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UPDATING AND REVISION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE POST-2010 PERIOD

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its tenth meeting in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010, the Conference of the Parties (COP) is expected to adopt a revised and updated Strategic Plan for the Convention including new biodiversity target(s) for the post-2010 period. The process for revising and updating the Strategic Plan was set out in decision IX/9. In line with that decision, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity has invited Parties and stakeholders to submit views on the updating and revision of the Strategic Plan. In addition, an electronic forum and a number of informal consultations have been organized by partners.
2. An analysis and synthesis of views, drawing upon submissions from Parties and observers, as well as upon informal consultations, was prepared by the Secretariat in June 2009 and revised in December 2009 (UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/1/Rev.1, available at www.cbd.int/sp/sp2010+/). Drawing upon the submissions and inputs received, including feedback on an earlier draft received from members of the bureaux of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), the Secretariat also prepared a discussion note containing a possible structure and some possible elements of the new Strategic Plan (UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/2). The purpose of the latter document was to stimulate further views and to assist a number of informal consultations that were held in December 2009 and January 2010.
3. In all, 50 submissions have been received, representing 42 Parties and 20 organizations. At least 20 informal workshops and consultation meetings have been held. In addition, there have been inputs from a number of related processes, including the United Nations Environmental Management Group. The outcomes of the consultations and the submissions and other inputs are all available at www.cbd.int/sp/sp2010+/.
4. The analysis contained in the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (<http://www.cbd.int/gbo3summary/>; see also UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/8) provides the background and rationale for the Strategic Plan. This analysis in turn draws upon the results of work tracking progress

* UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/1.

towards the 2010 target using biodiversity indicators, scientific studies on the status, trends and future scenarios for biodiversity, the study of *The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity* (TEEB), and information from the fourth national reports.

5. The present document contains a draft Strategic Plan. It builds upon the discussion note referred to in paragraph 2 above (UNEP/CBD/SP/PREP/2) by taking into account comments received on the document as well as those provided during the informal regional consultations, the Informal Expert Workshop on the Updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the Post-2010 Period (London, 18-20 January 2010), and the sixth United Nations/Norway Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity (Trondheim, Norway, 1-5 February 2010). The present document should be read in conjunction with the note by the Executive Secretary on examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets (and associated indicators) and consideration of their possible adjustment for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10), which provides further background to each of the targets below, including a technical rationale comprising a justification, information on the baseline and indicators, and on possible means to achieve the target. The latter document will be reviewed by SBSTTA at its fourteenth meeting.

6. This note is further complemented by a revised and updated analysis and synthesis of views received (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/3/Add.1).

7. The draft Strategic Plan builds upon the existing Strategic Plan for the period 2002-2010 adopted in decision VI/26, while attempting to improve on the previous plan in three key areas by:

(a) Providing a mission and targets for 2020 that are both achievable and more measurable; have a clearer logic linking the vision, mission and targets; and are consistent with the available scientific evidence, including a scientific review of biodiversity projections prepared for the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(b) Addressing the drivers of change, in particular the indirect drivers or underlying causes of biodiversity loss;

(c) Providing a more effective framework for national implementation of the three objectives of the Convention including through national targets, with appropriate support mechanisms and a more robust approach to monitoring and review, at national and global levels, including an enhanced role for the Conference of the Parties in reviewing implementation and learning from experience.

8. The vision statement sets out the desired state or the ultimate goals to be reached beyond the 2020 period of this Strategic Plan. In their submissions and inputs, many Parties and other contributors have suggested that the vision constitute a long-term target for 2050. While different submissions offer different wordings for the vision, most share the following elements:

(a) Biodiversity loss is halted (i.e., no anthropogenic extinctions);

(b) Biodiversity and ecosystems are conserved, restored and managed sustainably, contributing to “a healthy planet” in conjunction with parallel action on climate change and desertification (i.e., synergy among the Rio conventions);

(c) Biodiversity and ecosystem services are contributing to human well-being, including poverty eradication and socio-economic development (i.e., they have helped to achieve the Millennium Development Goals);

(d) Benefits from biodiversity and ecosystem services are equitably shared;

(e) The benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner;

(f) Governments, civil society, the scientific community, indigenous and local communities and the private sector are working together towards long-term sustainability employing both formal science and traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;

- (g) Economic and social drivers are held within ecological limits (i.e., an overall ecological footprint of one planet, equitably applied);
- (h) Harmony between humans and biodiversity in general; and
- (i) Safeguarding biodiversity is universally recognized as being central to the achievement of human prosperity and security.

9. The proposed vision of this Strategic Plan attempts to capture these elements in a few words – a world of “Living in harmony with nature” where “Biodiversity is conserved, restored and wisely used, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people”.

10. As noted above, the background and rationales for the proposed mission, goals and 2020 targets are provided in the above-mentioned note by the Executive Secretary on examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10). This documents also details possible means for implementation, indicators and baselines. Annex I to the present document summarizes this information.

11. Achieving the vision, mission and targets of the updated and revised Strategic Plan will require substantial improvements in the way the Convention functions in order to foster an improved enabling environment at global and national levels. While most activities to implement the Convention are carried out at the national level, Convention bodies have a key role to play in reviewing implementation, promoting cooperation to address common issues, and ensuring that effective support mechanisms are provided for capacity-development; knowledge generation, use and sharing; and access to financial and other resources.

12. The Strategic Plan provides a flexible framework for the establishment of national targets. Most action under the Convention is initiated and carried out at the national or subnational level. In addition, political will is generated most effectively at the national and subnational level in response to public opinion influenced by civil society, the business community and the media. Therefore it is important to translate the vision, mission and targets of the Strategic Plan into instruments that are appropriate to and will work at the national level. Under the Strategic Plan, Parties would:

- (a) Be requested to set their own biodiversity targets or commitments consistent with the global targets in this Strategic Plan and their own national needs, priorities and assessment of threats, and incorporate these into revised and updated national biodiversity strategies (see annex II, final column, for examples of existing national targets);

- (b) Be supported in carrying out these tasks through capacity-development and the provision of adequate resources (see annex I, section VI on support mechanisms); and

- (c) Report on these targets, and on progress in implementing them, to the Conference of the Parties.

