

## *Notification 2013-005*

### Comments by France

#### *Annex*

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. To effectively respond to the requests by the Conference of the Parties in decision XI/13, the Subsidiary Body will need to have an informed discussion on these issues at the seventeenth meeting of SBSTTA. To facilitate preparation of the consideration of these issues by the Subsidiary Body, the present note has been prepared by the Executive Secretary.

2. The following section contains guiding questions which relate to the different elements of the request from decision XI/13. In providing information to the Secretariat, the following questions can be considered. Please note that any additional relevant information is welcome and that input can be provided in any form. Responses and comments received will be compiled and will form the basis of a discussion paper which will be provided to Parties for further consideration at a later stage.

3. Some information on the issues identified in decision XI/13 has already been compiled by the Executive Secretary. For example, information on ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the Subsidiary Body in light of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and issues, modalities and options for collaboration with the intergovernmental science policy platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services (IPBES) was made available to the sixteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice as document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/16/2. With regards to tools used under the Convention and their adequacy, the Annex of document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/3/Add.2 provides a preliminary list of tools for implementation developed under the Convention and an analysis of their effectiveness. Further, in some cases, information on scientific and technical needs related to biodiversity has already been identified by Parties through, for example, the preparation of the National Reports, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) and/or National Capacity Self-Assessments (NCSAs).

## **II. QUESTIONS FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION**

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

4. Decision XI/13, in section B, paragraph 1 (a) (ii), requests the Executive Secretary to prepare information relating to existing policy support tools and methodologies developed or used under the Convention and their adequacy, impact and obstacles to their uptake, as well as gaps and needs for the further development of such tools and methodologies.

5. A variety of policy support tools and methodologies have been developed by the Convention, its Parties, and its partners. These tools and methodologies are in addition to the guidance provided through the Convention's various programmes of work. The tools and methodologies can generally be divided into three categories, those which have been explicitly acknowledged by the Conference of the Parties through its decisions, those which have been developed by the Executive Secretary in response to decisions or on his initiative, and those which have been developed by Parties, other governments, or organizations.

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

- How adequate are the policy support tools or methodologies developed or used by the Convention?
- What has been their applicability and impact at the national level?
- What have been the challenges or obstacles to their use or uptake at the national level?
- Bearing in mind that not all policy support tools and methodologies necessarily need to be developed by the Convention, what other tools developed nationally or by other organizations are relevant?

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

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

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

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

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

- How adequate are the observations and data systems in your country for reporting on the issues addressed in each of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets?
- What would be needed to improve their adequacy?
- What are the opportunities to make enhancements in the following areas: (i) *in situ* observations, (ii) remote sensing information, (iii) data management, (iv) data analysis and (v) preparation of decision support tools (e.g. indicators)?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix I

### *Policy support tools and methodologies used in France*

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

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				Level of application	Impact	Challenges to national application
Strategies						
Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	<a href="#">X/2</a>			<p>Intensive use of the tool; the SP and its 20 targets were used as a source of inspiration and a basis for the revision/updating of the French NBSAP (the SNB) in 2011. (version française : <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/SNB_03-08-2012.pdf">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/SNB_03-08-2012.pdf</a> english version : <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=24808">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=24808</a>)</p> <p>The governance of the SNB involves representatives of all public and private stakeholders. The SNB is implemented through a two-steps mechanism: 1) accession to the scheme; 2)</p>	<p>Significant.</p> <p>Since the revised French NBSAP (SNB) uses domestic goals that are distinct from the Aichi targets, a matrix has been developed to ensure that all Aichi objectives are covered in the FR strategy.</p> <p>Because of the participative nature of the SNB, stakeholders have developed a sense of ownership which fosters the implementation of the SNB, as well as its impact: In April 2013, 320</p>	<p>None recorded specifically so far; we note with appreciation that targets and guidelines were translated into French, which facilitated ownership by domestic stakeholders.</p>

