

## TRAFFIC engagement with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

AICHI TARGETS	TRAFFIC CONSERVATION STRATEGY
<b><i>Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society</i></b>	
<b>Target 1</b> By 2020, at the latest, <b>people are aware of the values of biodiversity</b> and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.	Strategic monitoring provides information on use and trade values of biodiversity, status of species in trade, and options for different conservation approaches
<b>Target 2</b> By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been <b>integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies</b> and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.	Information produced via strategic monitoring available in multiple formats for incorporation into national and local planning and management processes
<b>Target 3</b> 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 <b>positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied</b> , consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.	Voluntary sustainability and chain-of-custody standards and tools developed and supported for trade in wild-sourced products
<b>Target 4</b> By 2020, at the latest, <b>Governments, business and stakeholders</b> at all levels have taken steps to achieve or <b>have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption</b> and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.	Information, tools and direct support provided to governments, local community associations and businesses in the development and implementation of voluntary and regulatory measures to maintain wildlife use and trade within sustainable levels
<b><i>Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use</i></b>	
<b>Target 5</b> By 2020, the <b>rate of loss of all natural habitats</b> , including forests, is at least <b>halved</b> and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.	Levels of illegal and unsustainable trade of timber and other forest resources quantified and measures to reduce this trade and associated forest degradation supported.
<b>Target 6</b> By 2020 <b>all fish and invertebrate stocks</b> 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.	Strategic monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provides information on use and trade volumes and values of fish and marine invertebrates,</li> <li>• supports status assessments; and</li> <li>• documents levels of unsustainable and/or illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fisheries and harvest and trade of other species</li> </ul> Associated communications, advocacy and capacity building strengthens government and civil society capacity to reduce IUU fisheries and bring legal trade within sustainable levels
<b>Target 7</b> By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	N/A, in the assumption that reference is to plantation forestry only
<b>Target 8</b> By 2020, <b>pollution</b> , including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	N/A

<p><b>Target 9</b> By 2020, <b>invasive alien species</b> 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.</p>	<p>Strategic monitoring increases transparency of trade in invasive species</p> <p>Where import restrictions are in place, capacity building programmes for government enforcement personnel could increase ability to detect and respond to commercial trade in invasive species</p>
<p><b>Target 10</b> By 2015, the <b>multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs</b>, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p>	<p>Reduced pressure on coral reef ecosystems from unsustainable and/or IUU fisheries and unsustainable extraction of coral and other marine invertebrates for trade reduced</p>
<p><b><i>Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity</i></b></p>	
<p><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 <b>protected areas</b> and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.</p>	<p>Strategic monitoring to better understand dependence on provisioning services from areas designated as protected or subject to other area-based conservation measures</p> <p>Activities under other targets will help:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reduce illegal and/or unsustainable extraction of wildlife resources from areas designated as protected or subject to other area-based conservation measures;</li> <li>• provide sustainable livelihood options in protected areas (where allowed) and buffer zones in the form of, e.g. harvest and trade of medicinal and aromatic plants</li> </ul>
<p><b>Target 12</b> By 2020 the <b>extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved</b> and sustained.</p>	<p>Specific focus of on reducing trade in “flagship species” categorized as threatened” by IUCN and are at risk from trade.</p> <p>Wider focus on reducing trade in species categorised as threatened on the IUCN Red List and species in decline that are likely qualify for threatened status if actions are not taken to address trade concerns</p>
<p><b>Target 13</b> By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of <b>wild relatives</b>, 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.</p>	<p>Work to promote conservation and sustainable management of medicinal and aromatic plant species specifically, and other species more generally, maintains a healthy gene pool from which to domesticate additional species and develop new cultivars</p>
<p><b><i>Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services</i></b></p>	
<p><b>Target 14</b> By 2020, <b>ecosystems</b> that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are <b>restored and safeguarded</b>, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.#</p>	<p>Strategic monitoring provides information on use and trade volumes and values of wildlife and importance to meeting human needs for use in designing protection and restoration strategies</p>
<p><b>Target 15</b> By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and <b>restoration</b>, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

<p><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.</p>	<p>Strategic monitoring provides information on values and benefits of wildlife arising from its utilization</p> <p>Work to promote conservation and sustainable management of medicinal and aromatic plant species is in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol, as reflected by the FairWild Standard</p>
<p><b><i>Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building</i></b></p>	
<p><b>Target 17</b> By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated <b>national biodiversity strategy and action plan</b>.</p>	<p>Strategic monitoring provides information on use and trade values of biodiversity, status of species in trade, and options for different conservation approaches</p>
<p><b>Target 18</b> By 2020, <b>the traditional knowledge</b>, 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 <b>respected</b>, 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.</p>	<p>Work to promote conservation and sustainable management of medicinal and aromatic plant species specifically, and other wildlife resources more generally, is designed to respect and reinforce the rights of indigenous and local communities.</p>
<p><b>Target 19</b> By 2020, <b>knowledge</b>, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, <b>widely shared</b> and transferred, and applied.</p>	<p>Strategic monitoring programme designed to make information as widely and freely available as possible, in formats that are most useful to supporting achievement of conservation and development aims</p>
<p><b>Target 20</b> 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.</p>	<p>N/A</p>