13. Consequently, the Conference of the Parties and other Convention bodies, in particular the Working Group on Review of Implementation (WGRI), should focus on the tasks of supporting effective implementation by Parties through thorough reviews of implementation, such that its new guidance is informed by the experience of Parties in implementing the Convention. The Working Group on review of Implementation might develop new mechanisms to support this work, for example through voluntary peer-reviews of implementation. In this way, the Conference of the Parties would fulfil the role assigned to it by Article 24 of the Convention. A process for achieving this would need to be included in the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties (MYPOW).

14. Just as mainstreaming is necessary at the national level, biodiversity-related issues need to be integrated into international instruments, through cooperation between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other conventions, international organizations and processes, civil society and the private sector. In particular, efforts will be needed to:

(a) Ensure that the Convention, through its new Strategic Plan, contributes to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty, and to achieving the other Millennium Development Goals. The Conference of the Parties may wish to review the contribution of the Convention to the achievement of the 2015 targets of the MDG framework, and, just as the 2010 Target was incorporated into the MDG framework, propose that the new targets be reflected in the post 2015-MDG framework;

(b) Ensure cooperation to achieve implementation of the Plan in different sectors. Continued cooperation will be needed with, for example: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to promote sustainable fisheries and to protect marine resources in areas beyond national jurisdiction; members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to promote the sustainable management of forests and to reduce deforestation and forest degradation; and the International Plant Protection Convention, the International Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and other bodies to prevent the spread of invasive alien species. Joint expert groups, and joint meetings of intergovernmental bodies on selected issues of mutual concern, could complement existing cooperation among the secretariats.

(c) Promote synergy in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, in particular among the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The three Rio conventions deal with different but inter-related aspects of ensuring a “healthy planet”. The UNCCD recently adopted its own strategic plan and its ongoing process of developing ways of implementing the plan provides an opportunity to ensure synergy with the implementation of the Strategic Plan under the Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition, cooperation among the three conventions could be further strengthened by building upon the work of the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio conventions to develop a joint work programme for the three conventions. The three conventions were born from the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, and preparations for the 2012 ‘Rio+20’ Conference may provide an appropriate opportunity to pursue this objective. There is also a need to further promote synergy among the biodiversity-related conventions (the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the World Heritage Convention (WHC), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)), building upon the work of the Liaison Group on Biodiversity-related Conventions. Similarly, joint expert groups and meetings of intergovernmental bodies on selected issues of mutual concern might complement inter-secretariat cooperation.

15. The Strategic Plan will also substantially determine the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties (MYPOW) to be adopted at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

II. SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into account the recommendations of SBSTTA at its fourteenth meeting following its examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and its consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010, the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention may wish to recommend that the Conference of the Parties adopt a decision along the following lines:

The Conference of the Parties

Recalling its decision IX/9, in which requested the Working Group on the Review of Implementation, at its third meeting, to prepare, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting, a revised and updated Strategic Plan including a revised biodiversity target,

Welcoming the submissions by Parties and observers providing views on the updating and revision of the Strategic Plan and the various consultations that have been convened by Parties, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Environment Programme,

IUCN Countdown 2010, and other partners, including regional consultations, the Informal Expert Workshop on the Updating of the Strategic Plan of the Convention for the Post-2010 period (London, 18-20 January 2010) and the sixth UN/Norway Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity (Trondheim, Norway, 1-5 February 2010),

Expressing its gratitude to the Governments of Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Panama, Peru, Sweden, and the United Kingdom for hosting these consultations, as well as for their financial contributions,

Welcoming also the participation of various bodies of the United Nations system, convened through the Environmental Management Group, and of the scientific community, convened through DIVERSITAS, the Inter Academy Panel of the National Academies of Science and other channels,

Welcoming also the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook which provides an assessment of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target, an analysis of possible future trends for biodiversity and a review of possible actions that might be taken to reduce future loss, as well as the reports of the study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity,

1. *Adopts* the Strategic Plan of the Convention 2011-2020, as contained in annex I below;
2. *Takes note* of the technical rationale, indicators and milestones for each target of the Strategic Plan contained in annex II to this decision;¹
3. *Urges* Parties and other Governments, with the support of intergovernmental and other organizations, as appropriate, to implement the Strategy and in particular to:
 - (a) Develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and report thereon to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting;
 - (b) Review, and as necessary update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, in line with the Strategic Plan and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9, including by integrating their national targets into their national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and report to the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
 - (c) Ensure that their revised national biodiversity strategies and action plans are effective instruments for the integration of biodiversity targets into national development and poverty reduction policies and strategies, national accounts, economic sectors and spatial planning processes by Government and the private sector at all levels;
 - (d) Monitor and review the implementation of their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in accordance with the Strategic Plan and their national targets and to report to the Conference of the Parties through their fifth and sixth national reports and any other means to be decided by the Conference of the Parties;
4. *Urges* regional organizations to consider the development or updating of regional biodiversity strategies, as appropriate, including agreeing regional targets, as a means of complementing and supporting national actions and of contributing to the implementation of the Strategic Plan;
5. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-development activities and the effective sharing of knowledge, consistent with decisions VIII/8, IX/8 and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties, in order to support all countries, especially developing countries and countries with economies in

¹ (to be developed on the basis of annex I to this document, annex II to the note by the Executive Secretary on the examination of the outcome-oriented goals and targets, and associated indicators, and consideration of their possible adjustments for the period beyond 2010 (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10) and the SBSTTA recommendation on the subject);

transition, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, in the implementation of the Strategic Plan;

6. *Recalling* its “Four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014” proposed in decision IX/31 and *noting* that objective 5 of the GEF-5 Biodiversity Focal Area Strategy is to “Integrate CBD obligations into national planning processes through enabling activities”, *requests* the Global Environment Facility to provide support to eligible Parties in a expeditious manner, for revising their national biodiversity strategies and action plans in line with the Strategic Plan;

7. *Recalling* its Strategy for resource mobilization in support of the achievement of the three objectives of the Convention (decision IX/11 B, annex), *invites* Parties and relevant organizations, including members of the United Nations Development Group, the World Bank, regional development banks and other relevant international and regional bodies, together with non-governmental and business sector organizations and entities, to make available the necessary resources for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, especially by developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States;

8. *Decides* that the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook shall be prepared to provide a mid-term review of progress towards the 2020 targets, including an analysis of how the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan has contributed to the 2015 targets of the Millennium Development Goals;

9. *Recalling* that the role of the Conference of the Parties is to keep the implementation of the Convention under review, *decides* that future meetings of the Conference of the Parties shall review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan, share experiences relevant for implementation and provide guidance on means to address obstacles encountered;

10. *Decides* to consider at its eleventh meeting the need for and possible development of additional mechanisms to enable Parties to meet their commitments under the Convention, including such options as a Subsidiary Body on Implementation and an instrument on implementation and compliance.

11. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To promote and facilitate in partnership with relevant international organizations activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, including through regional and/or subregional workshops on updating and revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans, the mainstreaming of biodiversity and the enhancement of the clearing-house mechanism;

(b) To prepare an analysis/synthesis of national and regional targets established in accordance with the updated Strategic Plan to enable the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting, and the Conference of Parties at its eleventh meeting, to assess the contribution of such national and regional targets towards the global targets;

(c) To develop options for the further enhancement of implementation of the Convention, including through the further development of capacity development programmes, partnerships and the strengthening of synergies among Conventions and other international processes, for consideration by the Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting;

(d) To prepare a plan, to be considered by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and technological Advice (SBSTTA) prior to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, for the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook on the basis of the fifth national reports and other relevant information.

Annex I

DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2020

“Sustaining Life on Earth”: the Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity 2011-2020

1. The purpose of the Strategic Plan 2010-2020 is to promote effective implementation of the Convention through a strategic approach comprising a shared vision, a mission, strategic goals and targets that will inspire broad-based action by all Parties and stakeholders. It will also provide a framework for the establishment of national targets and for enhancing coherence in the implementation of the provisions of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including the programmes of work. It will also serve as the basis for the development of communication tools capable of attracting the attention of and engaging stakeholders, thereby facilitating the mainstreaming of biodiversity into broader national and global agendas. A separate Strategic Plan is being developed for the Biosafety Protocol that will complement the present one for the Convention.

2. The text of the Convention, and in particular its three objectives, provide the fundamental basis for the Strategic Plan.

I. THE RATIONALE FOR THE PLAN²

3. Biological diversity underpins ecosystem functioning and the provision of ecosystem services essential for human well-being.

4. The Convention on Biological Diversity has three objectives: the conservation of biological diversity; the sustainable use of its components; and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources. In the Convention’s first Strategic Plan, adopted in 2002, the Parties committed themselves “to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, 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.” The third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO-3), drawing upon national reports, indicators and research studies, assesses progress towards the 2010 target, and provides scenarios for the future of biodiversity.

5. The 2010 biodiversity target has inspired action at many levels. However, such actions have not been on a scale sufficient to address the pressures on biodiversity. Moreover there has been insufficient integration of biodiversity issues into broader policies, strategies and programmes, and therefore the underlying drivers of biodiversity loss have not been significantly reduced. While there is now greater understanding of the linkages between biodiversity, ecosystem services and human well-being, the value of biodiversity is still not reflected in broader policies and incentive structures.

6. Most Parties identify a lack of financial, human and technical resources as limiting their implementation of the Convention. Technology transfer under the Convention has been very limited.

7. The 2010 biodiversity target has not been achieved, at least not at the global level. The diversity of genes, species and ecosystems continues to decline, as the pressures on biodiversity remain constant or increase in intensity as a result of human actions.

² This section of the Strategic Plan sets out the context for the new Strategic Plan, including issues related to the status, trends and scenarios for biodiversity and the consequences for human well-being, experience with implementing the Convention, and present challenges and opportunities.

8. Scientific consensus projects a continuing loss of habitats and high rates of extinctions throughout this century if current trends persist, with the risk of drastic consequences to human societies as several thresholds or “tipping points” are crossed. Unless urgent action is taken to reverse current trends, a wide range of services derived from ecosystems, underpinned by biodiversity, could rapidly be lost. While the harshest impacts will fall on the poor, thereby undermining efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, no-one will be immune from the impacts of the loss of biodiversity.

9. On the other hand, scenario analysis reveals a wide range of options for addressing the crisis. Determined action to value and protect biodiversity diversity will benefit people in many ways, including through better health, greater food security and less poverty. It will also help to slow climate change by enabling ecosystems to store and absorb more carbon; and it will help people adapt to climate change by adding resilience to ecosystems and making them less vulnerable. Better protection of biodiversity is therefore a prudent and cost-effective investment in risk reduction for the global community.

10. Achieving this positive outcome requires actions at multiple entry points, which are reflected in the goals of this Strategic Plan. These include:

(a) Initiating action to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including consumption patterns, by ensuring that biodiversity concerns are mainstreamed throughout government and society, through communication, education and awareness, appropriate incentive measures, and institutional change;

(b) Taking action now to decrease the direct pressures on biodiversity. Engagement of the agricultural, forest, fisheries, tourism, energy and other sectors will be essential to success. Where trade-offs between biodiversity protection and other social objectives exist, they can often be minimized by using approaches such as spatial planning and efficiency measures. Where multiple pressures are threatening vital ecosystems and their services, urgent action is needed to decrease those pressures most amenable to short-term relief, such as over-exploitation or pollution, so as to prevent more intractable pressures, in particular climate change, from pushing the system “over the edge” to a degraded state;

(c) Continuing direct action to safeguard and, where necessary, restore biodiversity and ecosystem services. Whilst longer term actions to reduce the underlying causes of biodiversity are taking effect, immediate action can help conserve biodiversity including in critical ecosystems, by means of protected areas, habitat restoration, species-recovery programmes and other targeted conservation interventions;

(d) Efforts to ensure continued provision of ecosystem services and to ensure access to these services, especially for the poor who most directly depend on them. Maintenance and restoration of ecosystems generally provide cost-effective ways to address climate change. Therefore, although climate change is an additional major threat to biodiversity, addressing this threat opens up a number of opportunities for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use;

(e) Enhanced support mechanisms for: capacity development; the generation, use and sharing of knowledge; and access to the necessary financial and other resources. National planning processes need to become more effective in mainstreaming biodiversity and in highlighting its relevance for social and economic agendas. Convention bodies need to become more effective in reviewing implementation and providing support and guidance to Parties.