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				Level of application	Impact	Challenges to national application
				presentation of a voluntary commitment (i.e. project) to the SNB national committee for appraisal; if appraisal is positive, the commitment is granted with the status of “SNB acknowledged commitment”.	stakeholders had accessed the scheme (127 NGOs, 113 companies, 46 public institutions, 32 territorial entities, 2 labour unions), and 22 voluntary commitments were acknowledged in 2012, which was the first year for presenting voluntary commitments (a new call for voluntary commitments was launched in march 2013)	
Global Strategy for Plant Conservation 2011-2020	<a href="#">X/17</a>			Applied.		
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Programmes of work</i></p> <p><i>General observations :</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These PoW were useful when they were released; currently, they are also support tools for the Aichi targets.</i></li> <li><i>Often, in France, these PoW are not directly used, since the European Union or Multilateral Environmental Agreements also develop programmes and guidelines that are more specific (thematically or regionally). Nevertheless, the CBD has a crucial role to play to enhance the coherence of these tools at the global level.</i></li> </ol>						
Programme of Work on Agricultural Biodiversity	<a href="#">V/5</a>	7, 13	4, 8, 14	This PoW was applied for: - agroenvironmental measures for biodiversity in the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy; - minimum rate of landscape features at farm level (4% in 2013); - plan for reduction of pesticides use (“Ecophyto”); - agricultural observatory	Growing consideration of biodiversity in agriculture (although difficult to measure precisely)	Barriers to awareness-raising amongst farmers in a context of budgetary limitation.

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				<i>Level of application</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges to national application</i>
				of biodiversity: monitoring population of 4 species on 400 farms; - sustainable development plan for bee-keeping; - contribution to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture; - participation in the Commission on genetic resources for food and agriculture; - financing of research and development on the links between agriculture and biodiversity; - awareness raising for farmers.		
Programme of Work on Dry and Sub-humid Lands	<a href="#">V/23</a>	5, 7, 14	11, 13, 15			
Programme of Work on Forest Biodiversity	<a href="#">VI/22</a>	5, 7	11, 14, 15	Sustainable management of forests (related to Aichi target 7) is applied in France through « simple management plans », made mandatory for smaller and smaller forest units (down to 25 ha, even if they are discontinuous), and local « forest development strategies » (ensuring territorial coherence for a better management). Protected areas (related to Aichi target 11) have been promoted through the « performance agreements » of the National Forest Office, which foresees the creation of biological reserves in state-owned forests.	The implementation of forest management plans can be monitored, however, the quality of the assessment of biodiversity in these plans may vary.	- Better integrate biodiversity concerns in all forest management plans. - Restore the balance between forestry and hunting. - Research need: monitor the state of ordinary (non-remarkable) biodiversity.
Programme of Work on the Biological Diversity of Inland Water Ecosystems	<a href="#">VII/4</a>	7, 14	8, 11	Applied (with adaptations) in conjunction with the		

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				PoW of the Ramsar convention.		
Programme of Work on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity	<a href="#">VII/5</a>	6, 10	7, 11	Applied within the framework of regional seas conventions.		
Programme of Work on Mountain Biodiversity	<a href="#">VII/27</a>	5	11, 12, 14	Applied, notably within the framework of the Alpine convention.		
Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity	<a href="#">VIII/1</a>	10, 12	5, 9, 11	Applied within the framework of the Bern convention.		
Programme of Work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative	<a href="#">VI/8</a> , <a href="#">VIII/3</a>	19	1			
Programme of Work on Protected Areas	<a href="#">VII/28</a>	11	5, 6, 7	Applied within the framework of the Bern convention through the work of the <i>Emeraude</i> network.		
Programme of Work on Technology Transfer and Cooperation	<a href="#">VII/29</a>	19				
Programme of Work on the Implementation of Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity	<a href="#">V/16</a>	18	14			
<i>Tools, guidelines or principles acknowledged in decisions of the Conference of the Parties</i>						
The Tkarihwaïé:ri Code of Ethical Conduct to Ensure Respect for the Cultural and Intellectual Heritage of Indigenous and Local Communities.	<a href="#">X/42</a>	18	16, 17			
Guiding Principles for the Prevention, Introduction and Mitigation of Impacts of Alien Species that Threaten Ecosystems, Habitats or Species	<a href="#">VI/23</a>	9	5, 12			
Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities	<a href="#">VII/16</a>	18	17			

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The Ecosystem Approach	<a href="#">VII/11</a>	All		Applied, <i>inter alia</i> , to forest management: France has adopted a framework law for agriculture in 2001, which incorporates the principles of the ecosystem approach to forest management.		
Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development	<a href="#">VII/14</a>	4				
Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	<a href="#">VII/12</a>	4, 6, 7				
Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable sharing of the Benefits Arising out of Their Utilization	<a href="#">VI/24</a>	16				
Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-Inclusive Impact Assessment	<a href="#">VIII/28</a>	2	4			
Proposals for the Design and Implementation of Incentive Measures	<a href="#">VI/15</a>	3	2			
Proposals for the Application of Ways and Means to Remove or Mitigate Perverse Incentives	<a href="#">VII/18</a>	3	2			
Proposed Voluntary Guidelines to Parties for Review of NBSAPs	<a href="#">VIII/8</a>	17	All			
Options for Preventing and Mitigating the Impact of Some Activities on Selected Seabed Habitats, and Ecological Criteria and Biogeographic Classification System of Marine Areas in Need of Protection	<a href="#">UNEP/CBD/SB STTA/13/INF/13</a>	6, 10				
Mountain biological diversity: Indicative list of technologies relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of mountain biological diversity and other related thematic areas and cross-cutting themes	<a href="#">UNEP/CBD/SB STTA/8/7/Add. 1</a>	5	7			
Marine Spatial Planning and Voluntary Guidelines for the Consideration of Biodiversity in Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments in Marine and Coastal Areas	<a href="#">UNEP/CBD/SB STTA/16/7</a>	6, 10	2, 5			
Voluntary Guidelines for the Consideration of Biodiversity in Environmental Impact Assessments and Strategic Environmental Assessments in Marine	<a href="#">UNEP/CBD/SB STTA/16/7/Ad d.1</a>	6, 10	5			



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				<i>Level of application</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges to national application</i>
and Coastal Areas						
Advice on the Application of Relevant REDD+ Safeguards for Biodiversity, and on Possible Indicators and Potential Mechanisms to Assess Impacts of REDD+ Measures on Biodiversity	<a href="#">UNEP/CBD/SB STTA/16/8</a>	15	5			
Guidance on ways to conserve, sustainably use and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services while contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation	<a href="#">X/33, para 8 (a) to (z)</a>	10, 15	11, 14			
<i>Developed by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity</i>						
Training Manual for the Description of Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAS) in Open-Ocean Waters and Deep-Sea Habitats	<a href="#">UNEP/CBD/SB STTA/16/INF/9</a>	6	10			
<a href="#">GSPC Toolkit</a>		12	<a href="#">1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 13, 19</a>	Very useful tool presenting examples of national or regional implementation for each of the 16 targets of the GSPC and the links to the applicability of the indicators of the GSPC Strategic Plan.	Its translation into the 6 UN languages is an important incentive for obtaining national contributions and is of great significance for the francophone countries.	Publicise national best practice examples (actions of the <i>Conservatoires botaniques nationaux</i> , <i>Sud expert Plantes</i> programme, <i>Citizen science</i> projects...)
<a href="#">Ecosystem Approach Sourcebook</a>		14				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 6: Sustainable management of non-timber forest resources</a>		4, 7				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 9: Facilitating conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity</a>		5, 7	4			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 10: Interlinkages between biological diversity and climate change</a>		10, 15				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 12: Solutions for sustainable mariculture - Avoiding the adverse effects of mariculture on biological diversity</a>		6	10			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 13: Technical advice on the establishment and management of a national system of</a>		11	6, 10	Applied in France through the first (2007) and second (2012) National strategy on		

