ASSISTING PROGRESS TOWARDS AICHI TARGET 12

Natasha Ali, IUCN Programme Officer, Knowledge Products and Policy Support
June 2016

AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 12

By 2020, the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.





KEY COMPONENTS OF AICHI TARGET 12

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Key components of the target:

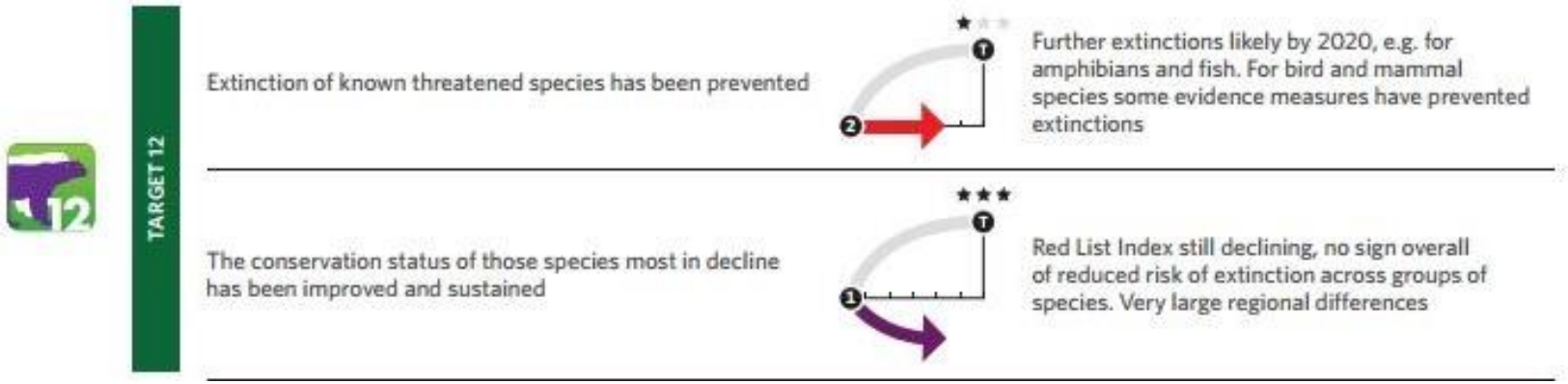
- Known threatened species (VU, EN, CR).
- Preventing extinction
- Improvement in conservation status - i.e. increasing a species' population status until it moves into a lower threat status.
- Achievement is highly dependent on most of the other Targets.


© Dalton Holland Baptista, **Hennis' Paphiopedilum** (*Paphiopedilum hennisianum, EN*

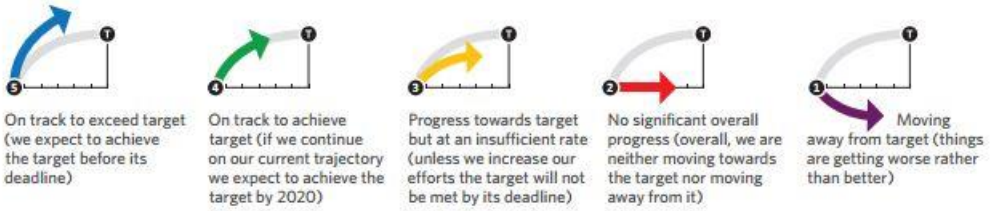

© Rich Hatfield, Xerces Society, **Western Bumble Bee** (*Bombus occidentalis*) , VU


© Manoj P, The **Striated Bush Frog** (*Raorchestes travancoricus*), EN

STATUS OF AICHI TARGET 12



- Based on current progress, the average risk of extinction for birds, mammals, amphibians and corals is increasing.
- Individual success stories (for birds and mammals)
- There is still limited information about the threat status of plants at the global level.
- The Red List Index (the globally accepted indicator for this Target) continues to decline, with no sign overall of reduced risk of extinction across groups of species
- IUCN's Red List of Threatened Species currently lists more than 23,250 species as threatened globally with extinction



DEVELOPMENT OF THREATENED SPECIES COUNTRY DATA DOSSIERS

126 country dossiers

Information available from BirdLife International, the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas, and the IUCN Red List.

- **Threatened Species identified by the IUCN Red List for various taxonomic groups**
- **Threatened Bird Species**
- **Critically Endangered Endemic Species**

Dossiers have helped to compile the regional, sub-regional and global-level status of the target

RUSSIAN FEDERATION – Country Data Dossier for Reducing Risk of Extinction Summary Sheet

Summary Table of Threatened Species Identified by the IUCN Red List

Mammals	Birds	Reptiles*	Amphibians	Fishes*	Molluscs*	Other Inverts*	Plants*
31	49	9	0	37	8	28	55

Amphibian, Mammal, Plants*, and Reptile* Threatened Species Identified by the IUCN Red List

In the Russian Federation:

- Out of 28 amphibian species, 0 are threatened or extinct,
- Out of 300 mammal species, 33 are threatened or extinct,
- Out of 377 plant species assessed, 55 are threatened or extinct, and
- Out of 36 reptile species assessed, 9 are threatened or extinct.

List of Threatened Species Identified by the IUCN Red List

The Russian Federation has:

- 3 Critically Endangered (CR) mammal species: *Monachus monachus, Mustela lutreola, Saiga tatarica*
- 7 Critically Endangered (CR) plant* species: *Asplenium daghestanicum, Astragalus daghestanicus, Hornungia angustilimbata, Jurinea akinfievii, Muehlbergella oweriniana, Psephellus avaricus, Rosa dolichocarpa*
- 1 Critically Endangered (CR) reptile* species: *Vipera orlovi.*

List of Bird Threatened Species

The Russian Federation has 3 Critically Endangered (CR) bird species: *Sociable Lapwing, Slender-billed Curlew, Siberian Crane.*

List of Critically Endangered Endemic Species

- Out of 1 Critically Endangered (CR) reptile species, the Russian Federation has 1 endemic reptile species: *Vipera orlovi*
- Out of 3 Critically Endangered (CR) mammal species, the Russian Federation has 0 endemic mammal species
- Out of 3 Critically Endangered (CR) bird species, the Russian Federation has 0 endemic bird species
- Out of 7 Critically Endangered (CR) plant species, the Russian Federation has 7 endemic plant species: *Asplenium daghestanicum, Astragalus daghestanicus, Hornungia angustilimbata, Jurinea akinfievii, Muehlbergella oweriniana, Psephellus avaricus, Rosa dolichocarpa.*

*Reptiles, fishes, molluscs, other invertebrates and plants: please note that for these groups, there are still many species that have not yet been assessed by the IUCN Red List and therefore, their status is not known. The figures presented for these groups should be interpreted as the number of species known to be threatened within those species that have been assessed to date, and not as the overall total number of threatened species for each group.

