



Awareness increased

By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

UK

[A1 Awareness understanding and support for conservation](#)

[A2 Taking action for nature: volunteer time spent in conservation](#)

Scotland

[E1 Attitudes to biodiversity](#)

[E3 Visits to the outdoors](#)



Biodiversity values integrated

By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

UK

[A3 Value of biodiversity integrated into decision making](#) – under development



Incentives reformed

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 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, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

UK

[B1a Area of land in agri-environment schemes](#)

[B1b Agriculture and forest area under environmental management schemes](#)

Scotland

[N7 Land and sea of recognised natural heritage importance](#)



Sustainable consumption and production

By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

UK

[A3 Value of biodiversity integrated into decision making](#) – under development

[A4 Global biodiversity impacts of UK economic activity/ sustainable consumption](#)

[A5 Integration of biodiversity considerations into business activity](#) – under development



Habitat loss halved or reduced

By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

UK

[C3a Status of habitats of European importance](#)

[C5 Birds of the countryside and at sea](#)

Scotland

[S03 Abundance of terrestrial breeding birds](#)

[S04 Abundance of wintering waterbirds](#)

[S05 Abundance and productivity of breeding seabirds](#)

[S11 Condition of notified habitats](#)



Sustainable management of marine living resources

By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks 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.

UK [B2 Sustainable fisheries](#) (to be replaced)

Scotland [NPI Improve the state of Scotland's marine environment](#) (to be replaced)



Sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry

By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

UK [B1a Area of land in agri-environment schemes](#)
[B1b Agriculture and forest area under environmental management schemes](#)

Scotland [N7 Land and sea of recognised natural heritage importance](#)



Pollution reduced

By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

UK [B5a Pressure from air pollution](#)
[B5b Marine pollution](#)

Scotland [B7 Surface water status](#)



Invasive alien species prevented and controlled

By 2020, invasive alien species 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

UK [B6 Pressure from invasive species](#)

Scotland [S17 Invasive non-native species 1950s – 2001](#)



Pressures on vulnerable ecosystems reduced

By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

UK [B3 Climate change adaptation](#) – under development

[B4 Pressure from climate change – spring index](#)

[B5b – Marine pollution](#)

Scotland [N4 Timing of seasonal events](#)



Protected areas increased and improved

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 protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

UK [C1 Protected areas](#)

Scotland [S10 Condition of notified species](#)

[S11 Condition of notified habitats](#)

[N7 Land and sea of recognised natural heritage importance](#)



Extinction prevented

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.

UK

[C3b Status of UK species of European importance](#)

[C4 Priority species](#)

[C5 Birds of the countryside and at sea](#)

[C6 Insects of the countryside](#) – butterflies

[C7 Plants of the wider countryside](#)

[C8 Mammals of the wider countryside](#) – bats

Scotland

[S03 Abundance of terrestrial breeding birds](#)

[S04 Abundance of wintering waterbirds](#)

[S05 Abundance and productivity of breeding seabirds](#)

[S06 Vascular plant diversity](#)

[S08 Terrestrial insect abundance](#) – butterflies

[S09 Terrestrial insect abundance](#) – moths

[S10 Condition of notified species](#)

[S12 Otter](#)



Genetic diversity maintained

By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, 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.

UK

[C9a Animal genetic resources](#)

[C9b Plant genetic resources](#)



Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

UK

Biodiversity and ecosystem services

[D1a Fish size classes in the North Sea](#)

[D1b Removal of greenhouse gases by UK forests](#)

[D1c Pollinating insects](#)



Ecosystems restored and resilience enhanced

By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

UK

Biodiversity and ecosystem services

[D1a Fish size classes in the North Sea](#)

[D1b Removal of greenhouse gases by UK forests](#)

[D1c Pollinating insects](#)



Nagoya protocol in force and operational

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.

Not yet developed.



National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans adopted as a policy instrument

By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Scotland [2020 Challenge for Scotland's Biodiversity](#)



Traditional knowledge respected

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, 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 respected, 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.

Not yet developed



Knowledge, improved shared and applied

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.

UK [E1 Biodiversity for decision making](#)

Scotland [N1 Information provision](#)



Financial resources from all sources increased

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.

UK [E2 Expenditure on UK and international biodiversity](#)

The species indicators are relevant to several Aichi Targets

Relevant targets



- UK** [C5 Birds of the countryside and at sea](#)
- Scotland** [S03 Abundance of terrestrial breeding birds](#)
[S04 Abundance of wintering waterbirds](#)
[S05 Abundance and productivity of breeding seabirds](#)
- UK** [C6 Insects of the countryside](#)
- Scotland** [S08 Terrestrial insect abundance](#) – butterflies
[S09 Terrestrial insect abundance](#) – moths
- UK** [C7 Plants of the wider countryside](#)
- Scotland** [S06 Vascular plant diversity](#)
- UK** [C8 Mammals of the wider countryside](#) – bats
- Scotland** [S12 Otter](#)