

## **THE 2010 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY TARGET**

The countries of the world are committed to achieving 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.



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2010 BIP	Project 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
2010 GBT	Global 2010 Biodiversity Target
2010 NBT	National 2010 Biodiversity Target
BINU	'Biodiversity Indicators for National Use' project
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEPA	Communication, education and public awareness activities
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
COP	Conference of the Parties
EEG	Environment and Energy Group (UNDP)
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LDC	Least Developed Countries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD-DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development
OFF	Operational Focal Point (GEF)
PA	Protected area
SEBI2010	Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-WCMC	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
UNU-IAS	United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WRI	World Resource Institute



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## ABOUT THIS GUIDEBOOK

This guidebook has been prepared to help countries with the task of planning and carrying out a consultative process for the establishment of national-level targets related to the 2010 biodiversity target, as well as assessing progress towards them.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has invited countries to establish national targets according to national and/or regional priorities and capacities, within the flexible framework adopted by the COP and taking into account differences in biological diversity between countries.<sup>1</sup> This may be carried out as part of the process of updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

It is also worth noting that the COP has decided that the national reporting process needs to be aligned with the framework of evaluating implementation of the Convention and progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target.<sup>2</sup> The Fourth National Report, which is due on March 30, 2009, provides an important opportunity to assess progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target and to consider what further efforts are needed to reach it.

It is therefore a good idea for CBD Parties to link the consultative process for the development of National 2010 Biodiversity Targets (2010 NBT) with the process for preparing the fourth national report, paying due consideration to timing, deadlines and relevant COP decisions. Countries that have already set national targets will use them when assessing progress towards the 2010 NBT in their fourth national report. On the other hand, countries that have not yet established national targets will be able to use the analysis carried out for the preparation of the fourth national report to help set their national targets.

The CBD Secretariat has created a Fourth National Reports Information Portal (NR4 Portal) within the Clearing House Mechanism (CHM)<sup>3</sup>. This portal was designed in response to Decision VIII/14 in order to provide Parties with consolidated information resources and tools to assist them prepare the fourth national report, which will be used to both measure progress towards the achievement of the 2010 Global Biodiversity Target (2010 GBT) and prepare the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. The NR4 Portal will also serve to disseminate tools for the assessment of the 2010 target by CBD Parties.

The Secretariat of the CBD is preparing a number of guides and tools to assist countries with the preparation of their fourth national report and the updating of the NBSAP. Some of these guides and tools are already available at the NR4 Portal and countries are encouraged to use them. This guidebook refers to and complements the CBD's guides and tools.

The guidebook also contains operational guidance on how to obtain financial support, in the case of CBD Parties that are eligible for Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding, for producing the fourth national report and initiating the 2010 NBT assessment.

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<sup>1</sup> Decisions VII/30 and VIII/15.

<sup>2</sup> Decision VIII/14.

<sup>3</sup> [www.cbd.int/nr4](http://www.cbd.int/nr4)

Those involved in both activities will need to be sufficiently familiar with the objectives and provisions of the CBD, the decisions of the COP, as well as with the CBD Strategic Plan and the 2010 biodiversity targets, since these are the sources of the commitments that Parties have agreed to and which specify actions to undertake in regard to their implementation.

The guide will show how both the processes for developing national 2010 biodiversity targets and for preparing national reports should be collective processes involving representatives of all sectors, organizations and communities who have a part to play in meeting the objectives of the CBD. It is important therefore that all participants be provided with relevant documentation or told how and where to obtain it.

Experience from earlier rounds of GEF-financed biodiversity enabling activities, as well as from enabling activities in other GEF focal areas (e.g. climate change), has demonstrated that countries need substantive technical support, such as guidance materials, in order to meet their convention-related obligations, in addition to the financial support made available by the GEF. The 'Towards 2010 Guidebook' was conceived with this in mind.

This guidebook forms a part of the background material and should be made available to all participants at the start of these processes. The annexes to this guidebook provide details of other material that should be consulted by those involved.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Biodiversity is currently being lost at unprecedented rates due to human activities around the globe. To address this problem, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted a Strategic Plan in 2002<sup>4</sup> for more effectively and coherently implementing the three objectives of the CBD through the achievement, by the year 2010, of a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level, as a contribution to poverty alleviation and the benefit of all life on Earth.

In 2004, the CBD COP-7 adopted a framework for monitoring implementation of the achievement of the '2010 biodiversity target' and integration of targets into the CBD's thematic programmes of work<sup>5</sup>. This was refined at COP-8 in 2006<sup>6</sup>. More specifically, decisions VII/30 and VIII/15 promoted the further development of the global outcome-oriented indicators, with particular emphasis on those that are closely linked to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The same decisions also urged Parties and invited other governments to: i) develop national and/or regional goals and targets and related national indicators, considering submissions from indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, and ii) incorporate them into other relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including NBSAPs.

In addition, the COP has asked Parties to prepare a fourth national report to the CBD, deciding that these reports should be outcome-oriented and focus on the national status and trends of biodiversity, national actions and outcomes with respect to the achievement of the 2010 Global Biodiversity Target (2010 GBT) and the goals of the CBD's Strategic Plan, and progress in implementing NBSAPs.<sup>7</sup>

While it is recognized that the fourth national report, the revision of the NBSAP and the process of setting National 2010 Biodiversity Targets (2010 NBTs) are all inter-linked, their exact relationship will vary from country to country.