NUMBER OF CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) AND CRITICALLY ENDANGERED ENDEMIC (CRE) SPECIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Albania	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	0	0	1	0	1	1	18	18	3	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	7	2	0
Belarus	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

NUMBER OF CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) AND CRITICALLY ENDANGERED ENDEMIC (CRE) SPECIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	9	1	0
Greece	1	1	1	0	0	0	14	12	0	0
Hungary	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	3	0	3	0	5	4	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	0	0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

NUMBER OF CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) AND CRITICALLY ENDANGERED ENDEMIC (CRE) SPECIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Poland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	3	0	3	0	7	7	1	1
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0

NUMBER OF CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) AND CRITICALLY ENDANGERED ENDEMIC (CRE) SPECIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

COUNTRY	Amphibians		Birds		Mammals		Plants		Reptiles	
	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE	CR	CRE
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	0	3	0	1	0	4	1	0	0

THE IUCN RED LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES™

THE IUCN RED LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES™

- Also known at the IUCN Red List of the Red Data List
- Founded in 1964
- World's most comprehensive inventory of species' extinction risk (also sub-species, varieties and some subpopulations)
- Objective
- Scientifically robust
- Peer reviewed

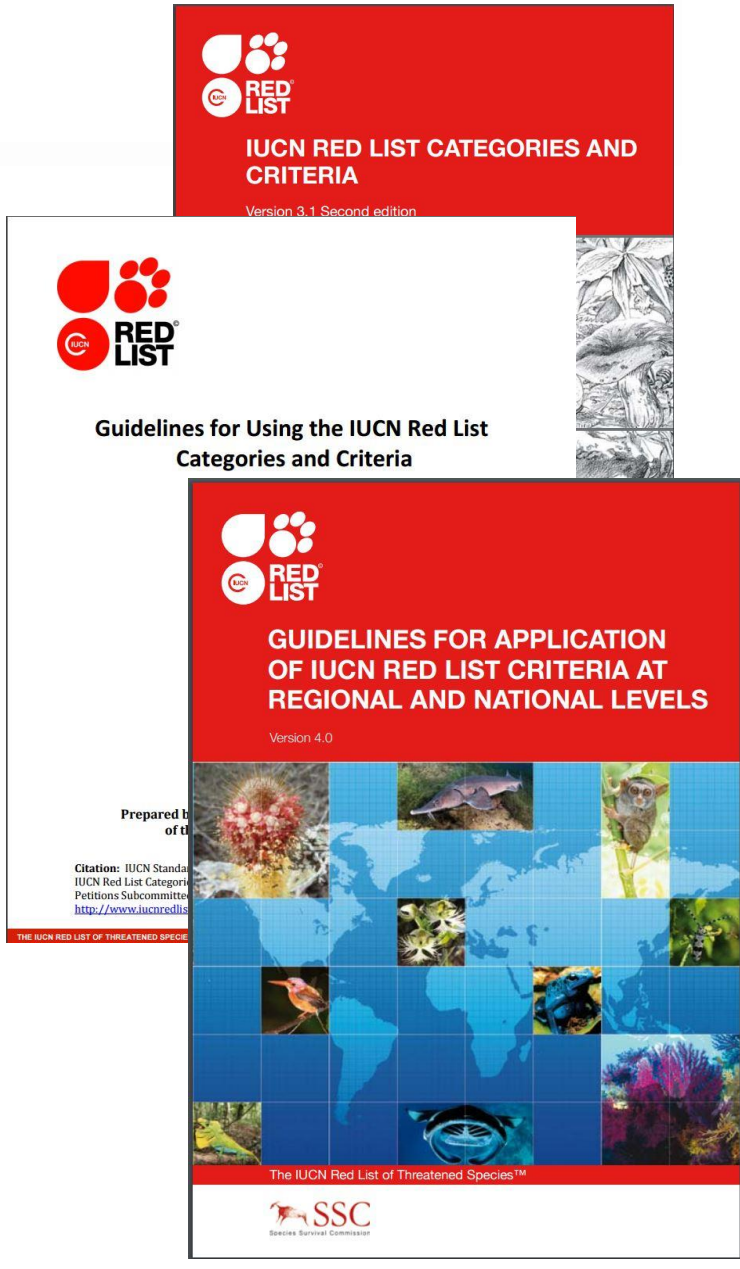
Goal: to provide information and analyses on the status, trends and threats to species to inform and catalyse action for biodiversity conservation.

ASSESSMENT OF CONSERVATION STATUS BY THE IUCN RED LIST OF THREATENED SPECIES

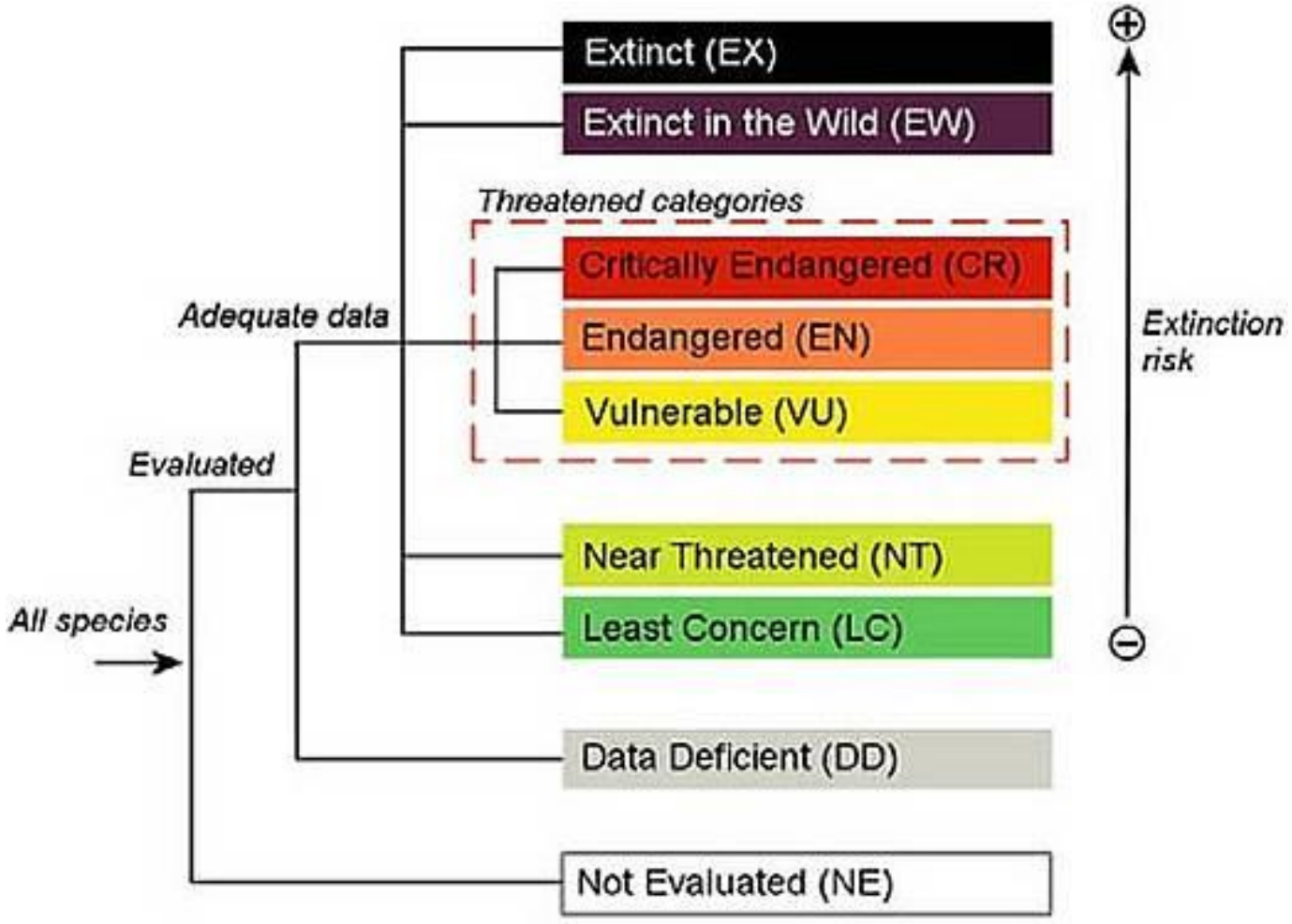
	Estimated number of described species	Percent of species evaluated by the 2015 IUCN Red List version 2015-4
VERTEBRATES		
Mammals	5,515	99.8
Birds	10,424	100.0
Reptiles	10,272	45.0
Amphibians	7,448	87.0
Fishes	33,200	44.0
Subtotal	66,859	62.0
INVERTEBRATES		
Insects	1,000,000	0.6
Molluscs	85,000	8.0
Crustaceans	47,000	7.0
Corals	2,175	40.0
Arachnids	102,248	0.2
Velvet Worms	165	7.0
Horseshoe Crabs	4	100.0
Others	68,658	0.7
Subtotal	1,305,250	1.0
PLANTS		
Mosses	16,236	0.6
Ferns and Allies	12,000	3.0
Gymnosperms	1,052	96.0
Flowering Plants	268,000	7.0
Green Algae	6,050	0.2
Red Algae	7,104	0.8
Subtotal	310,442	7.0
FUNGI AND PROTISTS		
Lichens	17,000	0.1
Mushrooms	31,496	0.1
Brown Algae	3,784	0.4
Subtotal	52,280	0.1
TOTAL	1,734,831	5.0

CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA

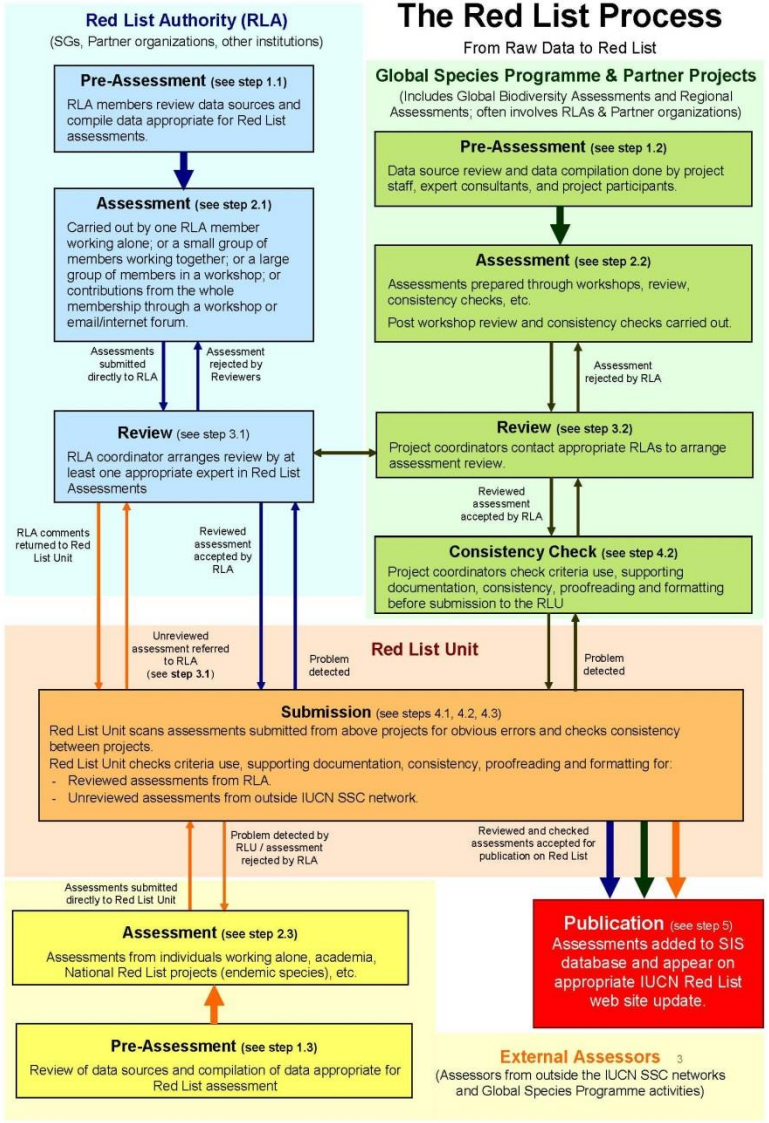
- Species listed are evaluated using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria
- Introduced in 1994 – a world standard
- Extensive review 1997 - 1999. Revised Categories and Criteria (Version 3.1) adopted by IUCN Council in 2000 ; revised system in use by 2001.
- All assessments submitted to The IUCN Red List **must** use this system.
- A scientifically rigorous approach to determine the relative risk of extinction .
- Applicable to all species
- Guidelines on how to use the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria
- Guidelines on the application of the IUCN Red List Criteria at sub-national, national or regional levels. Assessments using these guidelines do not appear on the *IUCN Red List*.
- Information management tools (the Species Information Service) facilitates the collection, management and processing of species data from workshop to publication on The IUCN Red List.



CATEGORIES AND CRITERIA



THE ASSESSMENT PROCESS



The *IUCN Red List* accepts **global-level** assessments for species.

Regional assessments as part of an IUCN regional assessment project are also included on the Red List website.

Regional or national level assessments will not be considered **unless these are also global assessments** (e.g., single-country endemics).

All assessments must follow the current versions of the *IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria* and the *Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria*

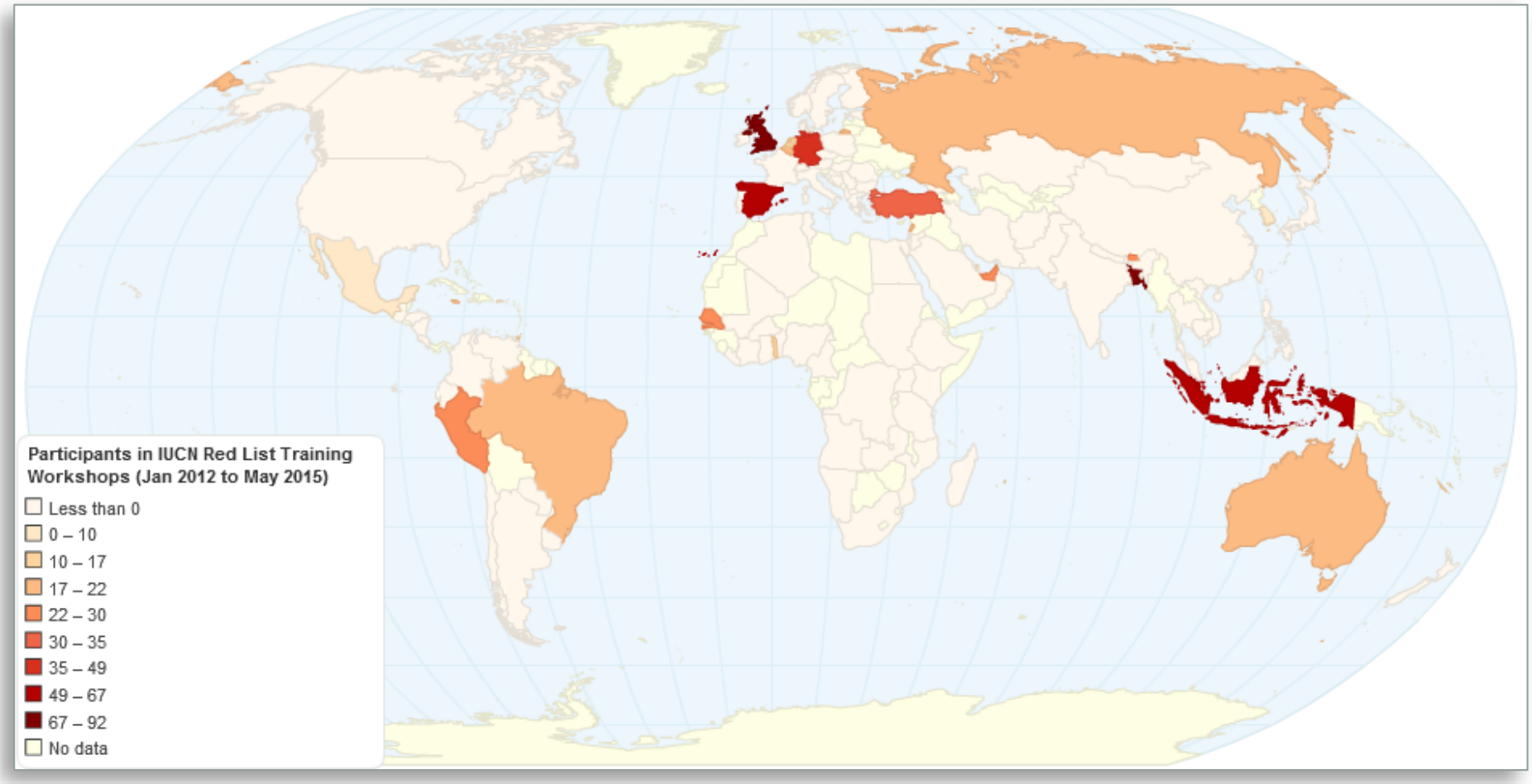
GOVERNANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL

The scientific integrity of The IUCN Red List is maintained through:

- Regular publication of the scientific aspects of The IUCN Red List in the scientific literature;
- Clear and transparent assessment process ;
- Listings of species based on the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria - open to challenge and correction;
- All assessments are appropriately documented and supported by the best scientific information available;
- Data are freely available to all potential users;
- Regular updates - but not all species are reassessed with each update – many assessments roll-over from the previous edition.

A partnership approach: Global Species Programme; network of expert volunteers in the Species Survival Commission and the Red List Partnership.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING: ASSESSOR TRAINING WORKSHOPS



Top 15 countries represented:

- **UK** (92)
- **Bangladesh** (90)
- **Indonesia** (67)
- **Spain** (64)
- **Germany** (49)
- **Turkey** (35)
- **UAE** (30)
- **Peru** (29)
- **Bhutan** (29)
- **Senegal** (25)
- **Australia** (22)
- **Belgium** (21)
- **Jamaica** (21)
- **Brazil** (20)
- **Russia** (20)

Online IUCN Red List Training Course

www.conservationtraining.org

Module 1: Introduction to the IUCN Red List

The IUCN Red List assesses the relative risk of species becoming extinct and monitors that risk over time. This module introduces you to the IUCN Red List, and highlights how IUCN Red List data is used to inform and catalyse conservation action.

30 minutes
2 activities

Enter >

Module 2: IUCN Red List Assessments

This module provides an overview of what an IUCN Red List assessment is and how to transform raw data into a published IUCN Red List assessment.

40 minutes
2 activities

Enter >

Module 3: IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria

To carry out an IUCN Red List assessment, you need to fully understand the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. This module covers all aspects of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria and how to use this methodology to assess a species' extinction risk.

6 hours
13 activities

Enter >

Module 4: Supporting Information for IUCN Red List Assessments

In this module, you will learn what supporting information is required before your assessment can be published on the IUCN Red List.

30 minutes
1 activity

Enter >

Module 5: IUCN Red List Mapping Standards

A distribution map is important to support the Red List assessment and to allow useful analyses of spatial data for threatened species. Use this module to learn how to create a distribution map that meets all the requirements of the IUCN Red List mapping standards.

30 minutes

Enter >

Module 6: IUCN Species Information Service

The IUCN Species Information Service (SIS) is a centralized online database used for storing, managing and publishing data on the IUCN Red List. This module explains more about what SIS is, who can access it, and how to use the system.

45 minutes
3 activities

Enter >

Module 7: Regional IUCN Red List Assessments

Regional Red Lists are important tools for conservation, informing and influencing conservation policies, actions, and decision-making at regional and national levels. This module outlines how to use the IUCN Red List methodology to complete scientifically rigorous Red List assessments for a regional or national Red List.

60 minutes
2 activities

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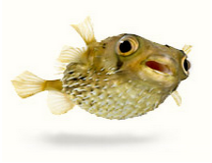


Final Exam

In order to receive a Certificate of Achievement for the course, you must complete the final IUCN Red List Assessor Exam for Global or Regional Assessors with a minimum grade of 75%.

1-2 hours
1 activity

Enter >

CERTIFICATE OF ACHIEVEMENT

IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, hereby recognizes

CAROLINE POLLOCK

As having fully and successfully completed the final exam online course

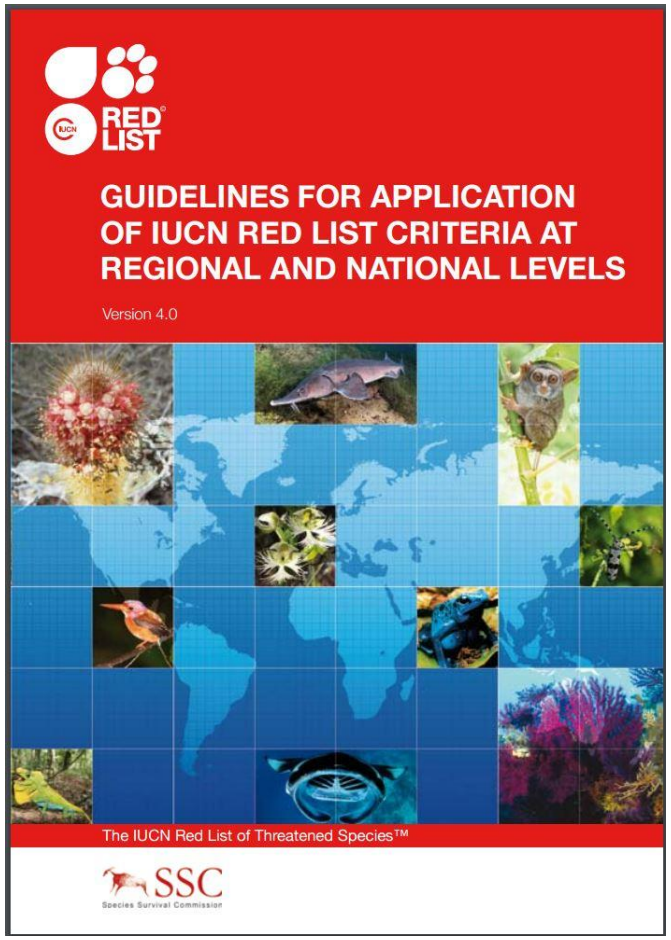
Assessing Species' Extinction Risk Using IUCN Red List Methodology

07 March, 2014

National red lists

National Red List

NATIONAL RED LISTS



- The IUCN Red List includes assessments for 5% of the world's currently described species
- Demand for an equivalent method to assess species status at local, national or regional scales - more practical for conservation planning,
- Regional and national Red Lists provide countries with key information about species status within their borders
- Information is not available in the IUCN Red List (need global scale information)
- Sometimes national red lists follow IUCN criteria, sometimes countries use their own methodology

EXAMPLE: NATIONAL RED LIST FOR ALBANIA

- 2007: In accordance with national legal framework “On biodiversity protection”, National Red List of Flora and Fauna of Albania, (1st national Red List of Albania; approved by the Ministerial Order.
- 2008:separate Red Book of Albanian flora and Red Book of Albanian fauna were published.
- 2013: revision and update of first red list was completed; approved in December 2013 by Ministerial Order.
- **387** species of fauna assessed and **575** flora species.