II. VISION³

11. The vision of this Strategic Plan is a world of “*Living in harmony with nature*” where “*Biodiversity is conserved, restored and wisely used, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people*”.

III. THE MISSION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

12. The mission of this Strategic Plan is to ensure a coherent implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and achievement of its three objectives by promoting “*Urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity*” and, “*By 2020, to: reduce the pressures on biodiversity; prevent extinctions; restore ecosystems; and enhance ecosystem services, while equitably sharing the benefits, thus contributing to human well-being and poverty eradication, and to have provided the means for all Parties to do so.*”

IV. STRATEGIC GOALS AND THE 2020 HEADLINE TARGETS⁴

13. The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets for 2020, organized under five strategic goals. The goals and targets comprise both: (i) aspirations for achievement at the global level; and (ii) a flexible framework for the establishment of national targets. Parties are invited to set their own targets within this flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, while also bearing in mind national contributions to the achievement of the global targets. Not all countries necessarily need to develop a national target for each and every global target. For some countries, the global threshold set through certain targets may already have been achieved. Others targets may not be relevant in the country context.

Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society

Target 1: By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to protect it.

Target 2: By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated by all countries in their national accounts, national and local strategies and planning processes, and by business, applying the ecosystem approach.

Target 3: By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.

Target 4: By 2020, Governments and stakeholders at all levels have formulated, and have begun to implement, sustainability plans to keep the use of resources within ecological limits.

Strategic Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Target 5: By 2020, the loss and degradation of forests and other natural habitats is halved.

Target 6: By 2020, overfishing and destructive fishing practices are eliminated.

Target 7: By 2020, all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably.

Target 8: By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients and other sources has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.

Target 9: By 2020, pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species have been controlled, and established invasive alien species are identified, prioritised and controlled or eradicated.

³ The vision statement sets out the desired state or the ultimate goals to be reached beyond the 2020 period of this Strategic Plan. In their submissions and inputs, many Parties and other contributors have suggested that the Vision constitute a long-term target for 2050.

⁴ A technical rationale for each target, as well as information on possible means for implementation, milestones, indicators and baselines, are provided in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10.

Target 10: By 2020, manage the multiple pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Strategic Goal C. Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Target 11: By 2020, at least 15 per cent of land and sea areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, integrated into the wider land- and seascape.

Target 12: The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented.

Target 13: By 2020, the status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives has improved.

Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits from biodiversity and ecosystems

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, and contribute to local livelihoods, are safeguarded or are being restored, and adequate and equitable access to essential ecosystem services is guaranteed for all, especially for indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.

Target 15: By 2020, the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and to carbon storage and sequestration is enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded forest landscapes, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

Strategic Goal E. Enhance implementation through planning, knowledge management and capacity development, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources

Target 16: By 2020, each Party has implemented an effective national biodiversity strategy, contributing to the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.

Target 17: By 2020, access to genetic resources is enhanced, and substantial benefits are shared, consistent with the international regime on access and benefit-sharing.

Target 18: By 2020, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are protected and their contribution to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.

Target 19: By 2020, knowledge and technologies relating to biodiversity, its value and functioning, its status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved and widely shared.

Target 20: By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has increased tenfold.

V. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING, REVIEW AND EVALUATION

14. **Means for implementation.** The Strategic Plan will be implemented primarily through activities at the national or sub-national level, with supporting action at the regional and global levels. The means for implementation may vary from country to country, according to national needs and circumstances. Nonetheless, countries should learn from each other when determining appropriate means for implementation. It is in this spirit that examples of the possible means for implementation are provided in the annex. The Convention's various programmes of work provide detailed guidance on implementation and these are key tools for its implementation.

15. **Partnerships** at all levels are required for effective implementation of the Strategic Plan, to leverage actions at the scale necessary and also to garner the ownership necessary ensure mainstreaming of biodiversity across sectors of government, society and the economy. Partnerships with the programmes, funds and specialized agencies of the United Nations system as well as other multilateral

and bilateral agencies, foundations and non-governmental organizations will be essential to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. At the international level this requires partnerships between the Convention and other conventions, international organizations and processes, civil society and the private sector. In particular, efforts will be needed to:

- (a) Ensure that the Convention, through its new Strategic Plan, contributes to sustainable development and the elimination of poverty, and the other Millennium Development Goals;
- (b) Ensure cooperation to achieve implementation of the Plan in different sectors;
- (c) Promote biodiversity-friendly practice by business; and
- (d) Promote synergy in the implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements.

16. **Reporting by Parties.** Parties will inform the Conference of the Parties of the national targets or commitments they adopt to implement the Strategic Plan, as well as milestones towards these targets, and report on progress towards these targets and milestones, including through their fifth and sixth national reports. Suggested milestones, as well as indicators, are provided in the annex to this Strategic Plan.⁵

17. **Review by the Conference of the Parties.** The Conference of the Parties, with the support of other Convention bodies, in particular the Working Group on Review of Implementation, will keep under review implementation of this Strategic Plan, and support effective implementation by Parties ensuring that new guidance is informed by the experience of Parties in implementing the Convention, in line with the principle of adaptive management through active learning. The Conference of the Parties will review the progress towards, the global targets as set out in the Strategic Plan and make recommendations to overcome any obstacles encountered in meeting those targets, including measures to strengthen the mechanisms to support implementation, monitoring and review. To facilitate this work, SBSTTA could develop a common set of biodiversity metrics to be used to assess the status of biodiversity and its values.

VI. SUPPORT MECHANISMS

18. **Capacity development for effective national action:** Many Parties, especially the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states, may require support for the development of national targets and their integration into national biodiversity strategies and action plans, revised and updated in line with this Strategic Plan and guidance from the Conference of the Parties (decision IX/8). Global and regional capacity-development programmes could provide technical support and facilitate peer-to-peer exchange, complementing national activities supported by the financial mechanism in line with the four-year framework of programme priorities related to utilization of GEF resources for biodiversity for the period from 2010 to 2014 (decision IX/31).

19. **Clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer:** Collectively those involved in implementing the Convention have a wealth of experience and have developed many useful good practice cases, tools and guidance. There is additional useful information beyond this community. A biodiversity knowledge network will be developed including a database and network of practitioners, to bring together this knowledge and experience and to make it available through the clearing-house mechanism to facilitate and support enhanced implementation of the Convention.⁶ National clearing house mechanism nodes comprising networks of experts with effective websites should be developed and sustained so that in each Party, all have access to the information, expertise and experience required to implement the Convention.