This guidebook has been designed to show, on the one hand, how countries might carry out the process of setting national biodiversity targets and, on the other, how to link this to the preparation of the fourth national report and the updating of the NBSAP, with an understanding that there should be flexibility as to how Parties will carry out these tasks. Coordinating these processes will assist countries to meet the request of the COP to assess national progress towards meeting the 2010 biodiversity target and the goals and targets of the Strategic Plan.

It is worth noting that technical and substantive issues relating to the updating of the NBSAP are extensively covered in the NBSAP training modules (see Box 2). Specific issues pertaining to the 2010 biodiversity target and the updating of the NBSAP are however covered in Chapter 4 of this Guidebook.

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<sup>4</sup> Decision VI/26.

<sup>5</sup> Decision VII/30

<sup>6</sup> Decision VIII/15.

<sup>7</sup> Decision VIII/14.

### ***What is the purpose of setting targets for achieving the CBD's objectives?***

Targets were established within the CBD in order to move from COP policy decisions to measurable real-world results. It is not enough that the CBD and the decisions of the COP contain priority actions for Parties and organizations for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and for the equitable sharing of benefits, if these actions are not making a difference to the ongoing global loss of biodiversity. Targets are, in essence, an effort to move, not only from words to action, but from action to measurable results.

Targets can better fulfil their purpose, if they are measurable, time-bound and outcome-oriented. They define a desirable state for biodiversity (ecosystems, species or genetic diversity) and for desired CBD outcomes, such as conservation, sustainable use and sharing of benefits, that are to be achieved in a certain time period. Targets may also refer to concrete actions that have been completed by a certain date, such as the establishment of protected areas or the elimination of pathways for introduction of invasive alien species. The outcome of these actions will be measurable progress towards the CBD's objectives.

By establishing targets, countries make a long-term commitment to the conservation of national biodiversity, and recognize its value to human well-being. The targets have an important role in inspiring a programme for change and the establishment of associated measures. They provide a focus for concerted action to be undertaken, not only by governments, but by all relevant actors and stakeholders. Targets also establish an element of accountability for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

All countries in the world are collectively accountable for achieving the global target. However, the achievement of national targets is the responsibility of the individual country.

### ***What are the 2010 Biodiversity Targets?***

At COP-6 (2002), Parties committed themselves to 'achieving 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.'

This is the 2010 Global Biodiversity Target (2010 GBT) – the overarching target to be achieved by 2010. COP-6 also recognized the need for a framework for quantifying and measuring progress in reducing the rate of biodiversity loss.

It is important to bear in mind that the way the 2010 GBT is formulated implies that, with the current overwhelming level of threats to biodiversity – including unprecedented loss of habitats and climatic change – loss of biodiversity is inevitable. Adoption of the target is a commitment from CBD Parties to decrease the rate of this loss and therefore Parties must concentrate their efforts at the global, regional and national levels on the achievement of this target.

The 2010 GBT was subsequently endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the United Nations General Assembly before being incorporated as a new target under the MDGs.

The target also constitutes the mission of the CBD Strategic Plan, which comprises a further four goals and nineteen objectives.<sup>8</sup>

The four goals are to ensure that:

- The CBD is fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues.
- Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity to implement the Convention.
- 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 CBD's objectives.
- There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the CBD, and that leads to broader engagement across society in its implementation.

### ***The framework of goals, sub-targets and indicators***

A framework was also adopted at COP-7 (2004), to assist with the evaluation of the Strategic Plan, in particular its mission to achieve the 2010 GBT. The framework comprises seven focal areas, eleven goals, and twenty-one sub-targets. A process to identify indicators for each of the seven focal areas also began. These goals and sub-targets complement the existing four goals of the Strategic Plan. This framework was further refined at COP-8 (2006).

The seven focal areas are:

- Protect the components of biodiversity;
- Promote its sustainable use;
- Address threats to biodiversity;
- Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being;
- Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;
- Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources; and
- Ensure provision of adequate resources.

### ***National targets and indicators***

The COP has invited Parties to establish their own targets and identify indicators using the goals and targets adopted in decisions Decision VII/15 and others (see Box 1) as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets can be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account their differences in biodiversity. Further, it has invited Parties and governments to incorporate these targets into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives.

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<sup>8</sup> The strategic goals and targets of the Strategic Plan and the provisional indicators for assessing progress in implementing these (Decision VII/15, Annex I) can be found in Annex A of this guidebook.

The COP also invited Parties and governments to use existing national indicators or to establish national indicators using the tools and approaches described in the document 'Designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators'.<sup>9</sup>

The following sections offer advice on how to organize the process of establishing national targets and how they can use and adapt the global framework of goals and targets as the basis for a meaningful set of national targets.

**BOX 1. KEY COP DECISIONS FOR THE 2010 TARGET FRAMEWORK**

- CBD Strategic Plan: Future evaluation of progress (Decision VI/30);
- A set of provisional indicators for assessing progress in implementing the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan (Decision VIII/15, Annex I, reproduced in Annex A of this guidebook);
- Goals and sub-targets to promote coherence among the CBD's programmes of work and to provide a flexible framework within which national and regional targets may be set (Decision VIII/15, Annex II, reproduced in Annex B of this guidebook);
- Indicators relevant to this framework of goals and sub-targets;
- Guidelines for the review of the programmes of work of the Convention (Decision VIII/15, Annex III); and
- Guidelines for integrating the goals and sub-targets into the CBD's thematic programmes of work (Decision VIII/15, Annex IV).

