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in employment and participation of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.

Belarus:

- To establish at least 15 ecological centers, museums so as to make the elements of folk culture and traditions more popular in order to conserve wild nature;

Outcome and process oriented targets

Serbia:

- Objective 8.3: Involve local residents and communities in planning, decision-making and implementation related to biodiversity conservation.

Venezuela:

- Rescue and systematize the ancient and traditional knowledge on Biological Diversity to ensure the sovereignty of peoples⁴⁷

Target 19- By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Outcome and process oriented targets

Australia:

- By 2015, nationally agreed science and knowledge priorities for biodiversity conservation are guiding research activities.
- By 2015, establish a national long-term biodiversity monitoring and reporting system.

Belarus:

- To improve methods of monitoring the animal and vegetable world, complex monitoring of ecosystems in specially protected natural territories, cadastral registering of the animal and vegetable world
- To obtain new up-to-date fundamental and application-oriented scientific knowledge in the sphere of ecology, biology, geography, economics of environmental management;
- To request international technical assistance so as to solve main problems in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity.

United Kingdom:

- Priority action: Work collaboratively across Defra and the relevant agencies to direct research investment within Government to areas of highest priority to deliver the outcomes and priorities set out in this strategy, and in partnership with the Research Councils and other organizations in the UK and Europe to build the evidence base

⁴⁷ 1.1.4 - Rescatar y sistematizar el conocimiento ancestral y tradicional sobre la Diversidad Biológica garantizando la soberanía de los pueblos.

- Priority action: Put robust, reliable and more co-ordinated arrangements in place, to monitor changes in the state of biodiversity and also the flow of benefits and services it provides us, to ensure that we can assess the outcomes of this strategy
- Priority action: Improve public access to biodiversity data and other environmental information – putting power into the hands of people to act and hold others to account. Also communicate progress towards the outcomes and priorities of this strategy and make available information to support decision-making at a range of scales to help others contribute to the outcomes (more detail is set out in chapter 3)

France:

- Target 18: Develop research, organise and perpetuate the production, analysis, sharing and dissemination of knowledge⁴⁸

Serbia:

- Objective 6.1: Collect, review and synthesize available data and information on biological diversity to provide a basis for assessing the status of, monitoring, conserving and sustainably using biological diversity.
- Objective 6.2: Establish a national programme to identify and monitor priority species, habitats, and genetic components of biodiversity, as well as the effects of activities and processes that threaten biodiversity components and their causes.
- Objective 6.3: Support aimed at understanding and maintaining biological diversity in the Republic of Serbia.
- Objective 7.2: Develop necessary infrastructure and provide essential equipment for biodiversity monitoring, conservation and sustainable use within relevant institutions

Venezuela

- 1.1 - Generate information relevant to the conservation of Diversity⁴⁹
- 1.2 - Ensure access to information on Biological Diversity⁵⁰.

Ireland:

- Target 3: Knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services has substantially advanced our ability to ensure conservation, effective management and sustainable use by 2016
- Target 12: Monitoring to provide adequate data flow for reporting on biodiversity by 2016

Target 20 - By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

*Outcome and process oriented targets***Ireland:**

- Target 18: Substantially strengthened support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in external assistance.

⁴⁸ Objectif 18 – Développer la recherche, organiser et pérenniser la production, l'analyse, le partage et la diffusion des connaissances

⁴⁹ 1.1 - Generar información pertinente para la conservación de la Diversidad

⁵⁰ 1.2 - Garantizar el acceso a la información sobre la Diversidad Biológica.

France:

- Target 9: Develop and perpetuate resources for biodiversity⁵¹

Serbia:

- Objective 4.4: Strengthen and expand financing for biodiversity conservation and provide incentives for biodiversity conservation within all sectors.
- Objective 7.1: Build and strengthen capacities within all relevant public and private institutions for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- Objective 11.1: Ensure a diverse portfolio of sources and strategies for the long-term funding of the Strategy. Ensure that the costs of biological diversity conservation are shared equitably among institutions and stakeholders so that they reflect contributions to degradation and benefits from protection or use.

Spain:

- Objective 8.1 Ensure adequate funding of the policy for the conservation of biodiversity⁵²

United Kingdom:

- Priority action 2.3: Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards the achievement of biodiversity outcomes

Venezuela:

- 6.1.3 Ensure financial resources needed to monitor the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity⁵³

⁵¹ Objectif 9 – Développer et pérenniser les moyens financiers et humains en faveur de la biodiversité

⁵² Objetivo 8.1 - Asegurar la adecuada financiación de la política de conservación de la biodiversidad

⁵³ 6.1.3 - Garantizar los recursos financieros necesarios para el seguimiento de la Estrategia Nacional para la Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica.