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Hyderabad, India 8-19 October 2012

**REPORT ON HOW THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE IS  
SUPPORTING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY  
2011-2020 AND THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

**INTRODUCTION**

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith a report prepared by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on how this organization is supporting the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and its 20 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
2. The report is being circulated in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

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In order to minimize the environmental impacts of the Secretariat's processes, and to contribute to the Secretary-General's initiative for a C-Neutral UN, this document is printed in limited numbers. Delegates are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and not to request additional copies.

# **How IUCN is supporting the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and its 20 Aichi Targets**

**Information paper submitted to CBD COP11, Hyderabad, 8-19 October 2012**

The adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in 2010 at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CBD COP10), including its Strategic Goals and Aichi Targets represented a major step forward for biodiversity conservation to support life on earth. The world now has a unified agenda to tackle biodiversity loss, a loss which is continuing at unprecedented rates. In IUCN's view the Strategic Plan represents an unparalleled opportunity to galvanise all parts of society to work to tackle the crisis of ongoing biodiversity loss, on which the life on this planet depends.

IUCN (its Members, Commission Members and Secretariat) played a significant role in the development and adoption of the Strategic Plan. Following its adoption, our position is that it is imperative that the world works to urgently implement the necessary action to achieve the Aichi Targets. IUCN is supporting implementation of the targets in number of ways described in this information paper.

## **IUCN's knowledge**

IUCN has considerable knowledge to support implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Targets and is making concerted efforts to use this to support implementation. IUCN's knowledge is made available through its knowledge products and services as well as the through globally distributed expert networks of Commissions, Members and Secretariat. In particular, IUCN's 'flagship' knowledge products, The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™; IUCN / UNEP-WCMC World Database on Protected Areas and ProtectedPlanet.net (its web based interface); IUCN Key Biodiversity Areas; IUCN Red List of Ecosystems and the IUCN Global Invasive Species Database support the achievement of the targets by:

- Building capacity to implement the targets
- Providing information to support implementation
- Monitoring progress towards achievement (through the development of indicators)

The knowledge products are underpinned by science and governance mechanisms which ensure their independence. The contribution of each product can be seen in the following table which details precisely how each product supports work to achieve all 20 Aichi targets: [https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn\\_knowledge\\_for\\_implementation\\_of\\_aichi\\_targets\\_30\\_july\\_2012\\_2\\_.pdf](https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_knowledge_for_implementation_of_aichi_targets_30_july_2012_2_.pdf)

IUCN flagship knowledge products are utilized for many of the indicators to be adopted by the CBD for monitoring progress towards the achievement of the targets. For instance, The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is relevant to monitoring progress towards at least 15 of the 20 Aichi Targets.

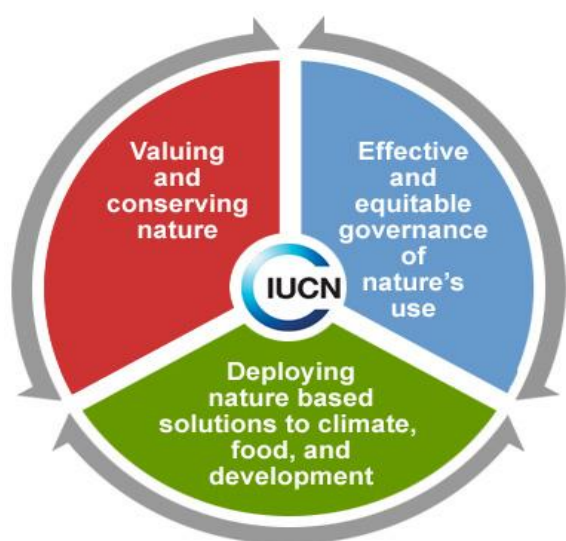
Two new knowledge products are under development: The Natural Resource Governance Framework (which will consider the governance of nature's use from the perspective of effectiveness, rights, equity and benefits) and the Human Dependency on Nature Index (to value nature's contribution to people's livelihoods). These will likewise support the achievement of the targets. We are also working to integrate our knowledge products (in particular the spatial data) with a view to providing a decision support tool to enable optimal planning of the land and the oceans – for nature and people.

