



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/9
26 July 2005

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION

First meeting

Montreal, 5-9 September 2005

Item 6.1 of the provisional agenda*

FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2010 TARGET, AND REVIEW OF THE THEMATIC PROGRAMMES OF WORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Strategic Plan, adopted by decision VI/26, contains as its mission the target: “to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the current ^{1/} rate of biodiversity loss”. Together, the four goals and 19 objectives of the Strategic Plan, and the seven focal areas, 11 goals and 21 targets of the provisional framework adopted by the Conference of the Parties in its decision VII/30, provide a comprehensive framework against which progress in the implementation of the Convention and towards the 2010 target can be evaluated. However, inconsistencies and gaps remain in this overall framework. Both goal 4 of the Strategic Plan and goal 11 of the provisional framework address the provision of financial and technical resources to developing countries, leading to redundancy between the two instruments. Furthermore, while the Conference of the Parties has identified indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 target and related goals and targets of decision VII/30, no indicators have been identified so far for the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan itself.

The Conference of the Parties has emphasized that the adopted goals and targets should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed. Accordingly, the Conference of the Parties has invited Parties and governments to develop such targets, as appropriate, and to integrate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The note by the Executive Secretary on implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and progress towards the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/2) and the draft second Global Biodiversity Outlook (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/6) represent preliminary applications of this flexible framework. In both cases, however, the scope of the review is limited by the lack of information available about implementation at the national level.

The goals and targets adopted in decision VII/30 are being integrated progressively into the thematic programmes of work, as these are considered for in-depth review according to the schedule established by the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties (decision VII/31).

* UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/1.

^{1/} The Strategic Plan was adopted in 2002. The significant reduction should therefore be judged against the rate of biodiversity loss in, or around, 2002.

While decision VII/31 provides some general guidance for the review of the programmes of work (and decision VII/30 provides a general approach for the integration of targets into the programmes of work), there is, at present, no overall framework approach for this process.

The present note provides some options to address the gaps and inconsistencies noted above, which are also reflected in the following recommendations.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS 2/

The Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention may wish to:

1. *Recommend* that the Conference of the Parties:

(a) *Notes* that the set of four goals and 19 objectives of the Strategic Plan adopted by the Conference of the Parties in decision VI/26 and the provisional framework for goals and targets, consisting of seven focal areas, 11 goals and 21 targets, adopted in decision VII/30 together constitute a comprehensive framework for evaluating implementation of the Convention and progress towards the 2010 target; 3/

(b) *Endorses* the indicators for the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan contained in annex I to the present note, as complementary to those contained in decision VII/30;

(c) *Noting* that focal area 7 (Mobilizing financial and technical resources) and goal 11 (Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention) in the provisional framework for goals and targets are overlap with goal 2 of the Strategic Plan, *decides* to remove focal area 7 from the framework for evaluating the achievement of the 2010 target in order to avoid duplication among components and consolidate the framework for the evaluation of progress in the Strategic Plan;

(d) *Endorses* the guidelines for the review of the programmes work provided in annex III to the present note;

(e) *Decides* to align the timetable for consolidating decisions related to the programmes of work of the Convention with that for the in-depth review of the programmes of work, in order to facilitate the preparation of a consolidated body of advice on each thematic area, thereby improving the cohesiveness of advice to Parties and further reducing the reporting burden on Parties; 4/

(f) *Further decides* to consider at its ninth meeting the process for revising and updating the Strategic Plan with a view to adopting a revised Strategic Plan at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;

2. *Request* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the Executive Secretary, pending the consideration of the above recommendations by the Conference of the Parties, to take into account the guidelines for review of the thematic programmes of work, as contained in annex III to the present report, in their ongoing work to review the programmes of the work;

3. *Request* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to align the numbering of the goals and targets incorporated into the proposed programme of work on island biodiversity with that used in the framework for evaluating progress towards the 2010 framework.

2/ It should be noted that that the recommendations presented here are closely related to those on national reporting contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on that subject (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/10).

3/ The two sets of goals and objectives/targets, together with corresponding indicators, are reproduced in annexes I and II respectively.

4/ This recommendation is consistent with paragraph 5 of the possible draft decision by the Conference of the Parties contained in paragraph 8 of the suggested recommendations in the note by the Executive Secretary on review of processes under the Convention (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/3).

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The mandate of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, established by decision VII/30, paragraph 23, is to, *inter alia*, consider progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and achievements leading up to the 2010 target. This target represents the mission of the Strategic Plan, adopted by decision VI/26. The four goals and 19 objectives of the Strategic Plan, and the framework adopted in decision VII/30 consisting of seven focal areas, 11 goals and 21 targets, together, provide a comprehensive framework, against which progress in the implementation of the Convention and progress towards the 2010 target can be evaluated.
2. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in paragraph 7 (a) of its recommendation X/4 requested the Executive Secretary to prepare an overview of the goals and targets contained in the Strategic Plan, the framework for evaluating progress towards the 2010 target, and those integrated into the various programmes of work of the Convention, showing the relationship among them. In addition, in paragraph 12 (f) of its recommendation X/5, SBSTTA requested the Executive Secretary to explore options for the identification of process indicators for the four global goals for the Strategic Plan of the Convention, and report thereon to Working Group on the Review of Implementation as well as to SBSTTA.
3. Section II of the present note briefly reviews the Strategic Plan and the framework adopted in decision VII/30. Further details, including the links to the targets integrated into the various programmes of work of the Convention, have been provided in an information document (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/INF/1). In Section III, gaps and inconsistencies in this combined framework are identified, and some ways of addressing these proposed. Views from Parties on the framework for monitoring implementation of the Convention and review of programmes of work are summarized in section IV. The process for reviewing the thematic programmes of work is considered in section V, which also outlines some options for a more coherent approach to this process.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE EXISTING FRAMEWORK OF GOALS AND TARGETS IN THE CONVENTION

4. The Strategic Plan for the Convention was adopted by decision VI/26 in 2002—ten years after the Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signature—in order to guide the Convention's further implementation. Through the Strategic Plan, Parties commit themselves to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth.
5. The Strategic Plan consists of four goals for enhanced implementation of the Convention, each with a set of related objectives. The goals are:
 - (a) *Goal 1:* The Convention is fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues;
 - (b) *Goal 2:* Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity to implement the Convention;
 - (c) *Goal 3:* National biodiversity strategies and action plans and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors serve as an effective framework for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention;
 - (d) *Goal 4:* There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention, and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation.
6. Under each goal, there are a number of objectives (see the first column of annex I below).
7. By paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Strategic Plan, the Conference of the Parties agreed that the it would be implemented through the programmes of work of the Convention, implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), and other national, regional and international activities

(and that better methods should be developed to objectively evaluate progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan.

8. At its sixth meeting, the Conference of the Parties also adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), including outcome-oriented global targets for 2010 (decision VI/9, para. 1), and invited Parties to develop national targets within the flexible framework provided by these global targets (decision VI/9, paras. 3 and 4). The Conference of the Parties decided to consider the GSPC as a pilot approach for the use of outcome-oriented targets under the Convention within the context of the Strategic Plan, and also to consider the wider application of this approach to other areas under the Convention (paragraph 9). In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties invited SBSTTA to take the targets into consideration in its periodic reviews of the thematic areas and cross-cutting themes of work of the Convention (paragraph 10 (a)).

9. In light of the need to evaluate progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan, the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting adopted a framework to evaluate progress towards the 2010 target (decision VII/30). The framework is modelled on the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and includes a small set of 11 global goals meant to complement the existing goals of the Strategic Plan, listed under seven focal areas. Each goal has one to three targets (see the first column of annex II below).

10. The Conference of the Parties has emphasized that the goals and targets should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, and invited Parties and governments to develop such targets, as appropriate, and to integrate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

11. The framework's targets are meant to promote coherence among the Convention's programmes of work. Accordingly, annex III of decision VII/30 presents a general approach to follow for the integration of targets into the programmes of work, including steps to identify an overall vision, mission and outcome-oriented targets, to analyse the relationship between the programme of work, its targets, and other processes, and to identify intermediate targets, milestones and deadlines. Work on integrating global, outcome-oriented targets and related indicators into existing programmes of work is under way for the thematic areas of inland water biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/8), has been initiated for the work programmes on forest biological diversity (decision VII/1) and mountain biodiversity (decision VII/27), and is under preparation for dry and sub-humid lands biodiversity. More recently established programmes of work, such as the proposed elements for a programme of work on island biodiversity (SBSTTA recommendation X/1, annex), are incorporating targets and indicators in the earliest stages of their development, which should allow for a more coherent match between programme objectives and activities and the Convention's framework and Strategic Plan.

12. The framework to evaluate progress towards the 2010 target adopted by the Conference of the Parties in 2004 includes a set of indicators for assessing progress at the global level towards the 2010 target and for effectively communicating trends in biodiversity related to the three objectives of the convention. The indicators were recently reviewed by SBSTTA, and linked to the goals and targets of the framework as set out in annex II below.

III. GAPS AND INCONSISTENCIES IN THE EXISTING FRAMEWORK

13. Although the strategic framework of decision VII/30 was designed in order to meet the need to evaluate progress towards achieving the Strategic Plan, it relates most directly to the overall mission of the Strategic Plan (i.e., the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss) than to any one of the Strategic Plan's objectives. Indeed, in adopting decision VII/30, the Conference of the Parties recognized that the goals and targets of the framework complemented the existing goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan itself. Both sets are required in order to provide an overall, comprehensive framework for the evaluation of the implementation of the Convention.

14. However, some redundancy exists between the two sets of goals and objectives/targets. In the framework adopted in decision VII/30, focal area 7 (“Mobilizing financial and technical resources, especially for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, for implementing the Convention and the Strategic Plan”) and goal 11 (“Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention”) overlap directly with goal 2 of the Strategic Plan (“Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention”). To reduce duplication among components and consolidate the framework for the evaluation of progress in the Strategic Plan, goal 11 (and focal area 7) could be removed from the framework.

15. Moreover, there is a gap in the overall framework in that while the Conference of the Parties has identified indicators for assessing progress towards the 2010 target and related goals and targets of decision VII/30, no indicators have been identified so far for the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan itself. This point was noted by SBSTTA in paragraph 12 (f) of its recommendation X/5. To address this gap, possible indicators are listed in annex I below.

16. In addition, the overall framework, while addressing most of the substantive provisions of the Convention, does not include any targets or objectives corresponding directly to Articles 7, 9 (a)-(e), 11 or 14 (see UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/INF/1). The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, in contrast, does include targets on Articles 7 (Knowledge, monitoring and assessment) and 9 (a)-(e) (*Ex situ* conservation). SBSTTA, in its upcoming review of the Global Taxonomy Initiative, may wish to consider the need for a target on improving taxonomic knowledge, monitoring and assessment, for incorporation into the framework for evaluating progress towards the 2010 target, modelled on target 1 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

17. As noted above, the framework of goals and targets is being progressively introduced into the thematic programmes of work of the Convention. However, because most of these programmes were developed prior to the adoption of the framework, there is rarely a perfect match between the framework’s goals and targets on the one hand, and the objectives and activities of the programmes of work on the other. For each programme of work, this shortcoming can be rectified when the programme of work next comes under review, following an approach as proposed in section V below. In the interim, the activities of the programmes of work can be mapped onto the goals and targets of the Framework in order to see how these instruments align. (This exercise is currently being carried out for the programmes of work on biodiversity of inland waters and marine and coastal biodiversity—see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/11/INF/1.)

18. In incorporating the framework’s targets into the various programmes of work of the Convention, the framework structure of 11 goals and 21 targets has been closely adhered to in all cases, with the exception of the draft programme of work on island biodiversity, where the numbering—but not the substance—of goals and targets is markedly different (see UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/INF/1). This situation could be rectified by SBSTTA at its eleventh meeting, prior to the adoption of the programme of work by the Conference of the Parties.

19. As mentioned above, the goals and targets constitute a flexible framework within which national and regional targets may be set. Although there is evidence that national targets based on the global goals and targets have been developed for, and proven effective in, some countries, information at the national level has been difficult to obtain. The reporting guidelines for the third national reports include structured questions on the establishment of national targets and progress towards them; however, to date, compliance with reporting obligations has been poor. This topic is addressed further in the note by the Executive Secretary on reporting mechanisms under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/10).

20. The current framework is based on the Strategic Plan, which runs to 2010. It will be necessary at some stage to update and extend the Strategic Plan, and to give consideration to the establishment of a target beyond 2010. It may be advisable to consider initiating a process of revising and updating the

Strategic Plan at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in 2008, so that other planning tools, such as the Multi-year programme of work of the Convention, can be prepared and a comprehensive package adopted at the tenth meeting of the Parties, in 2010.

