Summary of Key Messages

Review of Progress of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
This is an extremely important moment in the history of conservation: celebration of 25 years of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the opening of the discussions around a post-2020 global biodiversity framework following the 2015 adoption and subsequent implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement.

IUCN is alarmed with the confirmed lack of progress in advancing the implementation of the Aichi Targets (as reported in GBO4). This is extremely worrying – biodiversity continues to decline at an alarming pace in spite of increasing responses.

IUCN calls for the urgent development of an action plan for acceleration of implementation of the Aichi Targets to be made available for discussion by CBD COP14.

Preparations for the post-2020 global biodiversity framework
2020 provides an enormous opportunity to develop an integrated global biodiversity framework linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Such a framework should underpin all the biodiversity-related conventions, and engage all relevant sectors of society.

The preparation of the post 2020 biodiversity framework will greatly benefit from early consultations with sectors representing key drivers of biodiversity loss, such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries as well as the private sector and cities.

A long-term Vision for biodiversity conservation needs to be an enabling ‘call to action’. The Vision should communicate why the conservation of biodiversity matters to people and is essential for sustainable development.

A Mission for 2030 must be positive, succinct, action-oriented, bold, ambitious, and ‘quotable’. The Mission needs to be specific and measurable by focusing on the component parts of the definition of biodiversity (i.e. species, ecosystems, genetic diversity) and evidence-based.

Learning from other processes, including the experience of the Paris Climate Change Agreement, deserves attention. Serious consideration must be provided to the insertion of some features of the “Nationally Determined Contributions’ approach” into the existing NBSAPs.

New targets should include science-based targets with clear outcomes that when achieved would contribute to the achievement of the Mission for 2030, and in turn the 2050 Vision.
Introduction

IUCN presents views and recommendations to the Parties on selected agenda items of SBSTTA22 and SBI2 in this paper.

This is an important moment in the history Convention - the celebration of its 25 years of existence and the opening of the discussions for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework in the context of evolving global environmental governance marked by the adoption in 2015 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. The continued loss of biodiversity worldwide in spite of increased responses is a cause of alarm. This situation highlights the imperative to assess the current situation in terms of implementation (what have we achieved), the challenges faced (how to overcome them), and the opportunities to seize, in order to determine the best steps forward.

Consequently, this paper starts with the assessment of progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the relevant agenda items in SBSTTA and SBI. It then addresses IUCN’s initial views regarding the post-2020 process and finally provides specific comments and recommendations on selected agenda items in SBSTTA22 and SBI2.

IUCN notes that at the time of drafting this position paper (mid-May 2018), many of the official documents for the meetings were not available.

I. Review of progress in implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (Agenda item 6 – SBSTTA22; Agenda item 3 – SBI2)

IUCN notes advancements in preparing updated scientific assessments of progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as mandated by Decisions XIII/28 and XIII/30 and contained in SBSTTA/22/5 and related information documents.

IUCN observes with concern the conclusions from the review of the scientific literature, the latest IPBES’ assessments and from indicators, which not only confirm the lack of progress in advancing the implementation of the Aichi Targets as reported in GBO4 but that show that there has been little change in the last 4 years.

In addition to time lags, which alter the accuracy of the abovementioned assessments, there are information gaps describing existing efforts and progress in advancing the implementation of the Strategic Plan. There may be information in the grey literature, for example, that is often not considered in the literature review analysis nor is it contained in NBSAPs or National Reports but evidences a certain degree of progress that should be accounted for.

In this regard, IUCN highlights its work in developing the Bonn Challenge Barometer. To date, Bonn Challenge commitments amount to 47 pledges to bring 160.2 million hectares under restoration worldwide. To capture and provide evidence of advances, partnership opportunities, needs and bottlenecks, IUCN initiated the development of a flexible yet standardised assessment tool currently shaped through an iterative process of design and piloting in multiple Bonn Challenge jurisdictions. The results of the application of the Barometer tool will be captured in a series of reports, beginning with the 2017 Spotlight Report. The Barometer will also track progress on Goal 5 of the New York Declaration on Forests. IUCN stresses the importance of turning pledges into action on the ground.