⁵ More detailed information is contained in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/10.

⁶ The prospective Biodiversity Technology Initiative, to be discussed at WGRI-3 under agenda item 7, is relevant (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/10).

20. **Financial resources:** The resource mobilization strategy including the proposed concrete initiatives, targets/indicators to be developed, and processes for developing innovative mechanisms, provides a roadmap for achieving the effective implementation of Article 20, paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Convention in support of the implementation of this Strategic Plan.⁷

21. **Partnerships and initiatives to enhance cooperation.** Cooperation will be enhanced with the Programmes, Funds and Specialized agencies of the United Nations System as well as other multilateral and bilateral agencies, foundations and non-governmental organizations⁸ to support implementation of the Strategic Plan at the national level. Cooperation will also be enhanced with relevant regional bodies to promote regional biodiversity strategies and the integration of biodiversity into broader initiatives. Initiatives of the Convention such as South-South Cooperation,⁹ Promoting engagement of cities and local authorities,¹⁰ and Business and Biodiversity¹¹ will contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

22. **Support mechanisms for research, monitoring and assessment.** Three kinds of science-based input are required to support the work of the Conference of the Parties.

(a) Global monitoring of biodiversity: work is needed to monitor biodiversity, maintain and share data, and develop and use indicators and agreed measures of biodiversity change.¹²

(b) Regular assessment of the state of biodiversity and ecosystem services, future scenarios and effectiveness of responses: this could be provided through an enhanced role for SBSTTA as well as the proposed intergovernmental platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

(c) Ongoing research on biodiversity and ecosystem services and their relationship to human well-being.¹³

⁷ See also (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/7 and 8).

⁸ Including UNEP, UNDP, the World Bank, FAO, IUCN, etc.

⁹ In line with COP decision IX/25, a multi-year plan of action for South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development 2011-20 is being developed, with a view to its adoption by the G-77 and presentation to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹⁰ In line with decision IX/28, a plan of action on cities and biodiversity is being developed, as well as an urban biodiversity index, for consideration at the Nagoya Summit on Cities and Biodiversity (25-26 October 2010) and the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

¹¹ In line with decisions VIII/17 and IX/26.

¹² The GEO-Biodiversity Observation Network, with further development and adequate resourcing, could facilitate this, together with Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership.

¹³ This is facilitated, *inter alia*, by DIVERSITAS, the Programme on Ecosystem Change and Society and other global change research programmes of the International Council for Science (ICSU).

Annex II

INDICATIVE FRAMEWORK OF TARGETS, ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work & cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
Strategic Goal A. Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society					
1. By 2020, everyone is aware of the value of biodiversity and the steps they can take to protect it.	<p>Implement CEPA programmes</p> <p>Active engagement of citizens</p> <p>Develop citizen action lists</p> <p>Principles and messages of education for sustainable development</p>	<p>By 2011 basic public awareness campaigns about biodiversity & steps people can take to protect it are initiated</p> <p>By 2014 national baseline surveys are carried out & comprehensive national strategies to promote awareness of the value of biodiversity are prepared & adopted</p>	<p>(# opinion surveys)</p> <p>(#/time of biodiversity volunteers)</p> <p>(#education programmes or materials)</p> <p>(# visits to museums, parks)</p> <p>(Dem& for/consumption of biodiversity friendly products)</p> <p>(# programmes for citizen led actions)</p>	<p>Communication, Education & Public Awareness</p>	<p>By 2012 all environmental themes will be incorporated into curriculum of universities & schools. (Yemen)</p> <p>10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, and 15 million by 2013. (European Community)</p>
2. By 2020, the values of biodiversity are integrated by all countries in their national accounts, national and local strategies and planning processes and by business, applying the Ecosystem Approach.	<p>Value biodiversity & ecosystem services</p> <p>Apply environmental accounting</p> <p>Mainstream biodiversity in poverty reduction, development strategies and development cooperation</p> <p>Develop & apply payment for ecosystem services mechanisms</p> <p>Develop private Sector guidelines & practices</p>	<p>By 2012, work on bio-physical inventories of biodiversity and associated ecosystem services is initiated and, by 2014, a work programme for reflecting biodiversity and ecosystem values in national accounts is developed</p> <p>By 2014 (...) biodiversity, (...) is integrated into PRSPs & other national development plans, & are routinely included in EIA< SEA & spatial planning</p> <p>By 2018 most important aspects of biodiversity & ecosystem services are reflected in national statistics</p>	<p>(# countries with PRSP/NDP incorporating biodiversity)</p> <p>(# countries with biodiversity reflected in national statistics)</p> <p>(#companies / market share with biodiversity friendly practices)</p>	<p>Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures</p> <p>Biodiversity for Development</p>	

* As contained in annex II to document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/10.