IV. VIEWS OF PARTIES ON THE FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ON THE REVIEW OF THE THEMATIC PROGRAMMES OF WORK

21. In submitting its views on the issues to be addressed by the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, one Party highlighted the need to examine the overall mechanism in place to assess progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan. This Party further noted the importance of ensuring that there is continual feedback from indicators of implementation, to decisions and work of the Convention, and back to indicators.

22. The same Party also emphasized the need to ensure that programmes of work are sufficiently focused on outcomes in order to enable an assessment of the impacts of the programmes of work.

V. REVIEW OF THE THEMATIC PROGRAMMES OF WORK

23. The Conference of the Parties has adopted seven thematic work programmes, addressing agricultural biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands, forest biodiversity, the biodiversity of inland waters, island biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, and mountain biodiversity. Each thematic programme establishes a vision for, and basic principles to guide, future work; sets out key issues for consideration; identifies potential outputs; and suggests a timetable and means for achieving these outputs. Review of the implementation of the work programmes by the Conference of the Parties and SBSTTA occurs periodically, according to the schedule established by the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties (decision VII/31, annex).

24. Although the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and recommendations of SBSTTA provide guidance to Parties and the Secretariat on the review of implementation process, this guidance is typically in specific reference to individual programmes of work. Elements of more generally applicable guidelines have been put forward, but guidelines for review of implementation common to all thematic work programmes are lacking. This reflects, in part, the fact that the individual programmes of work were elaborated and adopted at different points in the Convention's history, as shown in the table on page 7 below. Developing a general approach that combines the best aspects of current review processes, and is adaptable to the specific needs of individual thematic programmes of work, would help to streamline and improve the review of implementation process.

25. In the case of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems, the Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/4, has requested the Executive Secretary to develop a proposal on ways and means for making the review of the programme of work more comprehensive and to develop cost-effective means to report on implementation of the programme of work as measured against the global targets defined in the Strategic Plan. This work could usefully be carried out at a broader level to guide the reviews of all programmes of work.

26. The term "review" can have more than one meaning. Specifically, the review of the thematic programmes of work could include:

(a) Review of the degree of the implementation of the programme work – To examine whether, and to what degree, activities of the programme of work at the national, regional and global level have been implemented and, if so, how effective this has been in meeting the objectives of the programme of work, as well the programme's effectiveness in mobilizing the necessary financial resources.

(b) Review of the adequacy of the programme of work in addressing major challenges – To judge whether or not the objectives and activities of the programme of work are appropriate to meet the objectives of the Convention and to address the threats to biodiversity and other major challenges.

Logically, a comprehensive review would encompass both elements.

27. The review may be complemented by a gap analysis and an assessment of the financial implications of the programme of work. A gap analysis would help to identify activities being undertaken in the framework of other conventions, and by organizations and initiatives that contribute to the objectives of the programme of work and to addressing the key threats to biodiversity in that biome. It would also help to determine where gaps exist and where additional activities would add the most value. This would help with the identification and prioritization of activities in the programme of work. An analysis of the financial implications of activities in the programme of work would also help with prioritization and provide a basis from which the Conference of the Parties could define guidance for the financial mechanism.

28. The Conference of the Parties has recently provided some general guidance relevant to the review of all of the Convention's programmes of work. Paragraph 5 (a) of decision VII/31 sets out guidelines for reviews of programmes of work on thematic and cross-cutting issues, agreeing that reviews will focus on:

- (a) Assessing the implementation and effectiveness of the programme of work;
- (b) Updating the programme of work if necessary, by retiring or replacing activities and by making adjustments to reflect changes in the international context;
- (c) Providing practical support for national and regional implementation.

29. In addition to this general guidance, the Conference of the Parties and SBSTTA have issued guidance on the review of implementation specific to individual programmes of work. Relevant decisions and recommendations are presented in the following table.