Furthermore, IUCN remarks that for some targets, like Target 12, there are signs of progress, in terms of the generation of knowledge – the extinction risk of over 90,000 species has been assessed at the global scale and their threats are increasingly well known - but large knowledge gaps still remain and there is, therefore, a pressing need to be more strategic in our responses and identify interventions that will have the largest beneficial impact on biodiversity.

Regarding the options to accelerate progress proposed in SBSTTA/22/5, IUCN notes the importance of all the listed actions and welcomes the inclusion of the promotion of nature-based solutions to address societal challenges. However, IUCN is concerned, that the actions are passive in nature, and there is a lack of concrete proposals and timelines.

IUCN thus recommends that SBSTTA adds a recommendation for this agenda item, to request the Executive Secretary (ES), in consultation with Parties, stakeholders and organizations, to develop a draft action plan organizing the proposed actions in a manner that clearly indicates priority actions, leads, resources, milestones and timelines for completion.

1 See IUCN’s Information Brief on Aichi Target 12
Accordingly, IUCN calls on SBSTTA to consider adding the following wording to its recommendation:

- **2(bis). Requests** the Executive Secretary to develop, in consultation with Parties and relevant organizations, a draft Action Plan to accelerate progress towards meeting the Aichi Biodiversity Targets based on the possible options to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets contained in Annex II of CBD/SBSTTA/22/5 and present it in time for discussion at COP14 alongside other background documentation related to Agenda item 8. *Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;*

In addition, IUCN considers that the draft recommendation and the proposed Decision for the Conference of the Parties should be stronger and more coherent. The request to the ES in the draft recommendation from SBSTTA in paragraph 3 could include indications of how information in the IPBES regional assessments and on land degradation should be taken into account when preparing documentation on the post-2020 process.

Regarding the proposed COP Decision, IUCN recommends that SBSTTA considers the following:

- Split the Decision in two parts: one that addresses the list of indicators as a follow up to Decision XIII/28, and another that continues to address and update the scientific assessment of progress towards selected Aichi Targets and further develops the possible options to accelerate progress, including, inter-alia, through the development of an Action Plan, in line with Decision XIII/30, paragraph 2;

- Consequently, the current preamble will refer to paragraph 1 and be followed by a new paragraph to read:

  Recalling the invitations made in Decision XIII/28, paragraphs 8 and 12, in order to further advance in the development and application of indicators to track progress towards implementation of the Aichi Targets;

- Add a new preamble to precede current paragraphs 2, 3 and 4; this paragraph could read:

  Recalling Decision XIII/30, that requested the preparation of updated scientific assessments of progress towards Aichi Targets and the development of options to accelerate progress,

- Add a new operative paragraph between current paragraphs 1 and 2 to read:

  Notes the draft Action Plan to accelerate progress towards meeting the Aichi Targets presented by the Executive Secretary and Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to update it with new information received from Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders;

- Amend the text in current paragraph 3 by adding at the end of the sentence the following:

  “and the draft Action Plan developed based on those options;”

- At the end of the sentence in paragraph 4 after “national reports” add the following:

  “the Clearing House Mechanism, the NBSAP Forum or any such information sharing tool.”

**Additional considerations**

IUCN notes the progress made by Parties in the development and revision of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and commends those NBSAPs that contain national targets aligned and linked to the Targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 – 2020.

The fact that very few Parties have ‘mapped’ the targets in their NBSAPs to the global targets remains a constraint that should be addressed as we develop the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

There is a need to increase a sense of responsibility, accountability and commitment from Parties and stakeholders for implementation without hindering national sovereignty. Each national target should be mapped against all global targets (as appropriate) so that it is clear what the national level contribution to the global target is likely to be. Monitoring efforts need to be scaled up to assess the likelihood that the national level targets would ‘add up’ in terms of their impact to the intent of the global target. IUCN recommends that this be a requirement in the post-2020 period.
Regarding the suggested recommendations in SBI/2/2, IUCN considers that any COP decision referring to NBSAPs should not only note progress but also encourage increased efforts towards adoption of NBSAPs as whole of government instruments; further encourage sharing of experiences; provide further guidance to Parties to map out national targets to global level targets, making good use of the opportunity provided by the discussions around a new global biodiversity framework.