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<sup>9</sup> UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10 ([www.cbd.int/sbstta](http://www.cbd.int/sbstta))

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## 2. HOW TO APPROACH THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGETS AND THE PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORT

Most countries about to undertake the development of National 2010 Biodiversity Targets (2010 NBT) and the preparation of the fourth national report will have completed their NBSAP or be in the process of doing so. They are therefore likely to have the necessary structures, procedures and experience to address the two basic requirements to successfully establish national biodiversity targets and prepare a comprehensive and objective report.

These are: an inclusive, transparent and participative process; and a reasonable degree of progress already achieved in the identification and monitoring of national biodiversity.

The processes of setting and assessing 2010 NBTs, preparing the fourth national report and updating the NBSAP are interlinked, although each country will define its own timing and level of ambition for the exercise according to local conditions. The setting of national targets must be seen in a flexible context as well as within that of the CBD's programmes of work and updating the NBSAP.

While some countries and regions may have already begun setting and assessing targets, others are just taking the first steps. Some countries which produced their NBSAPs during the 1990s may now be updating them, while others, for various reasons, are still initiating the NBSAP process.

We have also seen that, due to deadlines and COP decisions, progress reporting on 2010 biodiversity targets through the fourth national report will in most cases be initial and qualitative. In other words, countries are not necessarily expected to set national targets by the fourth national report deadline. However, if the countries are already well under way with their 2010 NBT assessment it will only help enrich the report.

While there is no fixed prescription as to how countries can sequence and coordinate the process of fulfilling their CBD obligations, elements such as transparency, wide participation and previous progress with biodiversity identification and monitoring will aid the success of the overall process.

### ***A participative process***

2010 NBTs should be developed with a view to integrating them into the NBSAP. The implementation status of NBSAPs is one of the areas the COP will need to examine in 2010 in order to assess whether the goals of its Strategic Plan have been achieved.

In its guidance to Parties on the organization of NBSAPs and preparation of national reports the COP has repeatedly stressed that, if the necessary transition from 'biodiversity planning' to 'biodiversity implementation' is to be made, then everyone with a stake in the outcome of the NBSAP needs to be engaged.

Developing and implementing a NBSAP should be a widely inclusive and participative process, although factors such as time and funding can make this difficult. At issue is the need to ensure the effectiveness of the NBSAP as an instrument to influence relevant policies towards the implementation of the CBD at the

national level. The wider the participation of stakeholders in the process, the more likely they are to get involved in NBSAP implementation which, in turn, will only strengthen its impact.

Two conclusions can be drawn.

No small group of officials or expert 'biodiversity planners' will ever have the understanding, experience and knowledge to be able to successfully identify all the policy issues that will arise through such a broad exercise, still less to identify a set of policy proposals that will effectively address the issues. A restricted exercise would inevitably be a theoretical, top-down approach to policy development that, without the input of real life experience from local stakeholders, will prove ineffective when implementation is attempted.

Implementing programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity will involve changing habits and adopting new techniques. Human nature, social theory and experience of implementation all suggest that individuals and groups are reluctant to change if they do not see the benefits for themselves. The obvious way to convince stakeholders of the benefits of proposed changes is to involve them as equal partners in the process of analysing the issue and developing policy proposals and realizing the benefits they may gain from conserving and sustainably using biodiversity. People will act if they feel they have 'ownership' of the process and understand their stake in it.

There is an existing body of guidance explaining how those responsible for 'biodiversity planning' – including the CBD national focal point, the NBSAP responsible authority or whoever has responsibility for NBSAP coordination, the preparation of CBD national reports or, in the present case, the development of 2010 NBTs – can approach the task of identifying stakeholders. Countries addressing this matter for the first time may wish to consult this guidance. Box 2 contains useful information in this regard.

**BOX 2. PRACTICAL GUIDANCE ON THE IDENTIFICATION AND INVOLVEMENT  
OF STAKEHOLDERS:**

- UNDP/GEF (2005): '*A guide for countries preparing Third National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity*'  
[www.undp.org/gef/05/kmanagement/newpublication.html](http://www.undp.org/gef/05/kmanagement/newpublication.html)  
[www.cbd.int/reports](http://www.cbd.int/reports)
- CBD (2007): '*NBSAP Training Modules*'  
[www.cbd.int/nbsap/training](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training)  
Module A-3: An Introduction to National Reporting  
Module B-5: Ensuring Stakeholder Engagement in the Development, Implementation and Updating of NBSAPs

The basic recommendation, whether it be for developing the NBSAP, preparing the national report or developing national targets, is that there needs to be some sort of steering committee (either statutory or consultative). Members of this committee should not belong to a single agency or sector. In other words, it is preferable that they not be just government representatives or a group solely comprised of easily accessible living in the capital.



As far as possible, the steering committee should include representatives of all sectors. These could include line ministries, research and academic bodies, business and industry, indigenous and local community organizations, bodies representing the agricultural, forestry, fishing or other sectors, environmental management bodies, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, bodies and agencies addressing sustainable development and poverty eradication, educators, the media, and others. The list should be comprehensive and therefore may be long. Each country's list will be different.

Wherever national biodiversity committees have been established under the NBSAP, they should provide policy guidance and the framework for organizing the 2010 NBT and fourth national report processes. The title and responsibilities of such committees will vary from country to country but in this guidebook, they will be referred to as 'steering committees'.

### ***Identification and monitoring of national biodiversity***

Article 7 of the CBD requires each Party to:

- i) Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use;
- ii) Monitor these, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use;
- iii) Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects; and
- iv) Maintain and organize data derived from these identification and monitoring activities.

Activities in fulfilment of a country's obligations under Article 7 are likely to form the cornerstone of the NBSAP. Many countries have carried out a national biodiversity country study designed to assess the status and value of their biodiversity and biological resources and which has provided input into the national biodiversity planning process.<sup>10</sup>

Similarly, most GEF-eligible countries have received enabling activity support under the CBD's financial mechanism to develop their NBSAP. These countries are likely to have followed or adapted the WRI/UNEP/IUCN national biodiversity planning guidelines which were referred to by COP as a possible model to be used for NBSAP development.<sup>11</sup> One of the first recommended steps is a 'stocktaking' exercise to bring together and organize existing data on national biodiversity. A second step involves establishing, expanding and systematizing identification and monitoring activities in line with Article 7.

It is therefore expected that most countries will be engaged in identifying and monitoring national biodiversity and will have made progress in collecting information on the status and trends of key ecosystems and habitats, species and communities<sup>12</sup>. They will also be monitoring the status and trends of these elements in order to identify the pressures leading to negative impacts on biodiversity, and at the

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<sup>10</sup> See UNEP 'Guidelines for Country Studies on Biological Diversity' (1993)

<sup>11</sup> WRI/UNEP/IUCN 'National Biodiversity Planning: Guidelines Based on Early Experiences around the World' (1995); see COP decision II/17.

<sup>12</sup> Annex 1 of the CBD provides an indicative list of categories of components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use.

same time maintaining and organizing relevant data. The CBD national focal point plays a particularly important role in conveying this information to the CBD Secretariat and to national stakeholders.

This process of identification, monitoring and making sure that data, even if provisional and incomplete, is available forms the basis of the process of setting the 2010 NBTs.

### 3. HOW CAN NATIONAL TARGETS BASED ON THE CBD 2010 TARGETS BE DEVELOPED?

National biodiversity targets based on the CBD's global targets should:

- Be flexible, and thus adapted to national circumstances;
- Use quantitative elements;
- Be achievable and realistic; and
- Be developed using a participatory process.

The targets are not meant to be a 'one-size-fits-all' solution but demonstrate areas of global concern where action at the national level may be required. They allow flexibility for each country to define the specific contribution it is willing and capable of making to achieve the global targets. Just because a global target appears on a list, does not necessarily mean that it is appropriate for a given country.

A country may not necessarily need to set national targets that correspond to each target in the provisional framework of goals and targets with respect to the 2010 GBT. Each country's unique circumstances include specific types of biodiversity, in varying states of health, and under differing pressures. Each country also has its own management regimes, and socio-economic and financial situations.

In adapting the global targets to specific country circumstances, it may be possible to apply quantitative elements to the targets. Meaningful, quantified targets are preferred as they facilitate the measurement of progress and allow the progressive adjustment of targets in the light of experience.

#### ***First steps***

The first step falls to the steering committee that the country has set up to oversee the 2010 NBT and fourth national report processes. It must examine the three sets of goals and targets that the CBD COP has adopted – the 'provisional framework of goals, targets and indicators to assess progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target', the 'targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation', and the 'targets of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas' (Annexes B, C and D). The steering committee must then collectively agree upon an outline of which goals and targets are relevant and feasible in light of the country's specific circumstances.

Country circumstances include the type and extent of different biomes present in the country; the existence of a protected area system; the range of economically and socially important ecosystems, species and habitats; existing knowledge of the status and trends of key components of national biodiversity; and other factors. Again, the list will be specific to the country and the steering committee will need to proactively identify the important issues and the opportunities for making the process of assessing targets at the national level as comprehensive as possible.

The steering committee should also evaluate which of the relevant indicators in the global framework are relevant to the national situation: do similar national indicators already exist, could such indicators be developed on the basis of existing or quickly-assembled data?

Some of this information may be at hand. Countries will know their protected areas coverage. They may have data, comprehensive or partial, on threatened species and their status. They are likely to know, from census and legal data, the numbers and location of indigenous and traditional communities, their rights to local natural resources, the distribution of indigenous or local languages, and the resources that are economically and culturally important to each group. Countries may also have data on major alien species that threaten their ecosystems, habitats or species, or the water quality of their aquatic ecosystems.

Using the provisional framework of global goals, targets and indicators as a guide, the steering committee's task will be to collect and pool existing national data on the status and trends of nationally important ecosystems, habitats and species, as well as information on current and future pressures on them and, from this information, establish a checklist of elements that can serve as the basis for the development of a national framework of goals, targets and indicators.

The purpose of this exercise is to establish a national process, involving targets and the indicators needed to monitor progress towards meeting them, that will enable the country (and, by means of the fourth national report, the CBD COP) to assess whether rates of loss of biodiversity will be reduced by 2010. There is no time to lose and so it is important that the exercise be kept feasible and achievable. This is a practical public policy issue requiring action, not a process that can await future scientific study.

'Feasibility' in this context means what it is possible to do now, on the basis of existing or readily-collected data. Countries must make as much progress as possible in identifying status and trends of the key components of their national biodiversity and developing national targets, in order to be able to include this information in their fourth national reports.

Having identified a feasible framework for the 2010 NBT assessment, the steering committee should then identify expert institutions or individuals with the most up-to-date data on each indicator, and capable of presenting the data along with recommendations for possible targets under different scenarios.

This preparatory work by the steering committee will provide the foundation for the next phase – national consultation.

### ***A broad national consultation***

Having identified a feasible list of targets and indicators, and a list of experts to provide input on each, the steering committee should arrange an expanded National Assessment Consultation involving all stakeholders who have an interest in, may be affected by, or can help develop of a set of national targets and indicators. This group is likely to include broader representation than the steering committee membership itself.