Timetable of the adoption and next scheduled review of the Convention's thematic programmes of work (and of selected cross-cutting programmes of work), and references to current active guidance for review of implementation

Programme of work	Decision (year) of adoption of the programme of work	Next in-depth review	Current active guidance for review of implementation
<i>Thematic areas</i>			
Biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands	Decision V/23 (2000)	COP-8 (2006)	Decision VII/31 (5)
Agricultural biodiversity	First – decision III/11 (1996) Second – decision V/5 (2000)	COP-9 (2008)	Decision VII/31 (5)
Forest biodiversity	First – decision IV/7 (1998) Second – decision VI/22	COP-9 (2008)	Decision VI/22 (26) Decision VII/1 (7) Decision VII/31 (5)
Inland waters biodiversity	First – decision IV/4 (1998) Second – decision VII/4 (2004)	COP-10 (2010)	Decision VII/4 (2, 14) Decision VII/31 (5)
Marine and coastal biodiversity	First - decision IV/5 (1998) Second – decision VII/5 (2004)	COP-10 (2010)	Decision VII/5 (39) Decision VII/31 (5)
Mountain biodiversity	Decision VII/27 (2004)	COP-10 (2010)	Decision VII/27 (12) Decision VII/31 (5)
Island biodiversity	In preparation	To be decided	Decision VII/31 (5)
<i>Cross-cutting issues</i>			
Global Taxonomy Initiative	Decision VI/8 (2002)	COP-8 (2008)	Decision VII/9 Recommendation X/12

Programme of work	Decision (year) of adoption of the programme of work	Next in-depth review	Current active guidance for review of implementation
Protected areas	Decision VII/28 (2004)	COP-10 (2010)	Decision VII/28 (25, 29 (d), (e), 33).

30. The specific guidance provided in the decisions listed in the above table is often quite brief, with the Conference of the Parties typically providing instructions or suggestions of what information should be reported back to it in order to assist in the review of implementation.

31. Currently the thematic programmes of work under review are those on the biodiversity of dry and sub-humid lands (for the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties) and forest biodiversity (for the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties). The only guidance provided for the review of dry and sub-humid lands is that given in decision VII/31 and the suggestion of a number of process-oriented (not outcome-oriented) indicators included in the annex to decision VII/2. For review of the forest programme on the other hand, the Conference of the Parties has established an ad hoc technical expert group to provide advice to the Executive Secretary and to SBSTTA. The tasks of the group, as described in paragraph 26 of decision VI/22, are as follows:

- (a) To provide advice on the way in which the review of the implementation of the programme of work will be undertaken;
- (b) To provide technical input to the review of the implementation of the programme of work;
- (c) To provide scientific and technical information on successes, challenges and obstacles to implementation of the programme of work;
- (d) To provide information on the effects of the types of scientific and technical measures taken and tools used in implementing the programme of work.

32. No other thematic programme of work has established an expert group for the express purpose of reviewing implementation.

33. Current advice for the review of implementation of other thematic programmes of work, scheduled for review only in 2010 (at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties), is limited. In the case of marine and coastal biodiversity, the Conference of the Parties has requested the Executive Secretary to provide an assessment of progress towards the global goal, as part of reporting on the programme of work (decision VII/5, para. 39). For review of implementation of the programme of work on mountain biodiversity, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to compile information received from Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and bodies, on the implementation of the programme of work, and to analyse progress made towards the achievement of a significant reduction in the rate of mountain biological diversity by 2010 (decision VII/27).

34. Detailed guidelines have been developed for review of the programme of work for the Global Taxonomy Initiative (GTI)—a cross-cutting issue. Guidance is set out in recommendation X/12, which outlines actions, associated mechanisms/tools and guidance on their application, and a timeline for in-depth review. Mechanisms and tools for review include relevant sections of the national report and thematic reports, questionnaires to focal points, GTI and other relevant workshop reports, and an e-forum.

35. For the programme of work on protected areas—another cross-cutting issue—the Conference of the Parties has decided to assess progress in implementation at each of its meetings until 2010, and has established an Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group to assist in this task (decision VII/28, para. 25). The Working Group's mandated tasks with respect to review of implementation are: (i) to consider reports from the Parties, academia, and scientific organizations, civil society and others on progress in the implementation of the programme of work, compiled by the Executive Secretary; and (ii) to recommend to the Conference of the Parties ways and means to improve implementation of the programme of work.

The Conference of the Parties has also invited Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to organize regional technical workshops to advance implementation and assess the progress in implementation of the programme of work. In this regard, the provisions for review of implementation are more advanced for the protected areas work programme than for thematic area programmes of work.