II. Preparation for the follow up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 (Agenda item 16 – SBI2)²

Synergies and Policy Coherence

The follow up to the current Strategic Plan provides an enormous opportunity to develop a new global biodiversity framework that links to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, engaging the CBD and its Protocols and the other biodiversity-related conventions.

IUCN calls for further consideration of the ways in which these conventions and processes can contribute to the design and planning of the new biodiversity framework so that there is genuine buy-in from all relevant constituencies; the new Strategic Plan (and targets) should align with, and reflect challenges, priorities, concerns and potential solutions within those agreements.

The preparation of the post 2020 biodiversity framework will also greatly benefit from early consultations with sectors representing key drivers of biodiversity loss, such as agriculture, mining, forestry and fisheries. It will only be possible to achieve the biodiversity targets if the sectors driving its loss play a very active role, adapting their activities as needed. This will happen if they have ownership of them.

IUCN underscores the need for the process of development of the post-2020 framework to be open, inclusive, and participatory.

Most of the goals of the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets are enshrined in the SDG framework. For those SDG targets that are based on the Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets and have a 2020 timeline, ways should be considered to ensure meaningful uptake by the 2030 Agenda of the future Strategic Plan for Biodiversity.

IUCN recommends that SBI:

- Calls on the Executive Secretary to extend an open invitation to her counterparts and constituencies in the Rio Conventions and other biodiversity-related MEAs to fully and jointly engage in the process of development of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework.

Science-based targets

IUCN recommends the use of scenarios and modelling to support the development of 'science-based targets’. Target setting scenarios are particularly useful to identify the decisions/policies that are necessary to reach the desired endpoint.

In addition, assessments of scenarios and models of biodiversity and ecosystem services can support sound biodiversity management decisions and highlight gaps in scientific information and technical capacities.

IUCN considers however, that the use of scenarios and modelling in the design of the new global biodiversity framework should be complemented by efforts to continue to strengthen tools and mechanisms that support implementation of targets by providing a solid information base (e.g. indicators to track progress), to contribute to a fair understanding of the current conditions and the state of biodiversity.

Developing targets for the post-2020 Strategic Plan

IUCN considers that the new targets should include science-based targets with clear outcomes that when achieved would contribute to the achievement of the Mission for 2030. Outcome-oriented targets should be distinguished from process-oriented ones. Science-based targets are understood as:

- Theoretically achievable and implementable
- Quantified (progress is measurable)
- Supported by a clear, analytical rationale (why is the target set at a particular level?)

While it is somewhat early to consider precise formulations for the equivalent of the new

² Given that at the time of drafting this position paper (mid-May 2018) the background document for this Agenda item had not been released, this part of the position paper is based on comments to the advance review version of the pre-session document, February 2018.
Targets, when considering improvements in the current biodiversity targets for the post-2020 period, and specifically with respect to site-based conservation target(s), IUCN welcomes the current open discussion around the proposal to increase considerably the coverage of protected areas by 2050.

The current Target 11 equates to a sound vision for the management and governance for area-based conservation measures. It has elicited a good response in terms of the target % of land and sea to be protected, but a less good response on some of the other elements of the target.

In taking forward this discussion it may be helpful to consider what needs to be protected in terms of areas within multi-use landscapes, the trade-offs that will be necessary in terms of food, minerals and fuel, the needs of an increasingly urbanised population, as well as the imperative to conserve remaining intact areas.