This stage is likely to be time-consuming, as it will involve a process of iterative learning, consultation and consolidation that, depending on the size and particular circumstances of the country, may take several months. Although available time and resources, or other logistical constraints, may present problems, the process should be kept as broadly-based, transparent and open as possible, within the framework of such constraints.

A three-stage format can be suggested for this assessment and consultation process: a National Assessment Workshop; a period of public consultation; and finally a National 2010 Target-setting Workshop, which will consolidate results and adopt the framework of 2010 NBTs, and a National 2010 Framework Workshop, which will consolidate this framework.

### ***National 2010 Target-setting Workshop***

The objective of the National 2010 Target-setting Workshop is to bring together the expert presenters to provide an overview of their assigned issue and hear their assessments of trends up to 2010 under different scenarios.

It is suggested that the workshop follow the methodological, or ‘pressure-state-response’ approach which has been endorsed by the COP. A suggested format could be:

- Introduction and explanation of objectives.
- Pressures on national biodiversity.
- Status of national ecosystems.
- Status of fauna and flora within the country.
- Available conservation policy options.
- Available sustainable use and benefit sharing policy options.
- Proposals for goals.
- Conclusions and next steps.

Alternatively, the workshop agenda could be based around the seven focal areas of the provisional framework of goals and targets<sup>13</sup> to assist with the evaluation of the CBD Strategic Plan.

Whatever methodological approach is selected, the National 2010 Target-setting Workshop should include an assessment of ecosystem services and their importance to human well-being.

The ‘pressure-state-response approach’, requires that there be one or more expert presenters for each element of the workshop programme. For example, under ‘pressures on national biodiversity’, presenters address issues such as: activities resulting in the conversion or fragmentation of ecosystem (deforestation, conversion for agriculture, infrastructure works or human settlements, conversion of coastal areas to fish or shrimp farming, development of port facilities or tourism); occurrence of alien invasive species; impacts of climate change on national biodiversity; impacts of water or air pollution; or impacts of natural or human-induced fires.

The range of issues should be those previously identified as relevant to national circumstances. Each country is likely to have its own unique combination. Each country will also need to identify its own list of key topics under the items dealing with the status of national ecosystems, fauna and flora. These might

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<sup>13</sup> Please refer to Annex B below.

include vegetation cover in each of the national biomes; threatened or over-exploited species; trends in the loss of genetic variability; and others.

In each case, the terms of reference for each expert presenter should be based on a pressure-state-response approach. The presentation should be made in two parts.

First the presenter should summarize what is known about current rates of biodiversity loss, pressures and future trends, as well as the different policy instruments that could help reduce rates of loss in the immediate future, with 2010 in mind.

Loss should be considered at each of the three levels of biodiversity – ecosystem, species and genetic variability – and for all national biomes. All available data should be used, including national and sub-national Red Lists of threatened species; vegetation cover maps; surveys of alien invasive species; socio-environmental data, including data on indigenous and traditional populations and their use of components of biodiversity; and national economic and extractive industries impacting on national biodiversity, such as subsistence or commercial agriculture, forestry, mining or hydro-electricity generation.

The second part of the presentation should describe the way in which different policy instruments and options might work through various scenarios. Three types of policy instruments should be considered:

1. Instruments to promote biodiversity conservation. These include creation of, and investments in, protected areas; creation of and investments in areas where indigenous and traditional communities can retain traditional livelihood strategies; and recovery plans for threatened species and ecosystems.
2. Instruments to control negative impacts on national biodiversity. These could include both command and control as well as economic and policy instruments. Examples might include fire prevention, action to combat water and air pollution, the control and elimination of alien invasive species, climate change mitigation, control of international trade in endangered species and bio-piracy, fiscal incentives and access to credit, or environmental funds.
3. Instruments to promote sustainable use and benefit sharing. Many of these overlap those listed above. Others include provision of credit for sustainable production activities; national regulations on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing; measures to retain traditional biodiversity-related knowledge; and CEPA (communication, education and public awareness) activities.

On the basis of their evaluation of the available policy instruments, each presenter should provide estimates – or predictions – of the possibilities of reducing loss of the biodiversity component in question by 2010 (or by a later date<sup>14</sup>). To arrive at such estimates, the presenter should use two or more scenarios including:

1. An optimistic scenario involving:

- Increased technical and financial support, from national and/or external sources;
- Optimal use of policy instruments and the removal of political and economic barriers to implementation;
- A supportive political-economic environment;

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<sup>14</sup> For those countries that will be starting from scratch, and where the target-setting process is therefore likely to extend over the rest of 2008 and into 2009, it may make sense to establish targets for a date beyond 2010.

- Prioritization of biodiversity-related issues within domestic and international political agendas; and
- Progress in mainstreaming biodiversity.

2. A 'business as usual' scenario where existing trends of biodiversity loss continue at their current rates.

All presenters should be asked to provide participants with a standardized summary of conclusions, to take away with them. Table 1 contains an example, although not exhaustive, of such a presentation using the provisional framework of goals and targets (see Annex B below for a reference).

This National 2010 Target-setting Workshop should conclude with an initial attempt to consolidate the different scenarios and options for goals identified by the set of presentations and should agree the next steps. Ideally, the next step is to give participants time for additional research, discuss and provide feedback.

Two important decisions need to be taken when organizing the workshop. Firstly the participants need to be selected and invited. The organizers should make every attempt, within the context of available resources, to include representatives from all sectors, from all regions of the country and who possess the widest possible range of expertise and connection with biodiversity issues.