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				<i>Level of application</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges to national application</i>
<a href="#">marine and coastal protected areas</a>				the creation and management of marine protected areas, and its methodological guide (available at <a href="http://www.aires-marines.fr/Les-aires-marines-protegees/Strategie-nationale">http://www.aires-marines.fr/Les-aires-marines-protegees/Strategie-nationale</a> )		
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 14: Integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM) approaches for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity</a>		6, 10	8			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 15: Biodiversity Issues for Consideration in the Planning, Establishment and Management of Protected Area Sites and Networks</a>		11	2			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 22: Guidelines for the Rapid Ecological Assessment of Biodiversity in Inland Water, Coastal and Marine Areas</a>		10, 14	8			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 26: Voluntary Guidelines on Biodiversity-Inclusive Impact Assessment</a>		2	4			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 27: Valuing wetlands - Guidance for valuing the benefits derived from wetland ecosystem services (published as Ramsar Technical Report # 3)</a>		2	5, 8			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 24: Closing the Gap: Creating ecologically representative protected area systems</a>		11				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 26: Guidance for Promoting Synergy Among Activities Addressing Biological Diversity, Desertification, Land Degradation and Climate Change</a>		5, 10, 15	14			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 28: An Exploration of Tools and Methodologies for Valuation of Biodiversity and Biodiversity Resources and Functions</a>		2	1			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 30: Guide to the Global Taxonomy Initiative</a>		19				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 32: Sourcebook on Remote Sensing and Biodiversity Indicators</a>		19				

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
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<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 35: Implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas: Progress and Perspectives</a>		11				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 36: Protected Areas in Today's World: Their Values and Benefits for the Welfare of the Planet</a>		11				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 37: Synthesis and Review of the Best Available Scientific Studies on Priority Areas for Biodiversity Conservation in Marine Areas beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction</a>		11	6, 10			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 39: Cross-Sectoral Toolkit for the Conservation And Sustainable Management of Forest Biodiversity</a>		4	5, 14, 15			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 44: Making protected areas relevant : a guide to integrating protected areas into wider landscapes, seascapes and sectoral plans and strategies</a>		11				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 48: Pets, Aquarium, and Terrarium Species: Best Practices for Addressing Risks to Biodiversity</a>		9				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 49: Guidelines for Mainstreaming Gender into National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans</a>		17				
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 53: Biodiversity Indicators &amp; the 2010 Biodiversity Target: Outputs, experiences and lessons learnt from the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership</a>		19	All			
<a href="#">CBD Technical Series 58: Developing Ecosystem Indicators: Experiences and lessons learned from sub-global assessments and other initiative</a>		14, 19	All			
<a href="#">Good Practice Guide: Tourism for Nature &amp; Development</a>		4				
<a href="#">Good Practice Guide: Sustainable Forest Management, Biodiversity and Livelihoods</a>		4, 5	14			
<a href="#">Good Practice Guide: Pastoralism, Nature Conservation and Development</a>		5				

Policy support tools and methodologies	Decision/ Reference	Most relevant Aichi Target(s)	Other relevant Aichi Target(s)	Information related to nation application or use of the policy support tool or methodology		
				<i>Level of application</i>	<i>Impact</i>	<i>Challenges to national application</i>
<a href="#">Good Practice Guide: Drinking Water, Biodiversity and Development</a>		14				
<a href="#">Good Practice Guide: Biodiversity, Development and Poverty Alleviation</a>		14	All			
<a href="#">Good Practice Guide: Ecosystem Goods and Services in Development Planning</a>		2, 4	14			
<a href="#">Good Practice Guide: Linking the Thematic Programmes of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to Poverty Reduction and Development</a>		All				
<a href="#">Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA) - A Toolkit for National Focal Points and NBSAP Coordinators</a>		1				
<a href="#">Options for the Application of Tools for Valuation of Biodiversity and Biodiversity Resources and Functions</a>		1, 2				
<a href="#">Programme of Work on Protected Areas E-Learning Modules</a>		11				
<a href="#">Managing Tourism &amp; Biodiversity: User's Manual on the CBD Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development</a>		4				
<a href="#">NBSAP Capacity Building Modules</a>		17	all			
<a href="#">Quick Guides to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets</a>		all				
<i>Other Relevant Tools</i>						
National tools:						
Agricultural observatory of biodiversity : <a href="http://observatoire-agricole-biodiversite.fr/">http://observatoire-agricole-biodiversite.fr/</a>		7		Monitoring of 4 species on 400 farms	Awareness raising for farmers	Diffusion of the tool
Plan for reduction of pesticides use ("Ecophyto"): <a href="http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Ecophyto-in-English-1571">http://agriculture.gouv.fr/Ecophyto-in-English-1571</a>		7		1900 farms, 37 research projects		