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work & cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
<p>3. By 2020, subsidies harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied.</p>	<p>Application of CBD guidance on SEA & incentive measures</p> <p>Application of relevant OECD guidance</p> <p>Implement national or regional measures to remove perverse subsidies</p> <p>Complete WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies and agricultural domestic support</p> <p>Use of strategic environmental assessment</p>	<p>By 2012 (...) subsidy inventories are established by all OECD countries, & an assessment of their effectiveness (...) cost-efficiency, and impacts on biodiversity, is being initiated</p> <p>By 2014 prioritized plans of action for subsidy removal or reform are prepared & adopted</p> <p>By 2016 subsidy programmes identified in the plans of actions are being effectively phased out by 2020, & freed funds, in accordance with national priorities, are redirected to(...) biodiversity</p>	<p>(Value of subsidies directly linked to production in agriculture, fisheries and other relevant sectors)</p> <p>(Successful conclusion of WTO negotiations on fishery subsidies & on agricultural domestic support)</p>	<p>Economics, Trade and Incentive Measures</p> <p>Impact assessment</p>	
<p>4. By 2020, Governments and stakeholders, at all levels, have formulated, and begun to implement, sustainability plans to keep the use of resources within ecological limits.</p>	<p>Create inter-ministerial committees</p> <p>Nationally-developed guidelines</p> <p>Develop sector guidelines</p> <p>Ecosystem management in city districts</p> <p>Develop consumption-related sector plans</p> <p>Promote dialogue among sectors & stakeholders</p> <p>SEA & economic tools</p>	<p>By 2014 Governments & major private sector actors, at sector or company level, have developed assessments of their ecological footprint, & have developed sustainability plans to reduce their footprint</p> <p>By 2018, Governments & major private sector actors can demonstrate progress towards sustainability</p>	<p>Ecological footprint & related concepts</p> <p>(# sectors, by country & company, with management plans incorporating biodiversity)</p> <p>(# plans with clear & measurable targets)</p> <p>(# countries with SEA tools including biodiversity, & their application at multiple levels of government)</p>	<p>Business & Biodiversity Initiative</p> <p>Sustainable use of biodiversity</p> <p>Impact assessment</p>	<p>By 2015 the principles of sustainable development will be integrated into country policies & programs (Yemen)</p>
<p>Strategic Goal B. Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use.</p>					
<p>5. By 2020, the loss and degradation of forests and other natural habitats is halved.</p>	<p>Spatial planning</p> <p>Enforce existing laws & regulations</p> <p>Implement REDD</p> <p>Improvements in production efficiency</p>	<p>By 2014 national legislation & land-use plans or zonation maps have been reviewed & updated in relation to national targets (...), & spatial planning tools are made available for wide use</p>	<p>Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems & habitats, eg: forest area, wetlands</p> <p>Trends in abundance & distribution of species</p>	<p>Forest Biodiversity</p> <p>Marine & coastal biodiversity,</p> <p>Inland water biodiversity</p> <p>Dry & sub-humid lands biodiversity</p>	<p>By 2010 deforestation in the Amazon Biome reduced by 75% (Brazil)</p> <p>Forest coverage maintained at the 2000 level of 60% coverage through 2010 & 2015.</p>

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work & cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
	Recognize the value of ecosystem services Prevent loss of primary forests and other high-value habitats.	By 2014 additional measures are taken, as necessary, including enhanced law enforcement and use of incentive measures	Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems Proportion of products from sustainable sources The incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure	Sustainable use	(Cambodia) By 2012 forest & tree cover will be increased to 33% (from 23.39% presently) (China)
6. By 2020, overfishing is ended and destructive fishing practices are eliminated.	Reduce fishing intensity & areas through collaborative partnerships with local communities & fishery organizations Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development. Development of regional mechanisms to manage share fisheries	By 2012 Parties should have taken steps to address the management of fishing capacity for international fisheries requiring urgent attention (...) By 2012 Parties should have eliminated destructive fishing practices By 2012 Parties should develop or update national assessments of fishing capacity & national plans for the management of fishing capacity, (...) in order to halve the pressure on marine ecosystems by 2015 & end overfishing (...) by 2020 By 2015 Parties should have restored stocks to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield By 2015 pressure on marine ecosystems from fishing is halved, globally	Distribution & abundance of fish species, (proportion of collapsed species), (fisheries catch) (catch per unit effort) Marine trophic index (proportion of stocks overexploited) Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	Sustainable use of biodiversity Marine and coastal biodiversity Inland waters biodiversity	Stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015 and the ecosystem approach to the protection of the seas & implied fisheries management measures applied no later than 2016. (European Community) The number of community-based fisheries will be increased from 264 in 2000 to 589 in 2015 (Cambodia)
7. By 2020, all areas under agriculture, aquaculture, forestry are managed sustainably.	Implement sustainable forest, agriculture & aquaculture management Apply law & governance mechanisms Apply good agricultural	By 2012 all Parties have identified or developed & promoted sustainability criteria &/or good practices for agriculture, aquaculture & forestry By 2015 the area of	Area of forest, agricultural & aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management Extent of use of good agricultural practices	Sustainable use of biodiversity (Addis Ababa Principles & Guidelines) Business & biodiversity initiative Agricultural biodiversity	By 2015 spawning in fish cages will be halted to avoid genetic mixing of farmed cod & wild cod (Norway) By 2010 biodiversity & biological resources will

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work & cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
	<p>practices</p> <p>Reduce pesticide use & apply integrated pest management</p> <p>Promoted certification & labelling</p> <p>Implement <i>Satoyama</i> & similar initiatives</p> <p>Develop sustainable management criteria for different sectors</p> <p>Learn from customary use of biodiversity practised by indigenous & local communities</p>	<p>agriculture, aquaculture and forestry managed according to sustainability criteria has doubled</p>	<p>Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources</p> <p>Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animal's cultivated plants & fish species of major socioeconomic importance.</p> <p>The ecological footprint & related concepts, (use of good agricultural practices)</p>	<p>Forest biodiversity</p> <p>Inland water biodiversity,</p> <p>Marine & coastal biodiversity</p> <p>Dry & sub-humid lands biodiversity</p>	<p>be used in a sustainable manner, so that biodiversity is maintained at the landscape level. (Sweden)</p>
<p>8. By 2020, pollution from excess nutrients and other sources has been brought below critical ecosystem loads.</p>	<p>Promote appropriate & efficient fertilizer use & disposal of wastes from livestock (good agricultural practices)</p> <p>Improve sewage treatment</p> <p>Strategic use of wetlands</p> <p>Better control of point sources of pollution</p> <p>Develop national water quality guidelines</p>	<p>By 2014 Parties have developed national assessments of the impact of nutrient loading & other pollution on ecosystems & have developed strategies & policies to reduce such pollution</p> <p>By 2015 most ecosystems show declining nutrient loads & levels of other pollutants</p>	<p>Nitrogen deposition</p> <p>Water quality in aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>Ecological footprint & related concepts, (Total nutrient use, nutrient loading in fresh-water & marine areas)</p> <p>Human-induced ecosystem failure (Incidence of hypoxic zones & algal blooms)</p>	<p>Inland water biodiversity</p> <p>Marine & coastal biodiversity</p> <p>Impact assessment</p> <p>The International Initiative on Soil Biodiversity.</p>	<p>Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial & freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010 & again by 2013 (European Community)</p>
<p>9. By 2020, pathways for the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species have been controlled, and established invasive alien species are identified, prioritized and controlled or eradicated.</p>	<p>Increase effectiveness of border controls & quarantine measures</p> <p>Address pet trade</p> <p>Control spread of invasive species</p> <p>Study & monitor emerging wildlife infectious diseases</p> <p>Better coordination with national & regional bodies responsible for plant &</p>	<p>By 2014 potential pathways for invasive alien species are identified using a risk assessment framework, lists of the most harmful invasive species are developed, action plans are developed & relevant legislation is reviewed</p> <p>By 2016 actions have been taken to address the most important introduction pathways & the most serious</p>	<p>Trends in invasive alien species (# countries with national invasive species strategies & action plans)</p> <p>(# countries which have ratified relevant international agreements & standards)</p> <p>The Red List Index for impacts of invasive alien species</p>	<p>Invasive alien species</p>	<p>By 2010 action plans for prevention & control prepared for all species listed under the national assessment of alien invasive species (Brazil)</p>