Seeking your feedback on a new decision-support tool: **IBAT Country Profiles**

https://www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/login

ibat | FOR RESEARCH & CONSERVATION PLANNING

Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

IBAT for Research and Conservation Planning is an innovative tool designed to facilitate access to a range of global and national data layers, such as protected area boundaries, biological information about habitat and species diversity indices, and key areas for biodiversity, which can be useful for research and conservation planning purposes.

The tool is the result of a ground-breaking conservation partnership among BirdLife International, Conservation International, International Union for Conservation of Nature and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and is made possible by a diverse set of data providers, users and funders in government, business and civil society from over 200 countries and territories.

To access IBAT, please follow the Register link to the right.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IBAT & Conservation


Data behind IBAT


Getting involved

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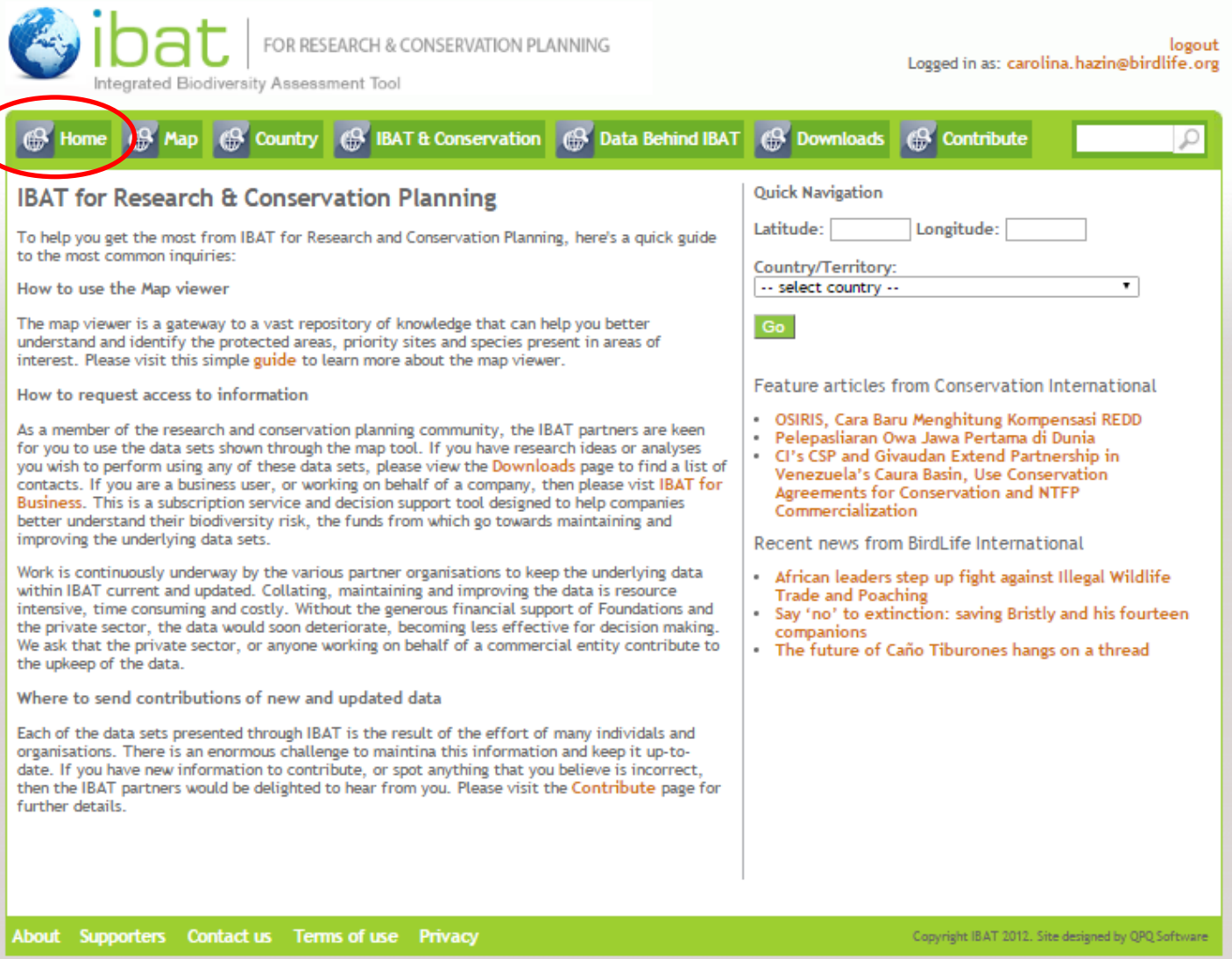
BirdLife INTERNATIONAL · CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL · IUCN · UNEP · WCMC

https://www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/dyndisplay.php?p=1



https://www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/countryprofile

ibat | FOR RESEARCH & CONSERVATION PLANNING
Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

logout
Logged in as: carolina.hazin@birdlife.org

Home | Map | Country | IBAT & Conservation | Data Behind IBAT | Downloads | Contribute

Country/Territory - Overview

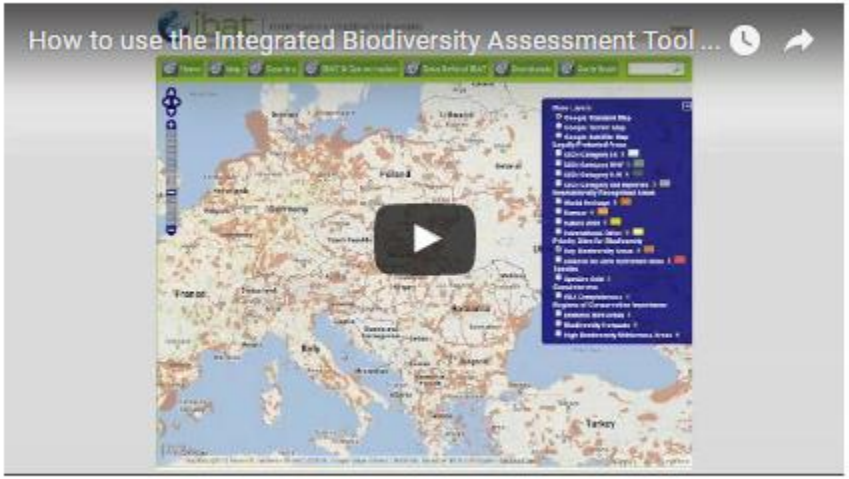
To view a country/territory profile, please select an entry from the drop-down list below.

Country -- Select a country --

These country/territory profiles have been created to allow users to view summaries of information at the national/territorial level. Whilst being of general interest to decision makers within government and the conservation sectors they are designed ot be particularly pertinent to National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP) development and revision. These national profiles provide access to pre-packaged data and statistics developed from the core datasets available in IBAT.