Learning from the climate experience

IUCN argues that there are many useful lessons to learn from the experience of the UNFCCC process in developing the Paris Agreement, and highlights:

a) Good public engagement (including private sector in the aftermath of the Stern Report); high political visibility; and uptake of the scientific evidence in the decision-making process to name a few;
b) Key elements of the goal itself (2°): simple, quantifiable, periodic review, for all countries;
c) “Agenda solutions” and the wide engagement of non-State actors/civil society at large (the Non-State Actors Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA) lists over 11,000 commitments from these actors); and
d) The experience of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

“An NDCs approach for Biodiversity”

IUCN is of the view that some features of the “NDC approach” could be considered for the existing NBSAPs, guided by specific science-based targets for each country. This ‘bottom up’/‘voluntary’ approach could, if designed carefully, help transform the political landscape of the CBD in a more positive direction by promoting country-led action and collaboration. Likewise, ‘global stocktakes’ to monitor progress on implementation against agreed global biodiversity targets at periodic intervals, and for countries to periodically enhance global ambition and action over time, should also be considered.

Improvements to the format of NBSAPs and National Reports to encourage more specific and quantified national targets and planned actions, and more specific reporting of progress are not only desirable but feasible.

IUCN thus calls SBI to:

✓ Request the Executive Secretary to prepare by COP14 a synthesis note explaining how elements of the “NDCs approach” could be integrated into NBSAPs and detailing a process for their application and testing, taking into account the views and inputs from Parties, other Governments, relevant stakeholders and organizations; and

✓ Encourage Parties, other Governments, relevant stakeholders and organizations to submit views for the development of the above mentioned synthesis note.

Such a synthesis note could feed into more informed discussions around elements that could be borrowed from the UNFCCC experience and contribute to strengthen NBSAPs in the post-2020 period.
SBSTTA 22

Synthetic Biology (Agenda item 5)

Earlier this year IUCN established a Task Force to undertake an assessment to inform the development of a policy on synthetic biology. As part of this work, the implications of Gene Drives and related techniques and their potential impacts on the three objectives of the CBD will be assessed. This work will complement and greatly contribute to the process within the Convention.

Protected areas and other measures for enhanced conservation and management (Agenda item 7)

IUCN commends the guidance provided at the Technical Expert Workshop on OECMs for Achieving Aichi Target 11 but maintains that greater specificity is needed to guide Parties on the application of this guidance.

IUCN recommends that SBSTTA:

✓ **Adopts** the Voluntary Guidance provided in Annexes I – III of SBSTTA/22/6, together with the Screening Tool referred to in Annex III, and with the addition of specific emphasis under B. GENERAL PRINCIPLES regarding the applicability of this Guidance:

(i) in terrestrial, marine and freshwater ecosystems;
(ii) to the “in situ” conservation of biodiversity as defined in the Convention, meaning that nature “as a whole” should be protected;

and under D. FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS, that:

(i) Areas that effectively achieve the in-situ conservation of biodiversity must contribute to the overall goal of halting biodiversity loss, and therefore areas of industrial forestry, fishing and agriculture, while including specific use provisions, should be counted under Aichi Targets, 5, 6 or 7 and not as “other effective area-based conservation measures under Aichi Target 11.

(ii) OECMs and PAs must be distinguished from other intact natural areas that are not subject to any deliberate form of conservation management but nevertheless currently harbour intact biodiversity; e.g. often due to remoteness or conflict conditions. These areas are not considered to be either OECMs or protected areas since such sites have little long-term security if conditions change, or if they are eventually subject to environmentally damaging activities.

✓ **Recommends** the Conference of the Parties to adopt the Voluntary Guidance provided in Annexes I – III, for national application, in accordance with national circumstances, relevant national legislation, policies and programmes and to refine it through application in practice, including through the use of the Screening Tool to be added to Annex III.

A key step in the delivery of all elements for Target 11 is the identification and conservation of Key Biodiversity Areas, through interconnected systems of protected and conserved areas.

IUCN calls on SBSTTA to recommend the COP to:

✓ **Invite** Parties to make use of the IUCN Global Standard for the Identification of Key Biodiversity Areas and the IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas Standard to guide the identification, governance and management of areas contributing to Aichi Target 11.