36. In addition to setting out the process, guidelines and mechanisms for monitoring progress in implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, and agreeing to develop a schedule for review of the different programme elements, delegates to the first meeting of the Working Group on Protected Areas, held in Montecatini, Italy, from 13 to 17 June 2005, agreed to develop an evaluation matrix. The matrix—to be considered at the second meeting of the Working Group—will include, for each target of the work programme, the deadline for implementation, criteria for assessing implementation, the description of progress and main obstacles, and possible sources of information. The Working Group also agreed on the importance of involving indigenous and local communities, and relevant stakeholders, in the review process.

37. Drawing upon the elements of the existing guidance provided for review of the various programmes of work, annex III below contains proposed elements of guidelines for a coherent approach to the review of the thematic programmes of work, for use in future.

38. The information needed for reviewing implementation should ideally come from national reports. However, the Conference of the Parties has noted (in reference to the review of implementation of the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity prepared for its seventh meeting) that the limited availability of recent information on each of the activities of the programme of work and the lack of financial resources to generate the national report was a major shortcoming in the review process. Inadequate information has been a problem for previous reviews of implementation of the programmes of work in general, with the Executive Secretary having to supplement information drawn from Parties' national reports and national biodiversity strategies and action plans with data from other sources. Proposals for addressing this problem are included in the note by the Executive Secretary on reporting mechanisms under the Convention and other conventions (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/10).

39. It should be noted that guidance on the various thematic areas is provided not only in the programmes of work themselves, but also in various related decisions. A process for consolidation of these decisions has been initiated by decision VII/33. In future, the timetable for consolidating decisions related to the programmes of work of the Convention could be usefully aligned with that for the in-depth review of the programmes of work, in order to facilitate the preparation of a consolidated body of advice on each thematic area. This would help to clarify and improve the cohesiveness of advice given to Parties, and further reduce the reporting burden faced by Parties.

Annex I

INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

<i>Strategic goals and objectives</i>	<i>Possible indicators ^{5/}</i>
Goal 1: The Convention is fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues.	
1.1 The Convention is setting the global biodiversity agenda.	CBD provisions, COP decisions and 2010 target reflected in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda of major international forums • Biodiversity-related organizations • Biodiversity-related and general media
1.2 The Convention is promoting cooperation between all relevant international instruments and processes to enhance policy coherence.	Number of meetings and communications with other relevant international instruments and processes Number of relevant international instruments and processes that have taken up CBD provisions and COP decisions
1.3 Other international processes are actively supporting implementation of the Convention, in a manner consistent with their respective frameworks.	Number of relevant international instruments and processes that are actively supporting implementation of the Convention
1.4 The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is widely implemented.	Number of Parties Percentage of trade (value/quantity of products) consistent with regulations in accordance with the Protocol
1.5 Biodiversity concerns are being integrated into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies at the regional and global levels.	Number of regional/global plans, programmes and policies which specifically address the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies Application of planning tools such as strategic environmental assessment to assess the degree to which biodiversity concerns are being integrated Biodiversity integrated into the criteria of multilateral donors and regional development banks
1.6 Parties are collaborating at the regional and subregional levels to implement the Convention.	Number of (sub-)regional projects submitted to GEF/EC/other funding bodies Number of transboundary protected areas Number of (sub-)regional biodiversity-related agreements
Goal 2: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity to implement the Convention.	
2.1 All Parties have adequate capacity for implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategy and action plans.	Number of trained personnel in responsible ministries and agencies Budgets of responsible ministries and agencies

^{5/} Need to clarify distinction between 1.1 and 1.3; between 1.2 and 1.5 etc.

<i>Strategic goals and objectives</i>	<i>Possible indicators 5/</i>
2.2 Developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, and other Parties with economies in transition, have sufficient resources available to implement the three objectives of the Convention.	In addition to 2.1: Official development assistance devoted to biodiversity
2.3 Developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, and other Parties with economies in transition, have increased resources and technology transfer available to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	In addition to 2.4: Official development assistance devoted to biosafety Trends in technology transfers available to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
2.4 All Parties have adequate capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	Number of trained personnel in responsible ministries and agencies Budgets of responsible ministries and agencies
2.5 Technical and scientific cooperation is making a significant contribution to building capacity.	Trends in technological and scientific cooperation Number of individuals, institutions involved in the implementation of the Convention who have benefited from technological and scientific cooperation
Goal 3: National biodiversity strategies and action plans and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors serve as an effective framework for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention.	
3.1 Every Party has effective national strategies, plans and programmes in place to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention and to set clear national priorities.	Number of Parties with national biodiversity strategies and action plans or equivalent Number of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that are regularly being updated National targets established within framework of decision VII/30 and integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans
3.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety has a regulatory framework in place and functioning to implement the Protocol.	Number of Parties to the Protocol with a regulatory framework in place and functioning to implement the Protocol
3.3 Biodiversity concerns are being integrated into relevant national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	Percentage of relevant national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies in which biodiversity concerns are adequately integrated, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) • National plans • National budgets Application of planning tools such as strategic environmental assessment to assess the degree to which biodiversity concerns are being integrated