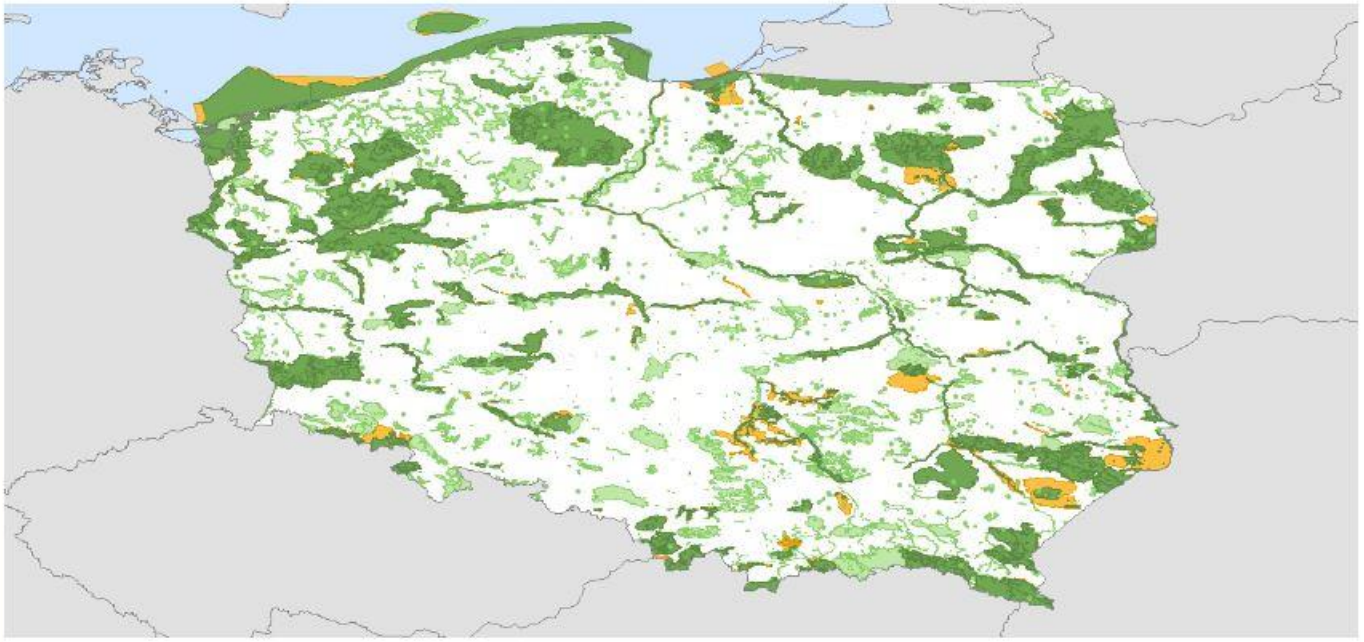
Currently the profiles focus on the protected areas and key biodiversity areas within a country, presenting the overall level of protection and the extent to which sites important for biodiversity are protected. By drawing on standardised global datasets and methodologies these profiles enable national users to draw information together quickly for inclusion in reports and analyses. In addition they provide useful lists of priority sites for protection to aid initial protected area network development and gap-filling.

A video has been developed to guide users to make the most of the data and information available in this tool, this can be viewed by clicking on this link or in the window below.



Country/Territory Summary - Poland

Sites | Resources



Protected Areas | Protected KBAs/AZEs | Unprotected AZE Sites | Unprotected Other KBAs

This map has been created based on the data analysed for the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) statistics presented below. To view the latest data, zoom in on particular areas and query individual sites please visit the IBAT for Research and Conservation Planning map viewer.

Protected Areas

Total area (km^2) and percentage of country/territory protected

Total	112,295 km^2 (34.8%)	Terrestrial/inland water	106,674 km^2 (34.2%)	Coastal/Marine	5,621 km^2 (52.8%)

Source: The national protected area statistics presented here have been drawn from an analysis undertaken in 2013 by UNEP-WCMC of the data held in the World Database of Protected Areas (WDPA) available here. These statistics are used to report progress to the UN Millennium Development Goals, and to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

Further information about the data analysed and the methodologies used are available from www.wdpa.org or by contacting protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org. The WDPA is a joint product of IUCN and UNEP prepared by UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN-WCPA working with Governments, the Secretariats of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, collaborating Non-Government Organizations and individuals. It is also possible to view the data in greater detail by

https://www.ibat-alliance.org/ibat-conservation/map

IBAT Country Profiles

- Species
- Protected areas
- Key biodiversity areas

Data is: peer reviewed, robust, managed by experts, and integrated

Key audiences for IBAT country profiles

- Identification of priorities and for national planning
- Implementation of national targets
- Reporting of progress towards NBSAPs
- Reporting of progress of conservation action plans (academics, conservation practioners, NGOs)
- Aimed at countries with relatively less national capacity

Species data – example 1: species assessed in Albania

Taxonomic Group	Total assessed	Total known threatened species (CR, EN & VU)	CR	EN	VU	NT	LR/cd*	LC	DD	EX	EW	Tota &
VERTEBRATES												
Mammals	**74**	**3**	0	1	2	5	0	65	1	0		
Birds	**302**	**10**	1	2	7	14	0	278	0	0	0	
Reptiles	**28**	**4**	0	0	4	3	0	21	0	0	0	
Amphibians	**15**	**2**	0	1	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	**0**
Fishes	**390**	**44**	5	10	29	13	0	302	30	1	0	**1**
Subtotal (Vertebrates)	**809**	**63**	**6**	**14**	**43**	**35**	**0**	**679**	**31**	**1**	**0**	
INVERTEBRATES												
Insects	**99**	**8**	1	3	4	9	0	78	4	0	0	
Molluscs	**214**	**49**	6	22	21	21	0	117	27	0	0	
Crustaceans	**8**	**1**	0	0	1	1	0	4	2	0	0	
Corals	**4**	**1**	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
Arachnids	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Velvet Worms	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Horseshoe Crabs	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Others	**12**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	0	0	
Subtotal (Invertebrates)	**337**	**59**	**7**	**26**	**26**	**31**	**0**	**210**	**37**	**0**	**0**	
PLANTS												
Mosses	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ferns & Allies	**10**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
Gymnosperms	**18**	**0**	0	0	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	
Flowering Plants	**280**	**0**	0	0	0	3	0	261	16	0	0	
Green Algae	**1**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	**0**
Red Algae	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal (Plants)	**309**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**289**	**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**
FUNGI & PROTISTS												
Lichens	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Mushrooms	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Brown Algae	**0**	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal (Fungi & Protists)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	**1,455**	**122**	**13**	**40**	**69**	**70**	**0**	**1,178**	**84**	**1**	**0**	**1**