TABLE 1. EXAMPLES OF PRESENTATION OF NATIONAL 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGETS

FOCAL AREAS WITHIN THE PROVISIONAL 2010 FRAMEWORK	GLOBAL GOALS AND TARGETS IN THE PROVISIONAL 2010 FRAMEWORK *	GLOBAL 2010 INDICATOR	SELECTED NATIONAL INDICATOR	NATIONAL INDICATOR DATA SOURCE	BASELINE SITUATION IN 2002**	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 2002-2007	NATIONAL 2010 GOAL UNDER THE BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO	NATIONAL 2010 GOAL UNDER THE OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO
Protect the components of biodiversity  Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being	Goal 1; Target 1.1: <i>At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</i>  Goal 1; Target 1.2: <i>Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected</i>  Goal 5; Target 5.1: <i>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</i>	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	Original vegetation cover	Savannah biome	8.8% lost	2%	10.3% lost	% lost
Protect the components of biodiversity  Promote sustainable use	Goal 2; Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved  Goal 4; Target 4.3: <i>No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</i>	Change in status of threatened species	Number of threatened species	Freshwater fish	95 listed	3%	120 listed	113 listed



FOCAL AREAS WITHIN THE PROVISIONAL 2010 FRAMEWORK	GLOBAL GOALS AND TARGETS IN THE PROVISIONAL 2010 FRAMEWORK *	GLOBAL 2010 INDICATOR	SELECTED NATIONAL INDICATOR	NATIONAL INDICATOR DATA SOURCE	BASELINE SITUATION IN 2002**	ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 2002-2007	NATIONAL 2010 GOAL UNDER THE BUSINESS AS USUAL SCENARIO	NATIONAL 2010 GOAL UNDER THE OPTIMISTIC SCENARIO
Promote sustainable use	Goal 4; Target 4.3: <i>No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</i>	Ecological footprint and related concepts	National ecological footprint	National biocapacity minus ecological footprint	Reserve is 7.8 hectares /person***	Reserve decreases in average 0.2 hectares/ person per year***	rate of loss of reserve is maintained and reserve 6.6 hectares / person	rate of loss of reserve decreases and reserve is 7.5 hectares/ person
Protect the components of biodiversity  Promote sustainable use  Address threats to biodiversity	Goal 1; Target 1.2: <i>Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected</i>  Goal 2; Target 2.2: <i>Status of threatened species improved</i>  Goal 7; Target 7.1: <i>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</i>	Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems  Coverage of protected areas (PA)	Creation and effectiveness of PA corridors as a buffer against climate change	National system of PAs	No corridors formally recognized	3 new ecological corridors created connecting critical PAs (0.25% of PA system coverage)	ecological corridors represent up to 1% of total PA coverage	ecological corridors represent 2% of total PA system coverage and effectively increase PA's resilience to climate change

**Notes:**

\* See Annex B below for a reference of goals and targets in the provisional framework.

\*\* Target year 2010 adopted.

\*\*\* Baseline values in the example refer data from 2003. The total biocapacity is 9.9 hectares/person; and total ecological footprint 2.1 hectares/person. Hence, ecological footprint indicates there is a reserve (positive value), rather than a deficit (negative). However, long-term trends are important and, for the annual growth rate, an extrapolation based on the trend from 1981 to 2003 was applied.

Secondly, the programme needs to be carefully planned so that presenters have sufficient time for their presentations (although their TORs should stress the need for objectivity and brevity), as well allowing participants time to focus on and absorb the large volume of information that may be presented. Depending on national circumstances, this may involve splitting the meeting over two or more days, or even two separate sessions.

### ***Consultation period***

The consultation period should allow time for reflection on the presentations, possible response mechanisms and proposed goals. Each workshop participant should have been given a summary of the presentations, hand-outs and other material, while stakeholders who were unable to participate in the workshop should also receive a meeting report, copies of the presentations and the set of summaries. Ideally, the national Clearing House Mechanism (CSM) should be used to disseminate these documents.

A mechanism for comment and feedback (mail, e-mail or web-based) should be agreed and participants and other stakeholders encouraged to comment on the overall set of goals and targets, as well as the individual goals and targets for each element, as soon as possible. A deadline must be set for comment, but it should allow sufficient time (probably several weeks) for considered responses.

During the consultation period, the steering committee will need to set up a system for receiving and synthesizing feedback, in particular the views obtained on the various options for goals and targets under the different scenarios and on the policy instruments needed to meet these goals and targets.

### ***National 2010 Framework Workshop***

A second workshop – the National 2010 Framework Workshop – must then be held to consolidate and agree on the national framework of goals and targets. It should be scheduled long enough after the deadline for comment to allow time for synthesis of all feedback received.

Participation in this workshop will depend on the status and procedures of the steering committee. If the steering committee is a statutory body with the authority to adopt an agreed set of targets, then its membership will already be defined and the workshop should take the form of an ordinary or, if necessary, extraordinary session of this body.

Similarly, if the steering committee is a consultative body established to provide advice to a ministry or other official body, the workshop should constitute a meeting of this body so that the recommendations can be transmitted directly from the meeting to the decision-making level, with the full weight of an officially constituted consultative body behind them.

This does not mean that the National 2010 Framework Workshop should have closed participation. Many statutory or officially constituted consultative bodies have statutes or procedures that allow observers to

participate. Facilitating the input of other stakeholders as observers in the workshop should therefore be considered.

The purpose of the National 2010 Framework Workshop is to identify and agree upon a set of national goals and targets for biodiversity that can reduce the rate of loss of national biodiversity as much as possible in the shortest possible timeframe. It should include the policy measures necessary to reach these goals and targets, which should be as ambitious as possible while still remaining feasible. There is nothing to be gained by setting unattainable targets since failure may result in a loss of credibility in, and support for, effective biodiversity planning.