Marine and coastal biodiversity: EBSAs, underwater noise, marine debris, marine spatial planning (Agenda item 8)

**EBSAs**

IUCN would recommend that SBSTTA:

✓ **Calls** for consideration of the organization of a ‘second round’ of regional workshops (at an interval that recognizes new information generation) in order to keep the EBSA repository up to date;

✓ **Explores** links to the key datasets that form the basis of the indicators adopted for assessing progress towards the Aichi targets, e.g. The World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas;
✓ Considers maintaining the CBD EBSA expert group or a similar process, as this would be useful to help address known gaps and identify data sets not yet considered and new expertise that could be invited to contribute; and

✓ Encourages and recognizes national and sub-regional EBSA processes, while the CBD assures their quality.

Biodiversity mainstreaming in fisheries

IUCN welcomes the request for continued cooperation with FAO and the CBD Secretariat as stated in the recommendations in SBSTTA/22/7.

Marine debris

In line with Decision XIII/10, IUCN is currently carrying out various activities on plastic marine debris and associated forms of pollution, including research to understand potential impacts of marine plastic debris in exacerbating the effects of climate change, and developing of a Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool to help the private sector managing their losses during four stages of plastic products value chain.

Biodiversity and climate change (Agenda item 9)

IUCN supports the recommendation for the adoption of the voluntary guidelines for the design and implementation of EbA and eco-DRR by COP14, and for Parties to make use of this guidance when designing and implementing ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

IUCN suggests SBSTTA to identify and present options as to how Parties can better integrate climate change considerations into their NBSAPs, as suggested in paragraph 3 (b) of the recommendation.

Invasive alien species (Agenda item 10)

IUCN strongly supports the recommendations on Invasive Alien Species (SBSTTA/22/9). IUCN calls on Parties and others to contribute data and resources to the Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS).

In addition, IUCN invites Parties to consider and use the key guidance documents produced by IUCN and the Species Survival Commission's Invasive Species Technical Group (IUCN SCC ISSG) 4,5,6,7 to address invasive alien species and make further progress on Aichi Target 9.

IUCN welcomes the draft supplemental guidance to the existing guidance on measures to address risks associated with introduction of alien species as pets.8

Pollinators (Agenda item 11)

IUCN recommends addition of a footnote to section A1.2 (page 8) in Annex I of SBSTTA/22/10, to read “Taking into account the recent publication of “An update of the Worldwide Integrated Assessment (WIA) on systemic insecticides”9 by the IUCN CEM/SSC Task Force on Systemic Pesticides”.

IPBES (Agenda item 12)

IUCN’s primary recommendation is that it is essential that the new work programme reflects all four of IPBES functions, of assessments, knowledge generation, capacity-building, and policy support.

IUCN recommends that SBSTTA:

✓ Calls on IPBES to develop training programmes to support IPBES members, other governments, and other organisations in using the results of the assessments undertaken in the first IPBES work programme.

In IUCN’s view the effectiveness of various policy instruments and policy and planning support tools would be more usefully delivered through lighter processes under IPBES’ policy-support function.

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8 Guidance on devising and implementing measures to address the risks associated with the introduction of alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food.

SBI2

Review of progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan (Agenda item 3)

Gender Plan of Action 2015-2020

IUCN recalls the 2017 analysis of the NBSAPs and reminds Parties of the importance of integrating gender considerations in the NBSAP process, including implementation, M&E frameworks and financing.

IUCN welcomes SBI recommendation to COP, in particular with regards to the review of implementation of the Gender Action Plan 2015-2020 and recommends that SBI:

✓ Encourages investment in gender-responsive strategies and actions as transformative drivers toward meeting CBD’s objectives; and

✓ Further recommends that gender be embedded in the post-2020 biodiversity framework as a priority and cross-cutting issue.

IUCN is deeply concerned about the lack of progress regarding Target 14 and invites Parties to consider the Gender Responsive Restoration Guidelines: A closer look at gender in the Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology to ensure that the implementation of forest landscape restoration, including any policy uptake and land-use planning, are gender responsive.

Mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors (Agenda item 5)

IUCN notes that the recommendations included in SBSTTA/REC/XXI/4 regarding the mainstreaming of biodiversity could extend beyond the sectors presently considered to include any other sector that depends and has potentially negative impacts on biodiversity.