IUCN Red List Categories

Taxonomic groups assessed

e.g. No. of assessed plants

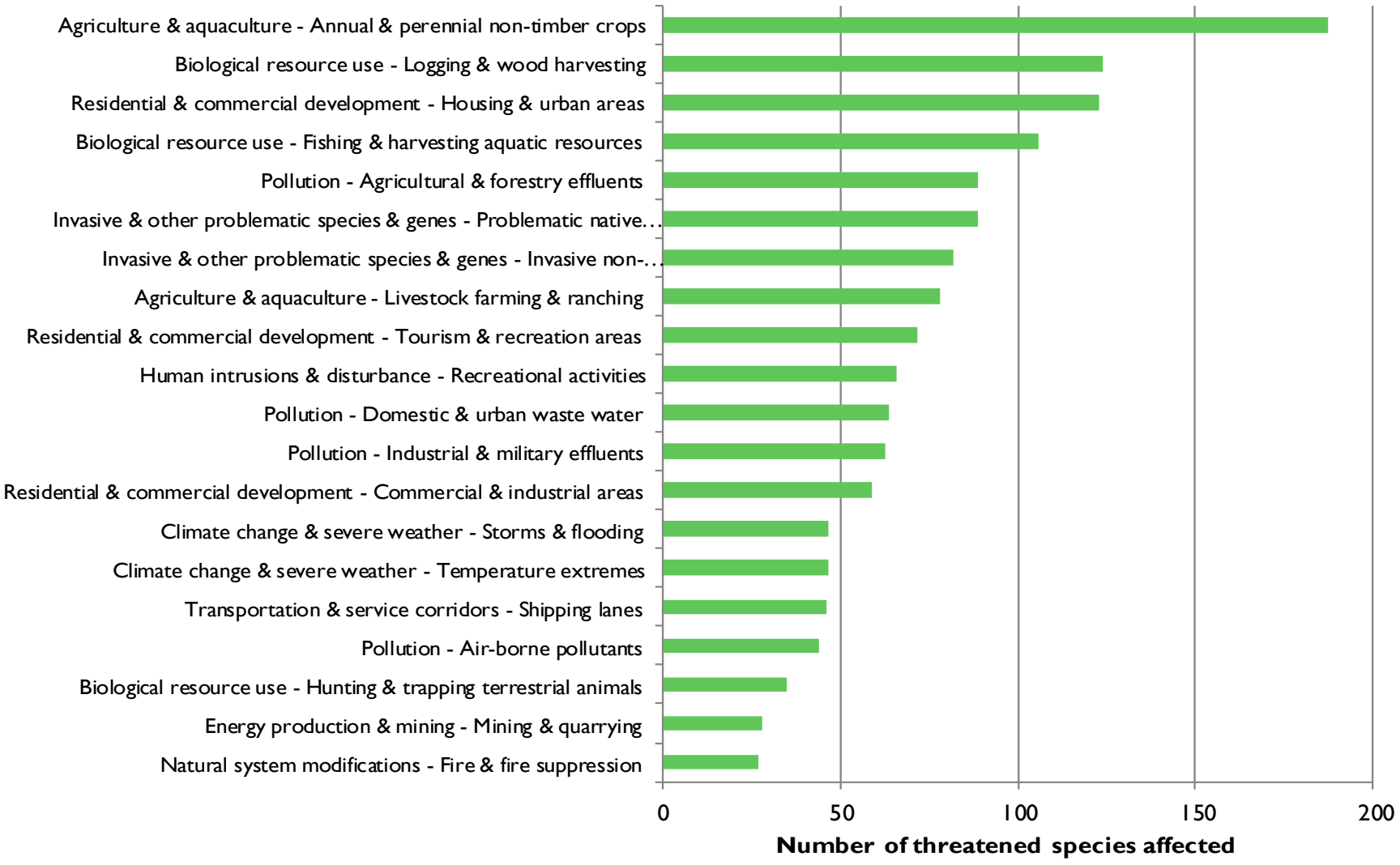
No. of known threatened species

Species data – species assessed in Albania

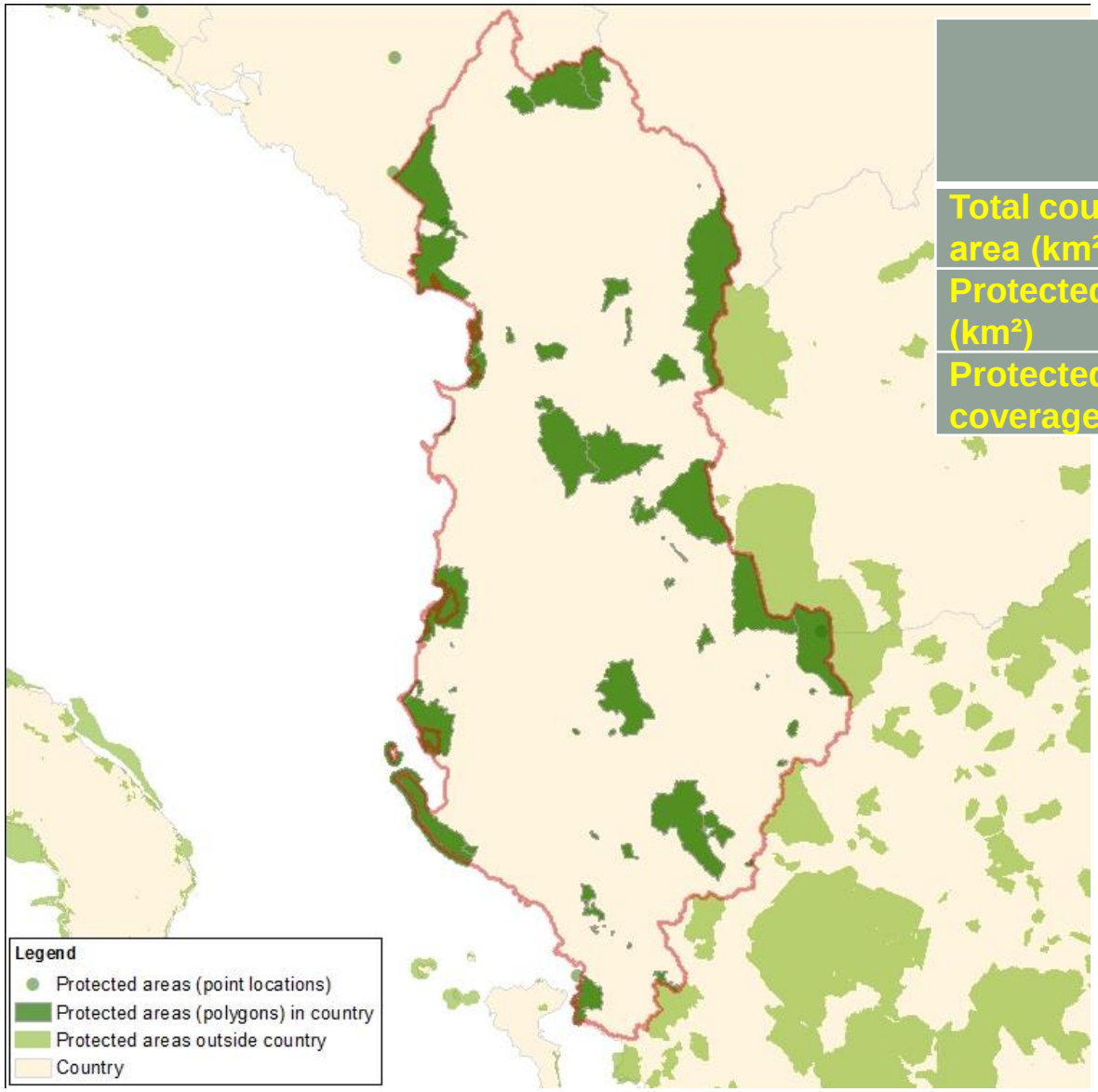
Same data is provided for:

- Endemic species (single country)
- Comprehensively assessed taxonomic groups

SPECIES DATA – EXAMPLE 4: THREATS



PROTECTED AREAS



	Terrestrial (including inland waters)	Marine (0-200 nautical miles)
Total country area (km²)	28,746	11,293
Protected Areas (km²)	4,837	278
Protected area coverage (%)	16%	2%

Designation type	Number of protected areas	%
National	54	92%
Regional	1	2%
International	4	7%
Total	59	100%

Protected areas in Albania

PROTECTED AREAS BY NAMES OF DESIGNATION

Protected areas designated at a national level in Albania.

Designation name	Number of protected areas	% of total number protected areas
Managed Nature Reserve	20	37%
National Park	16	30%
Nature Monument	8	15%
Resource Reserve	4	7%
Protected Landscape	3	6%
Strict Nature Reserve	2	4%
No Protection Status	1	2%
Total	**54**	**100%**

Protected areas designated at regional and international level.