## IUCN Programme 2013-2016

The Aichi Targets underpin the entire new IUCN Programme 2013-2016 adopted at the World Conservation Congress, Jeju, South Korea. The Programme builds upon IUCN's niche as the world's authority on biodiversity conservation, nature-based solutions and related environmental governance. It has three Programme Areas:

- Valuing and Conserving Nature enhances IUCN's heartland work on biodiversity conservation, emphasizing both tangible and intangible values of nature.
- Effective and Equitable Governance of Nature's Use consolidates IUCN's work on people-nature relations, rights and responsibilities, and the political economy of nature.
- Deploying Nature-based Solutions to Global Challenges in Climate, Food and Development expands IUCN's work on nature's contribution to tackling problems of sustainable development, particularly in climate change, food security and social and economic development.

[http://portals.iucn.org/docs/2012congress/docs\\_april/en/WCC-2012-9.2-1%20IUCN%20Programme%202013-16.pdf](http://portals.iucn.org/docs/2012congress/docs_april/en/WCC-2012-9.2-1%20IUCN%20Programme%202013-16.pdf)



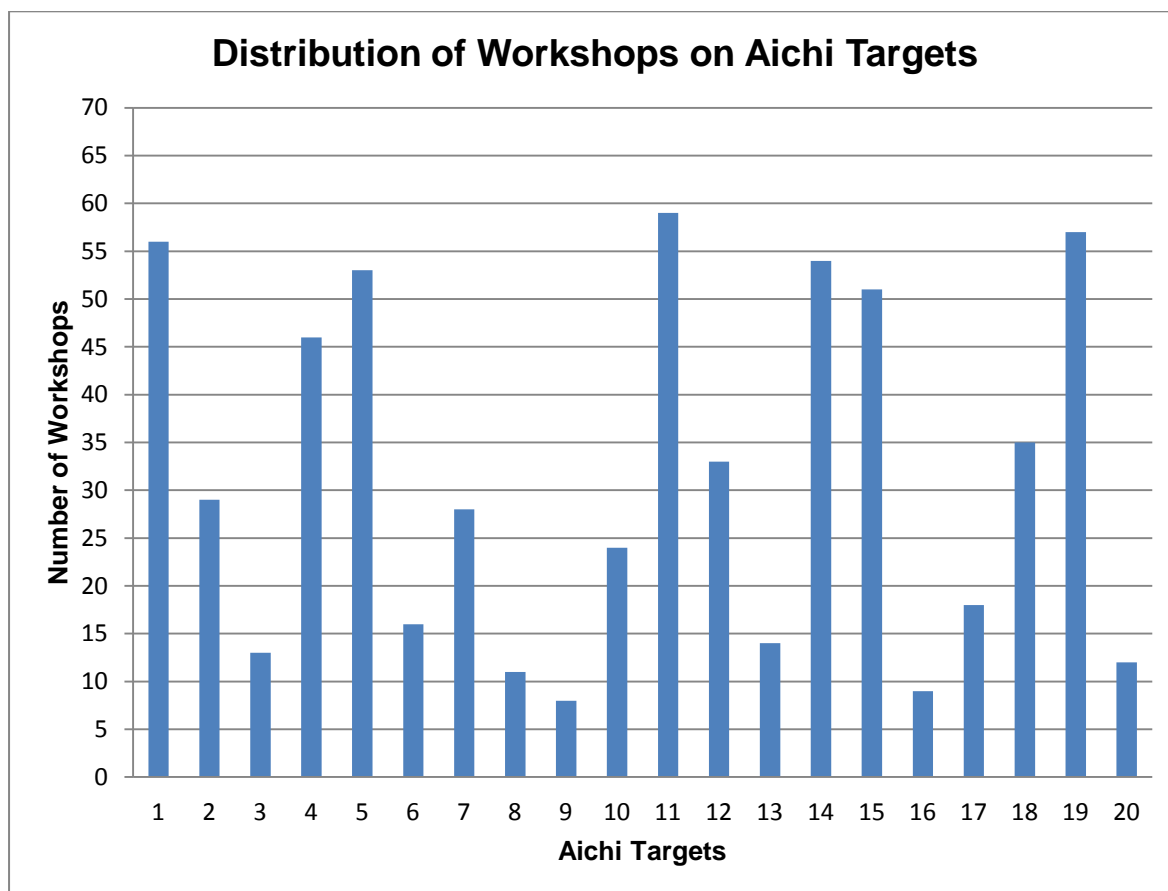
The direct contribution of the Programme to the achievement of the Strategic Goals and Aichi Targets is explained in the Programme document.

IUCN has identified 'lead champions' for each of the Aichi Targets who help to facilitate their achievement by providing technical advice, working to influence policy, and facilitating action on the ground. In addition the 'champions' help by communicating and explaining the importance of the Aichi Targets.