<i>Strategic goals and objectives</i>	<i>Possible indicators 5/</i>
3.4 The priorities in national biodiversity strategies and action plans are being actively implemented, as a means to achieve national implementation of the Convention, and as a significant contribution towards the global biodiversity agenda.	Number of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that are being actively implemented Progress towards national targets and, possibly: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of legislation integrating biodiversity concerns • Percentage of impact assessments integrating biodiversity concerns • Percentage of incentive measures integrating biodiversity concerns
Goal 4: There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention, and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation.	
4.1 All Parties are implementing a communication, education, and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention.	Number of Parties implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation Prominence of biodiversity issues in national media Prominence of biosafety issues in formal education system
4.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is promoting and facilitating public awareness, education and participation in support of the Protocol.	Number of Parties to the Protocol promoting and facilitating communication, education and public awareness and participation in support of the Protocol Prominence of biosafety issues in national media Prominence of biosafety issues in formal education system
4.3 Indigenous and local communities are effectively involved in implementation and in the processes of the Convention, at national, regional and international levels.	Number of Parties with representatives of indigenous and local communities on delegations to meetings under the Convention on Biological Diversity Percentage of activities carried out in accordance with Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines
4.4 Key actors and stakeholders, including the private sector, are engaged in partnership to implement the Convention and are integrating biodiversity concerns into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	Participation in the Global Biodiversity Partnership Voluntary partnerships in support of the implementation of the Convention Application of planning tools such as strategic environmental assessment to assess the degree to which biodiversity concerns are being integrated

*Annex II***INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE 2010 GOALS AND TARGETS (AS CONTAINED IN SBSTTA RECOMMENDATION X/5, ANNEX II)**

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Relevant headline indicators</i>
Protect the components of biodiversity	
<i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i>	
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	<p>Most relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage of protected areas <p>Other relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected	<p>Relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Coverage of protected areas
<i>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</i>	
Target 2.1: Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	<p>Most relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species <p>Other relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in status of threatened species
Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.	<p>Most relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in status of threatened species <p>Other relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Coverage of protected areas
<i>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</i>	
Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	<p>Most relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance <p>Other relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)</i> • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Relevant headline indicators</i>
Promote sustainable use	
<i>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption.</i>	
Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and Production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	<p>Most relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management • <i>Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (indicator under development)</i> <p>Other relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Marine trophic index • Nitrogen deposition • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems
Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.	<p>Relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ecological footprint and related concepts (indicator under development)</i>
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade.	<p>Most relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in status of threatened species
Address threats to biodiversity	
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</i>	
Target 5.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.	<p>Most relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats <p>Other relevant indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Marine trophic index
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>	
Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.	<p>Relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in invasive alien species
Target 6. 2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	<p>Relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trends in invasive alien species
<i>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</i>	
Target 7.1: Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	<p>Relevant indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems
Target 7.2: Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.	<p>Nitrogen deposition</p> <p>Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</p>

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Relevant headline indicators</i>
Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being	
<i>Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods</i>	
Target 8.1: Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.	Relevant indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)</i> • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems • Marine trophic index
Target 8.2: biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained.	Most relevant indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services Other relevant indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Biodiversity used in food and medicine</i>
Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	
<i>Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</i>	
Target 9.1 Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	Most relevant indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages Other relevant indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Additional indicators to be developed</i>
Target 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing.	<i>Indicator to be developed</i>
Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources	
<i>Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</i>	
Target 10.1: All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.	<i>Indicator to be developed</i>
Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources.	<i>Indicator to be developed</i>

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Relevant headline indicators</i>
Ensure provision of adequate resources	
<i>Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention</i>	
Target 11.1: New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.	Most relevant indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention
Target 11.2: Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph.	<i>Indicator to be developed</i>