Designation name	Number of protected areas
Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (Barcelona Convention)	1
Ramsar Site, Wetland of International Importance	4
Total	

PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT

- By IUCN Management category (no. of Protected areas in each category
- By each governance type

IUCN Governance type	Number of protected areas	% of total number protected areas
Federal or national ministry or agency	55	93%
For-profit organisations	0	0%
Indigenous peoples	0	0%
Local communities	0	0%
Non-profit organisations	0	0%
Not Reported*	4	7%
Total	59	100%

KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS ARE…

- Sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity
- Scope: genetic, species and ecosystem level,
  across taxonomic groups,
  in terrestrial, freshwater and marine realms
- Site (with delineated boundaries) ≠ hotspots
- Not necessarily protected areas

Threatened Biodiversity

© NOAA

Geographically restricted Biodiversity

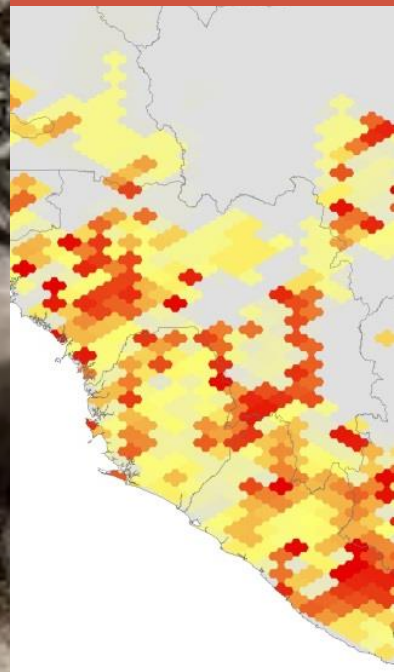
Ecological integrity

© CIFOR

Biological processes

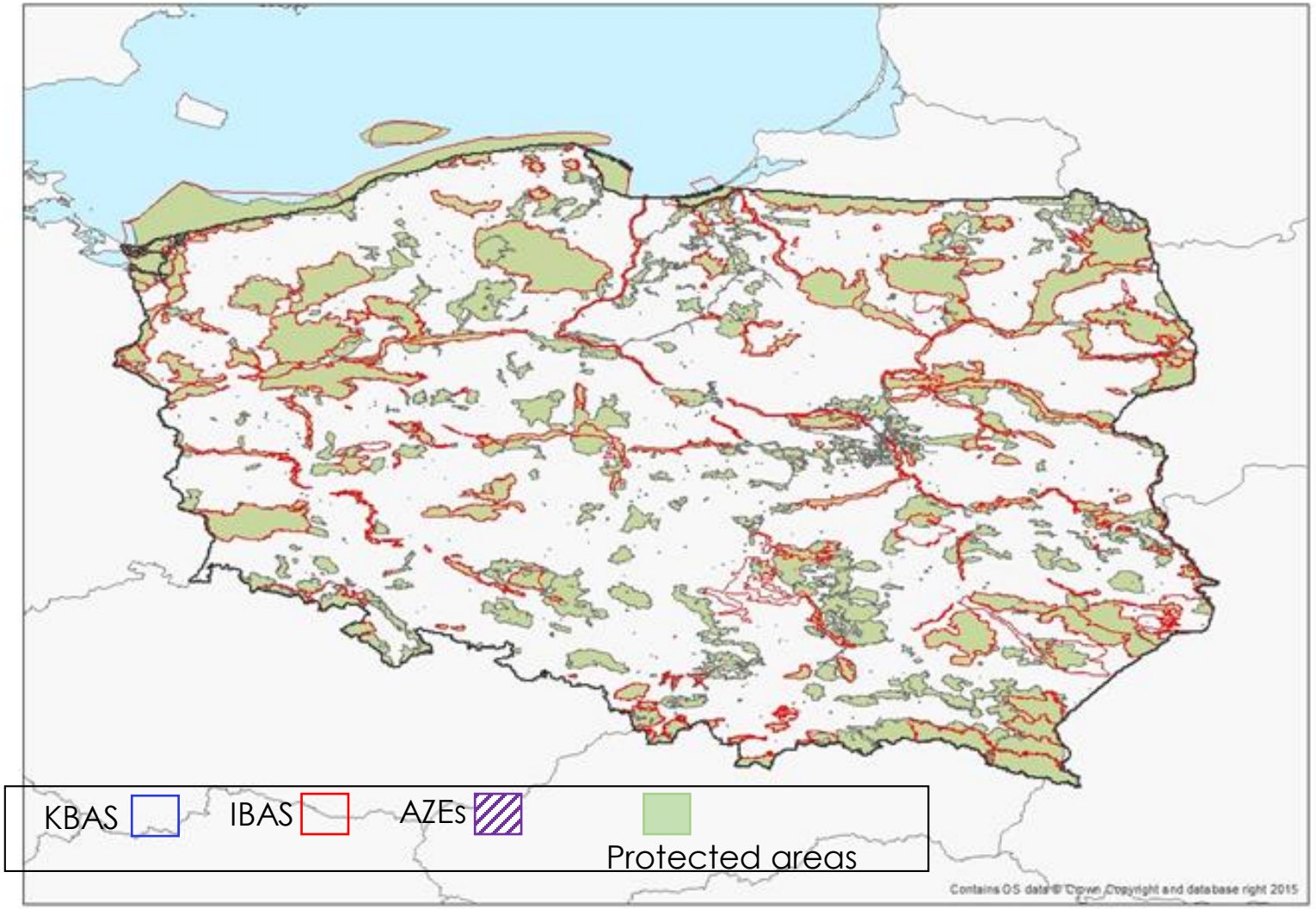
© Brian Scott

Quantitative analysis



KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS

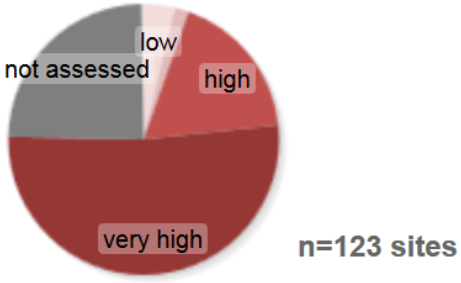
Protected areas coverage of key biodiversity areas (in Poland)



KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAS)

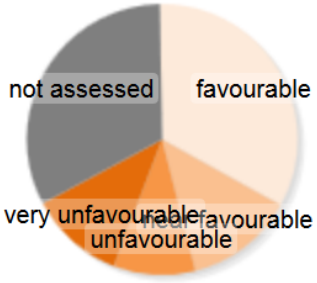
- Trends of time of protected areas coverage of KBAs
- Information about the pressure, state and response of KBAs
- Information about Important Bird Areas that may require conservation action

Pressure
Threats to key species/habitat



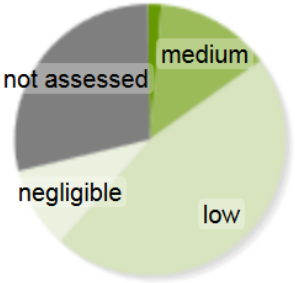
n=123 sites

State
Condition of key species/habitat



n=123 sites

Response
Actions for key species/habitat



n=123 sites

DISCUSSION

Use

- Will you use this report for reporting on your NBSAP, or its implementation, or conservation planning more broadly?

Presentation

- Does the presentation of the data meet your national needs? If not, how would you prefer to see this data displayed?
  - E.g more information about threats, maps of protected areas, spatial outputs?
- How accessible is the data in the tool including the links to external sites?

Content

- What other data would be helpful for planning/reporting implementation, specifically of Aichi Targets 11 (Protected Areas) and 12 (species conservation)?
- Is any data in this tool/report not required?
- How useful do you find lists of sites in danger (such as Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas in Danger), and should we consider including similar datasets like World Heritage Sites in Danger or Ramsar Sites in the Montreaux Record?