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work & cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
	animal health. WTO-SPS Standards & Trade Development Facility	invasions			
10. By 2020, manage the multiple pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable species and ecosystems impacted by climate change and ocean acidification so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.	Reduce CO2 & other GHG emissions Optimize ecosystem management to remove CO2 Conduct vulnerability assessments Reduce non-climate related pressures: pollution/sedimentation, overexploitation & physical damage Marine Protected Areas including no-take zones	By 2012 assess the integrity of coral reefs & pressures arising from land-based pollution as well as from unsustainable fishing & recreational & other activities, & develop a strategy to minimize these By 2014 fully implement the strategy to minimize pressures on coral reefs arising from land-based pollution/sedimentation as well as from unsustainable fishing & recreational activities	The marine trophic index, The incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure (coral bleaching) Health & well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods & services The ecological footprint & related concepts	Climate Change & Biodiversity Marine & coastal biodiversity The International Initiative on Food & Nutrition are	By 2010 support to bio-geographic studies to include the predictability of species occurrence associated with potential climate changes using geographic information systems (Brazil)
Strategic Goal C. Safeguard ecosystems, species & genetic diversity					
11. By 2020, at least 15% of land, freshwater and sea areas, including the areas of particular importance for biodiversity, have been protected through representative networks of effectively managed protected areas and other means, and integrated into the wider land- and seascape.	Protect critical areas identified in line with CBD annex I (high biodiversity areas & areas providing critical services) Cooperation with indigenous & local communities. Effective & sustainable management of protected areas Integrate protected areas into the wider land- & seascape, & relevant sectors Apply the ecosystem approach taking into account connectivity &	By 2012 in the marine area, a global network of comprehensive, representative & effectively managed national & regional protected area system is established By 2012 all protected areas have effective management in existence (...) By 2015 all protected areas & protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- & seascape, & relevant sectors (...)	Coverage of protected areas Management effectiveness of protected areas Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems & habitats Water quality in aquatic ecosystems Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems The marine trophic index, The overlay of protected areas with ecoregions, Water quality in aquatic	Protected Areas Dry & sub-humid lands biodiversity Inland waters biodiversity Island biodiversity Marine & coastal biodiversity Mountain biodiversity Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	By 2012 a representative network of marine protected areas established (Norway) By 2030 713 wetland sites & 80 sites of international importance will be established, protecting 90% of wetlands of the country (China) By end of 2013 over 49.5% of the country's land area representing all the ecosystems will be under protected areas thereby ensuring survival of all the representative species (Bhutan)

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work & cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
	ecological networks, Limit processes/activities harmful to biodiversity		ecosystems		
12. The extinction of known threatened species has been prevented.	Identification & protection of priority areas Implement species recovery & conservation programmes <i>Ex situ</i> conservation measures The re-introduction of species to habitats from which they have been extirpated. The identification & protection of areas important for at risk species	By 2012 information on (...) threatened species has been reviewed &, where necessary, updated & the status of ecosystems in which they occur has been assessed By 2012 conservation measures have been taken to prevent imminent extinctions By 2014 preliminary national Red List assessments have been conducted By 2016 a strategy for the prevention of extinctions of all nationally threatened species is in place	Change in status of threatened species Protected area coverage (Proportion of known threatened species protected)	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation Global Taxonomy Initiative Programme of work on protected areas	By 2015 the conservation status of threatened species will have improved such that the proportion threatened species will have decreased by 30% compared to 2000, with no increase in the percentage of species that have become regionally extinct (Sweden) By 2012 50% of endangered plants will be conserved (Japan)
13. By 2020, the status of crop and livestock genetic diversity in agricultural ecosystems and of wild relatives has improved.	Maintenance of crop & livestock varieties on farm Establish protected areas for wild relatives Continue to establish & develop genebanks	By 2014 programmes for <i>in situ</i> conservation of crop & livestock genetic diversity are included in national biodiversity strategies & action plans	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, & fish species of major socio-economic importance (# genebank accessions) ex situ crop collections,	Agricultural biodiversity Global Strategy for Plant Conservation International Initiative on Food & Nutrition	By 2010 60% of the genetic diversity of Brazilian wild relatives of cultivated plant species of the ten priority genera effectively conserved <i>in situ</i> &/or <i>ex situ</i> (Brazil)
Strategic Goal D. Enhance the benefits from biodiversity & ecosystems.					
14. By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, and contribute to local livelihoods, are identified and safeguarded or are being restored, and adequate and equitable access to	Develop ecological networks, corridors linking protected areas, riparian strips, flyways for migratory birds, etc. Apply Integrated river basin management, integrated coastal zone management. Implement & support the	By 2012 information on the services provided by ecosystems & the benefits received by local & indigenous communities is compiled & reviewed By 2014 national strategies or policies for enhanced provision of & access to essential ecosystem services are developed as a	Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems Health & well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods & services Biodiversity used in food & medicine Incidence of human-	Biodiversity for development & poverty reduction	By 2012 a total of 33,000 ha of upland forests & drained peatlands will be restored (Finland) Protected areas will cover 8.7% by 2013 & 12% by 2028 (South Africa) By 2012 the coverage of protected areas will reach 12% of the total land area