*Annex III***DRAFT GUIDELINES FOR THE REVIEW OF THE THEMATIC PROGRAMMES OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION*****A. Process for reviewing and, as necessary, revising the programmes of work******1. Review of the current programme of work***

The review of implementation of a programme of work could include:

1. A review of implementation against the elements of the programme of work itself (objectives, activities, etc). The review should ascertain:

(a) Whether, and to what degree, operational objectives and all or selected priority activities of the programme of work at the national, regional and global level were implemented by Parties, and others, and the extent to which this was facilitated by the Convention Secretariat and other partners;

(b) Whether, and to what degree, the programme of work has facilitated the mobilization of the necessary financial resources. This would involve analyzing the trends in funding for the thematic area, as well as actions taken by the financial mechanism and other multilateral and bilateral donors in response to the guidance of the Conference of the Parties regarding the programme of work;

(c) Whether, and to what degree, the implementation of activities has contributed to meeting the goals and objectives of the programme of work;

(d) Whether, and to what degree, the implementation of activities has contributed to meeting goals and targets of the overall framework for evaluating implementation of the Convention and progress towards the 2010 target.

2. *An assessment of the adequacy of the programme of work to address major challenges.* The review should assess the current and future effectiveness of the programme of work in a real-world context. The goals, objectives and activities of the programme of work should be assessed against the status and trends in biodiversity, current and projected major threats (including threats primarily associated with other biomes) and other emerging issues, to determine whether these remain adequate for reducing rates of biodiversity loss.

2. Revision and updating of the programme of work

The programme of work should only be revised and updated if the need to do so is identified through the review process outlined in section 1 above. Steps to follow when revising and updating the programme of work are:

1. Define goals and objectives according to needs, in light of status and trends in biodiversity, and against current and projected major threats, and other emerging issues.

2. Integrate the vision, mission and provisional framework of goals and targets as outlined in annex III to decision VII/30 into the programme of work and, where applicable, the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan.

3. Assess activities:

(a) Remove activities of earlier programmes of work that have been completed, are obsolete, or have shown to be ineffective;

(b) Include activities required to address needs, in light of: (i) status and trends in biodiversity, current and projected major threats, and the experience of the previous version of the programme of work; and (ii) results of a gap analysis taking into account all relevant activities including those being undertaken within the framework of other conventions, and by organizations and initiatives that contribute to the objectives of the programme of work. (The gap analysis would also help to identify opportunities for collaboration, as well as areas where additional activities would add the most value.);

(c) Acknowledge activities being undertaken by other conventions, organizations and initiatives to meet the objectives of the programme of work and prioritize activities in the programme of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity that fill gaps and provide added-value;

(d) Consider the financial implications of activities and prioritize them according to their likely effectiveness and impacts, and the capacity of Parties and partners to implement them.

4. Consider measures to provide practical support, including financial support, for national and regional implementation.

B. Information, tools and mechanisms to support the review and revision of the programmes of work

1. Types and sources of information

1. Degree of implementation of the programme of work:

(a) Information from Parties (including national reports and thematic reports);

(b) Information from the 2010 monitoring exercise (indicators);

(c) Additional information from relevant United Nations agencies, conventions, international and regional organizations, indigenous and local communities, and other partners.

2. Status and trends in biodiversity, and threats to biodiversity:

(a) Information from the 2010 monitoring exercise (indicators);

(b) Information from Parties (including national reports and thematic reports);

(c) Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (on current status and trends, scenarios, and response options) and other assessments;

(d) Additional information from relevant United Nations agencies, conventions, international and regional organizations, and other partners.

3. Financial resources for implementation:

(a) Information from Parties and other Governments on financial resources and the financial mechanism with respect to programmes of work (including national reports and thematic reports);

(b) Reports of, and information from, the Global Environment Facility and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies on thematic areas and cross-cutting issues;

(c) Additional information from relevant United Nations agencies, conventions, international and regional organizations, and other partners and stakeholders.

2. Supporting tools and mechanisms

1. Use of expert groups, regional workshops and consultations.

2. Development of a framework for the coordinated use of available assessment data from disparate sources.

3. Use of a rational timeline for review of implementation – one that takes into account when national reports and other information will be available.

4. Share experiences and approaches through the clearing-house mechanism and other mechanisms.