## IUCN World Conservation Congress, 6 – 15 September 2012, Jeju, South Korea

The following table (Annex 1) has been compiled following the Congress to show how the Congress Forum sessions contributed to the achievement of the Aichi Targets. This has been prepared in consultation with Forum workshop organisers. This illustrates how the Congress showcased work to support achievement of the targets, often explaining how positive action can lead to implementation 'on the ground'. All the Forum workshops are

linked to implementation of at least one Aichi target and almost half of the workshops (49%) dealt with issues related to at least 4 targets.



183 Resolutions and Recommendations were adopted at the Congress. Several of these related directly to specific Aichi Targets (e.g. Resolutions on targets 9, 11 and 12 plus one on the Strategic Plan as a whole). Many others referenced specific targets, their contents calling attention to specific issues and challenges concerned with implementation. See <http://portals.iucn.org/2012motions/?q=motions><sup>1</sup>

### Other supporting work

**Rio + 20:** The fundamental underpinning of biodiversity to the economy and daily life on this planet was explained by showing the relevance of the Aichi Targets to the green economy agenda of the Rio + 20 conference held in June, 2012. It illustrates how a truly sustainable future will be possible only if the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Targets are achieved.

See [https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/policy\\_brief\\_rio\\_20\\_and\\_the\\_aichi\\_targets\\_3.pdf](https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/policy_brief_rio_20_and_the_aichi_targets_3.pdf).

On the Rio Outcome Document *The Future We Want*, IUCN feels that it is essential that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be developed to succeed the MDGs are linked to the achievement of the Aichi Targets.

IUCN is working with the **business community** to support delivery of the Aichi Targets. Specifically we are developing a biodiversity impact indicator framework. This aims to provide businesses with a practical and scientifically underpinned framework (key

<sup>1</sup> Note that the final text of Resolutions and Recommendations will be put online very soon.

requirements and workable steps) for measuring their impacts on biodiversity (and hence managing them). By integrating data and expertise from IUCN and its constituency, the framework will improve the way businesses measure and manage impacts on biodiversity. In so doing it will support the implementation of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

In response to a request from the **Scientific Authorities of the Biodiversity – related Conventions (CSAB)**, IUCN has mapped the Aichi Targets to the programmes, plans and action plans of these conventions. This is promoting greater synergy and cohesion between the conventions as well as a more streamlined approach to achieving the targets.

IUCN has signed an **agreement with the SCBD** that aims at establishing areas of specific cooperation with the Convention. IUCN has been engaged in several of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs) and capacity development workshops organized by the SCBD since COP10. In several countries, IUCN has been called upon to provide technical advice for the revision of NBSAPs as a whole, or of specific components (e.g. invasive alien species).

For more detail on the substantial work carried out to support implementation of the Aichi Targets please see **IUCN's position papers** for CBC COP11:  
[http://iucn.org/news\\_homepage/events/cbd/meetings/hyderabad\\_2012/position\\_papers/](http://iucn.org/news_homepage/events/cbd/meetings/hyderabad_2012/position_papers/)

IUCN's vast network of Members (both government and NGO), Commission Members and globally distributed Secretariat are highly committed to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. IUCN looks forward to continuous collaboration with Parties, the Secretariat and others in the ongoing urgent work to make its achievement a reality by 2020.





**Annex 1: WCC Forum sessions' contribution to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**





















ID	Title	Target 1	Target 2	Target 3	Target 4	Target 5	Target 6	Target 7	Target 8	Target 9	Target 10	Target 11	Target 12	Target 13	Target 14	Target 15	Target 16	Target 17	Target 18	Target 19	Target 20
334	Facilitating Collaborative Responses to Environmental Crime through a Global Network of Environmental Prosecutors (CEL official event)		X						X				X				X				
336	Understanding biodiversity risk - the role and value of IBAT, the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool		X		X													X		X	
337	The Business and Ecosystems Think Tank – Part A				X															X	
338	The Business and Ecosystems Think Tank – Part B				X															X	
349	Economic Policies and Sustainability at a Time of Crisis (CEESP official session)			X	X			X													
351	Business and IUCN join forces: lessons learned from western gray whale conservation				X	X							X							X	
358	GEF- Investing in Our Planet: Sustainable financing for biodiversity			X																	X
363	Landscape Governance Mapping: A Tool for Social Resilience				X							X									
392	What constitutes a resilient food system?				X			X							X						
396	Net Positive Impact on Biodiversity – a conservation mechanism for the private sector				X										X	X					
400	How IPBES can bring us further in conserving world's biodiversity?	X			X							X	X						X	X	
459	Marine World Heritage: Protecting The Crown Jewels of the Ocean										X	X			X						
463	Cara y cruz de los agrocombustibles: impacto ambiental y seguridad alimentaria en países en desarrollo			X				X													
464	A global strategy of "green growth and nature+"				X										X	X					
479	Financiamiento de la gestión de áreas protegidas: solventando el costo de la prevención / Financing Protected Areas: Addressing the costs of prevention			X	X	X						X			X	X	X				X
512	Integrating ecosystem service value assessment into environmental assessment		X												X	X					



