It would be best to organize the national framework of goals and targets in a format similar to those adopted by the CBD COP (i.e. those of the provisional framework under the Strategic Plan, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Programme of Work on Protected Areas). The national framework should allow cross-referencing to these global goals and targets which will facilitate the COP's review of progress achieved in meeting the 2010 targets. For example:

**TABLE 2. NATIONAL TARGETS ESTABLISHED BY [COUNTRY] USING THE CBD FRAMEWORK**

CBD Global Target	National Target
At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved (sub-target 1.1)	At least 30% of the forest biome and 10% of the other biomes and the marine and coastal zone effectively conserved through a national protected area system
Status of threatened species improved (sub-target 2.2)	100% of threatened species effectively conserved in protected areas
Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased. (Target 5.1)	Reduce the rate of degradation by 100% in biome A, 75% in biome B and 50% in the other biomes.
Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained (Target 8.2)	Significant increase in activities to support on-farm conservation of the components of agricultural biodiversity that guarantee the maintenance of sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of local communities and indigenous peoples.

In setting national targets in response to the provisional framework of goals and targets with respect to the 2010 GBT the following questions need to be considered:

- What are the national/local conservation objectives to be achieved?
- What activities will need to be undertaken to reach those objectives?
- Who will implement the activities needed to reach the targets?

- Who will be impacted and who will benefit (groups of stakeholders and social equity)?
- What kinds of tools, or mix of tools, will be used to implement the activities?
- Where will the actions be undertaken (for example, choosing from available options those areas that will be protected)?

If the National 2010 Framework Workshop is a meeting of a statutory body, this body will be able to adopt this national framework and endow it with the appropriate action-oriented status. If the meeting is of a consultative body, then the agreed framework can be transmitted to its parent body or authority for adoption.

### ***Addressing the issue of data gaps***

Some of the data needed for producing national indicators for the 2010 provisional framework of targets is clearly country-specific. While it would be ideal if countries had a thorough knowledge of the coverage and status of their protected area system, the reality in many parts of the world is quite different. Likewise, countries have a responsibility to compile national inventories, undertake programmes for monitoring threatened and endangered species and supply information to global databanks such as the WCMC protected areas database, IUCN Red Lists and others. It is recognized however that only a handful of countries have anything approaching this degree of monitoring capacity. The same applies to invasive alien species monitoring, although it is often difficult to monitor infestation and entry pathways, if there are no active control programmes.

For some of the more 'emblematic' species (e.g. primates, cetaceans etc.), there are international monitoring programmes. Efforts should be made by organizations working on such programmes to make their data available and disaggregated by country. For several targets, the indicator 'trends in abundance and distribution of selected species' is relevant. The question is then which species to select. Keystone species are obviously good candidates for representing the overall health of ecosystems, but their selection has to be weighed against data availability.

Many countries, including some with significant biological diversity, have a significant lack of certain types of data (e.g. forest cover and deforestation rates, nitrogen deposition). Unless these countries have extensive ongoing research or robust monitoring programmes, it is often difficult to assess trends with the necessary margin of confidence. In these cases, countries may have to rely on estimates (e.g. from FAO). This is also the case with biodiversity used in food and medicine which, in terms of research, is a vast area involving sensitive issues such as access and benefit sharing. Relevant data may not always be immediately available.

Other types of data are accessible online and disaggregated by country (e.g. ecological footprints, Official Development Assistance). Annex G contains several useful links where data can be found.

**BOX 3. THE EXPERIENCE FROM UNEP'S BINU PROJECT**

- The Project 'Biodiversity Indicators for National Use' (BINU) was implemented by four countries (Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines and Ukraine) between 2002 and 2005 and was aimed at supporting the process for assessing the state of biodiversity through quantifiable indicators in the four participating countries. In each country national partners developed and tested several indicators for a single focal ecosystem, using an iterative process of consultation, inventory and synthesis of existing data.
- One of the conclusions from the project's final evaluation (2006) is that it is generally possible to build functional national level biodiversity indicator frameworks without necessarily collecting new data. In spite of many data gaps, participating countries brought all the available data together to create an overall picture of the status of biodiversity within a certain ecosystem within their country. Nevertheless, defining and assessing national indicators is a lengthy process.
- For countries with a high responsibility for biodiversity conservation and limited financial means, additional work should be supported and carried out.

Learn more at <http://sea.unep-wcmc.org/collaborations/BINU>

At the global and regional levels, there are several ongoing efforts to produce data and guidance related to the 2010 targets:

▪ Convention on Biological Diversity:

The CBD Secretariat is preparing and making available several tools, guidance documents and links concerning the Fourth National Report and the 2010 Biodiversity target.

[www.cbd.int/2010-target](http://www.cbd.int/2010-target)

[www.cbd.int/nr4](http://www.cbd.int/nr4)

▪ UNEP's 2010 BIP Global Project – 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

The 2010 BIP project is brings together a wide range of agencies and organizations who are already working individually on the development and measurement of 2010 Biodiversity Target indicators. Among the project's key outputs will be the development of guidelines to promote and facilitating the development of 2010 biodiversity indicators at the national and regional levels. These will be made available as early as possible in order to guide countries in their 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessment.

