

2017-2022 NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY TARGET (TO BE UPDATED)

NATIONAL TARGETS	INDICATORS
<p>1a. By 2020, at the latest, at least 50% of people are aware of the values and understanding of biodiversity.</p> <p>1b. By 2020, at the latest, at least 30% of people are aware of the steps they can take to conserve and use biodiversity sustainably.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Access to local biodiversity information ii. Number of different information documents produced iii. Number of activities to promote awareness on values of biodiversity. iv. Number of activities to promote steps to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity. v. Number of people aware of biodiversity and its importance vi. Change in the level of awareness on the values of biodiversity (%)
<p>2a. By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity valuation has been integrated into at least 50% of national and local development and poverty reduction strategies, and planning processes and reporting systems.</p> <p>2b. By 2020 at the latest, biodiversity values are integrated into national and local plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of national initiatives that incorporate biodiversity valuation. ii. Number of local (regional corporation, THA) development plans that incorporate biodiversity valuation. iii. Number of national reports that incorporate biodiversity values and valuation.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. Level of financial support for biological collecting, monitoring and evaluation. v. Number of policy and legislative documents that target biodiversity valuation and management.
<p>3a. By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts.</p> <p>3b. Positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Change in the number of incentives harmful to biodiversity. ii. Change in the number of incentives reformed to minimize or avoid negative impacts on biodiversity. iii. Number of positive incentives for conservation or sustainable use of biodiversity. iv. Change in the value of incentives for conservation or sustainable use of biodiversity. v. Change in the value of harmful incentives vi. Value of incentives reformed to minimize or avoid negative impacts on biodiversity.
<p>4. By 2020, at the latest, the Government, business and stakeholders has taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans to keep</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of plans prepared to reduce negative impacts of use of natural resources.

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<p>the impacts of use of natural resources within safe ecological limits.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Number of plans implemented to reduce negative impacts of use of natural resources. iii. New technologies implemented to reduce negative impacts of use of natural resources.
<p>5. By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including marine habitats, is at least halved and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Change in area of natural forest, by types of forest. ii. Change in area of plantation forest. iii. Change in area of wetlands by type of wetlands iv. Change in area, rugosity and diversity of coral reefs v. Change in area of seagrass beds vi. Change in area of fire degraded habitats vii. Change in area of natural habitats degraded or lost through conversion.

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<p>6. By 2020 at least 30% of the major commercially important fish, invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of site, species or fishery specific management plans prepared. ii. Number of site, species or fishery management plans implemented. iii. Number of commercial fish species and invertebrates harvested in accordance with management plans. iv. Number of aquatic plants and depleted species under threat from harvesting. v. Number of illegal fishing activities reported. vi. Number of illegal fishing activities leading to conviction. vii. Change in status of key species of commercial fish and invertebrate stocks. viii. Change in no of fisher folk who use or adopt sustainable fishing techniques. ix. Change in awareness and knowledge of sustainable fishing techniques.
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<p>7a. By 2020 at least 30% of areas under agriculture are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>7b. By 2020 aquaculture activities are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>7c. By 2020 at least 50% of areas under forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Area under agriculture. ii. Area under agriculture sustainably managed. iii. Number of aquaculture projects. iv. Number of aquaculture projects that contribute to conserving local biodiversity. v. Number of native species cultivated. vi. Number of non- native species cultivated vii. Acreage of non-native species. viii. Acreage of native species. ix. Number of aquaculture projects managed in accordance with global standards and best practices. x. Area under forest management. xi. Area under sustainably managed forests.
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<p>8. By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, at key sites has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Change in the Level of all types of pollution at key sites. ii. Number of measures in place to control pollution. iii. Change in biodiversity at key sites affected by pollution. iv. Number of occurrences in non-compliance with pollution rules.
<p>9a. By 2020, invasive alien species (IAS) and pathways are identified and prioritized for action.</p> <p>9b. By 2020, at least 40% of priority terrestrial IAS species present are controlled or eradicated at priority sites.</p> <p>9c. By 2020, at least 50% of priority marine IAS species present are controlled or eradicated at priority sites.</p> <p>9b. By 2020, measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of IAS that are immediate threats. ii. Number of pathways identified as immediate threats . iii. Number of IAS controlled or eradicated. iv. Number of measures in place to prevent introduction of IAS. v. Number of new IAS identified in T&T annually.
<p>10. By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of management plans approved

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<p>vulnerable coastal ecosystems impacted by climate change are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Number of management plans implemented to reduce anthropogenic impacts on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems. iii. Change in anthropogenic impacts on coral reefs and other vulnerable coastal ecosystems.
<p>11. By 2020, at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water, and 10% of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are managed consistent with approved plans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Percentage of terrestrial area including inland waters protected. ii. Percentage of coastal and marine areas protected. iii. Number of management plans implemented for these areas.
<p>12. By 2020 the extinction of at least 60% of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of threatened species. ii. Number of management plans for threatened species and habitats implemented. iii. Change in population/status of threatened species.
<p>13. By 2020, the genetic diversity of priority, native socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of native socio-economically and culturally valuable species utilised.

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<p>implemented for safeguarding their genetic diversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. Number of strategies developed for safeguarding native socio-economically and culturally valuable species. iii. Number of strategies implemented for safeguarding native socio-economically and culturally valuable species. iv. Measures in place to protect erosion of genetic resources
<p>14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are rehabilitated and managed, taking into account the needs of local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number and acreage of degraded ecosystems ii. Number and acreage of degraded ecosystems rehabilitated and managed. iii. Number of people employed or gaining a livelihood from rehabilitated ecosystems
<p>15. By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks have been enhanced, through conservation and rehabilitation, including rehabilitation of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Percentage of degraded ecosystems rehabilitated. ii. Contribution of natural forest to carbon stocks.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Contribution of plantation forests to carbon stocks. iv. Number of carbon sinks created annually.
<p>16. By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is ratified by the Government.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of work programmes that incorporate some of the provisions of the Nagoya Protocol. ii. Number of legal instruments supporting implementation of the Nagoya Protocol. iii. Number of PA and education events to promote info on ABS
<p>17. By 2015 the Government has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of consultations held in preparing the updated NBSAP. ii. Level of participation in consultations held in preparing the updated NBSAP. iii. Approval of the revised NBSAP by the Government. iv. Number of work programmes that incorporate elements of the updated NBSAP.

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<p>18. By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, are integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention in a participatory manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of documented traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. ii. Number of biodiversity related activities implemented that incorporates traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. iii. Level of participation by local communities in management of biodiversity. iv. Number of research projects utilizing indigenous and local knowledge.
<p>19. By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied at key sites.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Number of scientific studies on local biodiversity published annually. ii. Number of skilled persons by disciplines, managing biodiversity. iii. Change in access and use of biodiversity information. iv. Number of biodiversity research projects undertaken. v. Number of records per year to citizen science websites.

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<p>20. By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of and access to financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 including the updated NBSAP, from all sources, increased substantially from the current levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Total funds allocated annually by government for management of biodiversity. ii. Total funds derived from donors (e.g. GEF) for management of biodiversity. iii. Total funds from other sources e.g. Green Fund, for management of biodiversity. iv. Total funds from the private sector for management of biodiversity i. v. Total dollar value of projects implemented annually for management of biodiversity.
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