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755	Sustaining freshwater ecosystem services in wilderness, protected areas and general use landscapes	X	X			X	X					X	X		X				X			
756	Conservation and Poverty, Landscapes and Livelihoods - What have we learnt about the links?											X			X			X				
757	Locally managed marine areas, towards a global learning network											X							X	X		
758	Sustainable marine and coastal resource management in the Asia-Pacific in the context of international conservation targets			X	X		X					X							X			
759	Aportes de los pueblos indígenas de Abya Yala a la conservación, el uso sostenible de la biodiversidad y adaptación climática en el marco del fin de la Cuenta Larga Maya										X	X			X				X			
760	Biospheres and World Heritage: engagement with extractive industries				X							X				X				X		
761	Managing Wild Species and Systems for Food Security				X	X		X					X	X	X							
762	Sustainable practices and approaches: good conservation outcomes from tourism and visitation to protected and environmentally sensitive areas.	X									X	X										
763	Mainstreaming Environmental Sustainability, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change		X												X	X			X			
764	Sharing benefits and efforts from transboundary conservation					X						X									X	
765	Building a Global Coalition for Landscapes for People, Food, and Nature	X				X		X							X				X		X	
770	Enhancing Resilience with Nature: Translating the Science and Practice of Ecosystem Restoration into Policy	X													X	X			X			
771	Investing in Natural Infrastructure as an Element of Green Economies	X	X			X													X		X	X
772	Towards a global learning network on ecosystem services assessment, valuation and management														X	X				X		

























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815	Initiative for Ecological Conservation and Peaceful Utilization of DMZ											X			X							
816	Low Carbon Green Growth Paradigm and Urban Environmental Policy (KOC official session)	X	X			X										X						
817	Climate Change Adaptation Policy in Korea (KOC official session)		X			X					X					X			X			
818	Biodiversity and the Corporate Role (KOC official session)				X																	
819	Korea's initiative for water environment conservation - World Water Forum, World Conservation Congress (KOC official session)														X						X	
820	The Promotion of World Environmental Hub as a Model City in Jeju (KOC official session)	X	X																		X	
821	Experience with environmental cooperation between ASEAN and Korea towards a sustainable green growth (KOC official session)	X	X			X		X													X	
822	Successful Management and Utilization of World Heritage in UNESCO International Protected Areas											X										
823	The Experience of the National Trust Act in Korea and its Suggestions toward Developing Countries (KOC official session)	X	X		X														X			
824	Sharing Awareness on Sustainable Conservation and Management of Island-Coastal Ecosystems in Jeonnam Province (KOC official event)	X										X									X	
825	France-UICN : un partenariat global (IUCN Framework Partners Event)					X						X									X	
826	Supporting the mainstreaming of the Pro Poor Approach as a sustainability mechanism for REDD+ policies and projects. (IUCN Framework Partner Event)					X		X			X					X						
827	International River Basins as a common good: The role of the Civil Society (CS) and the Private Sector in Transboundary Water Cooperation in the Mekong River Basin				X	X						X								X	X	



### Annex 1: WCC Forum sessions' contribution to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

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981	The Inheritors: Responsible Citizens for Tomorrow: Transferring Ownership for Saving Biodiversity to the Next Generation	X																		X		
982	Biodiversity offsets: the conservation debate			X		X										X						X
983	Communications in the Dragon's Den	X			X																	
984	Religious leaders: faith, ethics and human behaviour – the role of religion and values in conservation and climate advocacy	X														X				X		
1148	National Red Lists: establishing the foundation for national biodiversity conservation	X				X							X						X			
1243	New Models for Engaging Local Communities in Stewardship of Protected Areas: Lessons from World Heritage	X	X									X								X		
1244	Reaching and surpassing Aichi Target 11 through the appropriate recognition of ICCAs											X								X		
<b>Total matches</b>		56	29	13	46	53	16	28	11	8	24	59	33	14	54	51	9	18	35	57	12	