IUCN would like to highlight, and invites Parties to consider the IUCN Policy on Biodiversity Offsets, the Global Inventory of Biodiversity Offsets Policies, jointly developed by IUCN and The Biodiversity Consultancy, and the recently published Guidelines on Business and KBAs: Managing Risk to Biodiversity as instruments for informing the integration of biodiversity in the development or enhancement of their national policies.

Empowering civil society organisations (CSO) to engage more effectively with business and governments is needed. Consequently, IUCN invites SBI to:

✓ Consider initiatives that strengthen CSO capacity to engage business and governments such as Shared Resources, Joint Solutions and the BioBiz Exchange.

Resource mobilization (Agenda item 8)

The effective implementation of the voluntary guidelines on biodiversity safeguards adopted at COP12 will contribute to a more holistic approach towards the achievement of the SDGs and to reducing the risk of conflicts linked to the management of biodiversity.

IUCN underscores the need for improvement of transparency and access to information (especially for IPLCs). In fact, IUCN notes that “Access to information” is not mentioned in the suggested recommendations even though it is a strong requirement of the IFC standards.

IUCN supports the proposed COP Decision contained in SBI/2/20, in particular, paragraph 2.

In addition, IUCN notes that the doubling of total biodiversity-related international financial resource flows to developing countries needs to increase the mobilization of private capital in particular in blended finance.

In this respect, IUCN recommends that SBI:

✓ Calls on Parties to urge development banks, companies, and financial institutions in their jurisdictions to develop blended finance mechanisms focusing on biodiversity.

IUCN encourages the exploration of the feasibility of linking financial reporting under the Convention with the emerging monitoring process for the follow-up and review of the commitments of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, with a view to reducing the overall reporting burden for Parties and to ensure the consistency of the reports.

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9 Funded by The Netherlands
10 Funded by France
Capacity-building (Agenda item 10)

IUCN is contributing to the process for preparing a long-term strategic framework for capacity-building beyond 2020, ensuring its alignment with the follow-up to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 as part of the group of Capacity Development Coordinators.

IUCN is also collaborating with UN Environment and other partners in the project “Environmental Treaties Programme – realizing synergies for biodiversity” supported by the European Union and the Government of Switzerland which will feed into the preparations for the long-term strategic framework for the post-2020 period.

Nagoya Protocol

IUCN is concerned about the low number of capacity development initiatives in the CEE.

IUCN notes that only a small part of available resources are intended to assist Parties and stakeholders in assessing capacity building needs and/or designing capacity building initiatives and for monitoring and evaluating capacity building initiatives and products.

IUCN thus recommends SBI to:

- **Urge** Parties and relevant organizations to continue to share with the Secretariat specific information about capacity development needs and lessons learned from projects and activities undertaken and keep the information updated in the ABS Clearing-House; and

- **Call on** the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Informal Advisory Committee, to continue to systematically compile and take stock of the ABS capacity building activities so that these can be better packaged and shared with relevant actors to advance the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

Cooperation with other conventions, international organizations and initiatives (Agenda item 11)

Collaboration with the Collaborative Partnership on Forests

Through the Joint Initiative on Forest Landscape Restoration, (starting in May 2018), IUCN is spearheading advancement of key activities to enhance the collective response of the CPF to current and evolving global forest-related issues through forest landscape restoration (FLR). IUCN is developing the Biodiversity Guidelines for FLR opportunities assessments.

National reporting, and assessment and review, under the Convention and its Protocols (Agenda item 13)

IUCN strongly supports the proposal to synchronize the reporting cycles and common reporting formats under the Convention and its Protocols after 2020.

IUCN welcomes work to develop, where possible, the following to enhance synergies among the CBD and the other biodiversity-related Conventions and support an effective post-2020 global biodiversity framework:

a) Common sets of indicators
b) Common reporting modules on shared issues;

c) Interoperability of information management and reporting systems; and
d) Harmonization of tools for national reporting;

The work of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership will be instrumental in assisting the development of common indicators.