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work & cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
essential ecosystem services is guaranteed for all, especially indigenous and local communities and the poor and vulnerable.	Satoyama initiative & similar initiatives Identify biodiversity & ecosystem services of particular value to the poor & vulnerable	contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable development strategies	induced ecosystem failure		of the country and 15% by 2017 (Jordan)
15. By 2020, the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience and to carbon storage and sequestration is enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15% of degraded lands, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.	Implement mechanisms related to REDD Protect peatlands & other key wetlands Improve soil management Up-scaling landscape restoration efforts Incentive schemes under discussion in the context of the climate change negotiations, & additional schemes for other terrestrial, freshwater & coastal ecosystems	By 2014, information on the potential contribution of all ecosystems to carbon storage & sequestration is compiled & reviewed & a national strategy for the enhancement of the contribution of biodiversity to ecosystem resilience & carbon storage has been prepared & adopted, taking into account provisions under UNFCCC & UNCCD (...). By 2014 a national plan for ecosystem restoration is in place and being implemented	Storage of carbon & other GHG (using UNFCCC inventories supplemented by scientific assessments) The ecological footprint & related concepts Trophic integrity of other systems	Climate Change & Biodiversity Forest Biodiversity Inland Waters Biodiversity	Increase afforestation to 30% by 2020 & to 33% in 2050 (Poland)
Strategic Goal E. Enhance implementation through planning, knowledge management and capacity development, and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.					
16. By 2020, each Party has implemented an effective national biodiversity strategy, contributing to the achievement of the mission, goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.	Further develop National planning processes. Further develop National clearing house mechanisms Where appropriate, regional and subnational strategies should be developed. The effective use of NBSAPs as tools for mainstreaming	By 2012, each Party has adopted a set of national targets to contribute to the global targets of this Strategic Plan & has begun to incorporate these into its national biodiversity strategy By 2014 each Party has adopted an up-to-date, effective & operational national biodiversity strategy which contributes to the Strategic Plan with	(# countries with revised NBSAPs) (% implementation of NBSAPs) (# countries with national CHM websites) (# visitors/per year at each national CHM websites) (quality of web content & on-line services)	As all programmes of work, cross cutting issues & initiatives	

Target	Means & examples of activities	Suggested Milestones* (abbreviated form)	Possible Indicators (Parenthesis) = new indicator	Most relevant CBD programmes of work & cross-cutting issues	Examples of existing national biodiversity target
	biodiversity across government & society	responsibilities allocated among sectors, levels of government, & other stakeholders, & has coordination mechanisms in place to ensure implementation of the actions needed	(web user feedback)		
<p>17. By 2020, access to genetic resources is enhanced, and substantial benefits are shared, consistent with the international regime on access & benefit-sharing.</p>	<p>Provide technical assistance to develop national ABS frameworks & legislation & implement the international regime</p> <p>Implement awareness raising activities among users & providers of genetic resources</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to support research & utilization of genetic resources to generate value</p>	<p>By 2012 the international regime on access & benefit-sharing enters into force</p> <p>By 2014 all countries have developed the domestic policies & initiated relevant measures in line with the Convention, & the international regime on access & benefit-sharing, as appropriate</p>	<p>Access & Benefit-sharing (# countries Party to international regime, ITPGRFA)</p> <p>(# national ABS frameworks, legislation)</p> <p>(# ABS agreements)</p> <p>(# technical assistance programmes)</p> <p>(Value of benefits shared)</p>	<p>Access to Genetic Resources & Benefit-sharing</p> <p>The Convention, in its article 15, sets out principles & obligations of Parties related to ABS</p> <p>Bonn Guidelines</p>	<p>By 2010 national programme for ABS will be fully developed & sufficient number of personnel for protection of indigenous traditional knowledge (Sweden)</p>
<p>18. By 2020, traditional knowledge, innovations and practices are protected and their contribution to the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity is recognized and enhanced.</p>	<p>Implement Article 8(j)</p> <p>Implement & support the Satoyama initiative & similar initiatives</p>	<p>By 2012 a review of the use of traditional knowledge, innovations & practices, (...) has been carried out in collaboration with indigenous & local communities</p> <p>By 2014 adequate measures to protect traditional knowledge & the rights of indigenous & local communities to practice their traditional knowledge, innovations & practices have been put in place</p> <p>By 2016 a strategy to promote traditional knowledge, innovations & practices, with the approval of the knowledge holders (...), has been developed &</p>	<p>Status & trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages</p> <p>Other indicators of the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge are under development.</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</p>	<p>By 2010 100% of cases of access to traditional knowledge include prior informed consent, obligatory sharing of knowledge generated & sharing of benefits (Brazil)</p>

		put in place			
19. By 2020, knowledge technologies relating to biodiversity, its value functioning, its status trends, the consequences of its loss, are improved widely shared.	<p>Further development of the clearing house mechanism at national & global levels.</p> <p>Improve understanding of biodiversity, relationship with ecosystem services & human well-being and consequences of loss;</p> <p>Reduce uncertainties concerning the causes & consequences of biodiversity loss in future scenarios</p> <p>Improve global monitoring & capacity to use indicators</p> <p>Improvements to the science-policy interface</p>	<p>By 2012 a review of the relevant knowledge and technologies potential available in-country & of the gaps in knowledge and technologies necessary to implement the Convention, has been carried out</p> <p>By 2014 a national clearing-house mechanism is established, together with a strategy to improve access to knowledge and technologies</p>	<p>Indicator to be developed (# countries using biodiversity indicators)</p> <p>(#cases technical assistance to developing countries)</p> <p>visitors/per year at each national CHM websites</p>	<p>Identification, Monitoring, Indicators & Assessments</p> <p>Technology Transfer and Cooperation</p> <p>Global Taxonomy Initiative</p>	<p>Promotion of the exchange & transfer of environmentally sustainable technologies between developing countries for the effective implementation of the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20, paragraph 4 and Article 16 (Brazil)</p>
20. By 2020, capacity (human resources and financing) for implementing the Convention has increased tenfold.	<p>Increase ODA</p> <p>Reinforce domestic capacity</p> <p>Implement innovative financing mechanisms</p> <p>Apply appropriate allocation of resources</p> <p>Improve dialogue & coordination among donors & recipients of bilateral & multilateral aid</p> <p>Undertake training & capacity-building</p> <p>Promote professional networks & exchange of expertise</p>		<p>Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention</p> <p>(# officials & experts qualified on biodiversity related matters)</p>		<p>By 2010 new & additional financial resources, from public & private, domestic & international sources obtained and available for use in Brazil making possible the effective implementation of its commitments to the CBD programmes of work, in accordance with Article 20 (Brazil)</p>