## Appendix II comments by France

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

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

Aichi Targets <sup>1</sup>	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
<b>Target 1:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.</i>			Aichi Target 1 and FR NBSAP Target 1 use similar indicators							
<b>Target 2:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.</i>										
<b>Target 3:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.</i>										

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

Aichi Targets <sup>1</sup>	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
<i>consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.</i>										
<b>Target 4:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.</i>										
<b>Target 5:</b> <i>By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</i>										
<b>Target 6:</b> <i>By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.</i>										
<b>Target 7:</b> <i>By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</i>					FAO State of the World inventories / FAO State of the World of	Better understand and connect intra-specific diversity (i.e.				

Aichi Targets <sup>1</sup>	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
					forest genetic resources (2013), global plan of action for genetic resources, guidelines for molecular characterization for management of genetic diversity, KBBE European programmes	diversity within individual species) with the diversity of production systems.				
<b>Target 8:</b> <i>By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</i>					There are networks of water resources managers, who do not necessarily focus on biodiversity .	Enhance collaboration between pollution and water resources managers, and biodiversity managers				
<b>Target 9:</b> <i>By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</i>				The invasive risk from newly commercialised species is not sufficiently addressed. The social perception of	There are networks at different scales, local to international (BFIS, EASIN, EPPO), research programmes (INVABIO, BiodiverS	Enhance collaboration with social science specialists				

Aichi Targets <sup>1</sup>	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
				biological invasions should better be taken into consideration.	A), information portals (NOBANIS, DAISIE, REABIC, GISN), magazines (aquatic invasion, biological invasions), international conferences (EWRS, EMAP, BIOLEF)					
<b>Target 10:</b> 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.										
<b>Target 11:</b> 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.										
<b>Target 12:</b> By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status,										



Aichi Targets <sup>1</sup>	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
<i>particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</i>										
<b>Target 13:</b> <i>By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.</i>					<p>EUFORGE N: European Forest Genetic Resources Programme (<a href="http://www.euforgen.org">http://www.euforgen.org</a>)</p> <p>EUFGIS (European Information System on Forest Genetic Resources (<a href="http://www.portal.eufgis.org">http://www.portal.eufgis.org</a>)</p> <p>Research projects for the management and characterisation of local resources (DG AGRI), establishment of gene banks, scientific exchanges between gene banks, expert networking (ERFP, ECPGR) , European</p>	<p>Lack of European coordination for the conservation of animal genetic resources, of plant resources.</p> <p>Warning systems for erosion of diversity (indicators are proposed but the monitoring of genetic diversity is still a matter of research)</p>				

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	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
					infrastructure for microbial resources, European infrastructure for forestry.					
<b>Target 14:</b> 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.				Restoration programmes should match specific stakes and objectives, references used should be clearly specified						
<b>Target 15:</b> 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.										
<b>Target 16:</b> 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.										
<b>Target 17:</b> By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced										

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	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
<i>implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</i>										
<b>Target 18:</b> <i>By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.</i>										
<b>Target 19:</b> <i>By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.</i>					BiodivERs A	Scenarios for changes in genetic diversity of domestic and cultivated species, models for connecting intra-specific diversity with the diversity of production systems. Better connection of national research projects on genetic diversity .				

Aichi Targets <sup>1</sup>	CBD Tools and guidance		National target setting, monitoring and assessment		Technical and scientific cooperation among Parties		Global initiatives and partnerships		Capacity building support	
	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps	Existing	Gaps
<b>Target 20:</b> <i>By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.</i>							OECD Rio markers provide very broad estimates of biodiversity -related ODA	The OECD Rio markers have limitations for the monitoring of biodiversity ODA		