[www.twentyten.net](http://www.twentyten.net)

▪ Countdown 2010 Project:

As a grassroots-based initiative, Countdown 2010 has developed expertise in awareness-raising related to the 2010 GBT and has developed a set of useful tools that can be used by countries for their 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessment. On request from countries, Countdown 2010 can assist countries in the organization of the national stakeholder consultations. Among the tools developed by the project, the 'Second 2010 readiness assessment', being implemented in Europe, is particularly relevant. This readiness assessment consists of a set of focused questions on the following themes:

- i. Collaboration among Parties to implement the CBD at the regional and sub-regional levels;

- ii. Integration of the 2010 biodiversity target into NBSAPs, environment policy and legislation;
- iii. Integration of biodiversity concerns into cross-sectoral policies at global, regional and national level, and their effective implementation by national and local governments;
- iv. Effective creation of 'positive peer pressure' on the national governments through stakeholder awareness and participation; and
- v. Availability of funds and technology for implementing the CBD.

[www.countdown2010.net](http://www.countdown2010.net)

- SEBI 2010 - Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators

The SEBI 2010 is a Pan European initiative and part of the European Union's Clearing House Mechanism. It was launched in 2004 to develop a set of European biodiversity indicators that would assess progress towards the European 2010 targets. Knowledge materials are being produced and SEBI 2010 is also working at the wider regional level (i.e. with Eastern European and those Commonwealth of Independent States countries that are not EU members).

<http://biodiversity-chm.eea.eu.int/information/indicator/F1090245995>

- Ark 2010

Ark 2010 is a programme to develop a new generation of technologies enabling scientists, governments and citizens to work together to understand and protect the world's life support system — its biodiversity. It aims to develop new information technology tools that enable scientists, citizens and governments to: i) better acquire and use data on biodiversity, ii) better understand the complex interactions of biodiversity that form the Earth's life-support system, and iii) devise effective solutions to halt the loss of this biodiversity and protect our entire life-support system. The Ark 2010 initiative may be able to assist countries in organizing, storing and systematizing 2010-related data and information.

[wiki.gbif.org/ark2010](http://wiki.gbif.org/ark2010)

- *The Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)*

The GBIF is an international organization working to make the world's biodiversity data accessible anywhere in the world. GBIF's members include countries and international organizations that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding that they will share biodiversity data and contribute to the development of increasingly effective mechanisms for making data available via the Internet.

[www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

- The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

The WCPA database allows countries to obtain and systematize their national information on protected areas. Given that coverage of protected areas is a key 2010 indicator, and the database provides authoritative information, the WCPA has an important role as a repository of updated country information.

[www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa](http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa)

<http://sea.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa>

▪ TEMATEA – UNEP Countdown 2010 Project on Issue-Based Module

This project supports a better and more coherent national implementation of biodiversity-related conventions and follows a two-track approach: i) its Issue-Based Modules are web-based tools that provide a logical, issue-based framework of commitments and obligations from regional and global biodiversity-related agreements; ii) the use of these Issue-Based Modules is further supported at the country level to promote national cooperation and communication across sectors and conventions.

[www.tematea.org](http://www.tematea.org)

While there will always be data gaps at the national level, it is worth noting that one of the purposes of the exercise of assessing 2010 NBTs in each country is precisely to encourage CBD Parties to do more with respect to biodiversity, e.g. by identifying the types of research that are needed for properly monitoring national biodiversity and creating the means, either through partnerships or foreign assistance, for this research to take place.

**BOX 4. EXAMPLES OF TARGET SETTING EXERCISES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL – BRAZIL AND THE UK**

- In 2006, Brazil's statutory Biodiversity Commission (CONABIO) decided upon the adoption of 2010 targets at the national level and started the process of assessing indicators:

Learn more about Brazil's experience at:

[www.mma.gov.br/index.php?ido=conteudo.monta&idEstrutura=72&idMenu=2337&idConteudo=5185](http://www.mma.gov.br/index.php?ido=conteudo.monta&idEstrutura=72&idMenu=2337&idConteudo=5185)

[www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/sbf\\_chm\\_rbbio/\\_arquivos/Resolucao%20N3%20CONABIO.pdf](http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/sbf_chm_rbbio/_arquivos/Resolucao%20N3%20CONABIO.pdf)

[www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/sbf\\_chm\\_rbbio/\\_arquivos/Metas%202010.pdf](http://www.mma.gov.br/estruturas/sbf_chm_rbbio/_arquivos/Metas%202010.pdf)

An English version is available at:

<http://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=br>

- The United Kingdom is also conducting a quantification exercise with respect to its national biodiversity through indicators and an action reporting system called BARS.

Learn more about the UK's experience at:

[www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/indicators/index.htm](http://www.defra.gov.uk/wildlife-countryside/biodiversity/biostrat/indicators/index.htm)

[www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/default.asp](http://www.ukbap-reporting.org.uk/default.asp)



## 4. INTEGRATING THE 2010 TARGETS INTO THE NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

Adoption of a framework of National 2010 Biodiversity Targets should be followed by its integration into the national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBSAP). These goals and targets, together with the policy measures to achieve them and the indicators designed to measure progress, will form the cornerstone of the NBSAP.

### *Why do the targets need to be incorporated into NBSAPs?*

National biodiversity strategies and action plans are designed to define national goals and targets and should include a plan for their implementation. Once national targets are agreed upon and adopted, they should be incorporated into the NBSAP and any new activities required to reach the targets should be added at this stage.

Targets are only meaningful if progress towards their achievement can be monitored. Consequently, the setting of targets should be accompanied by complementary monitoring programmes, which should also be included in the NBSAP.

A complete biodiversity management system would include the following components:

- A set of goals and targets representing desired outcomes;
- A number of priority activities that need to be implemented to reach the goals and targets;
- A monitoring programme focusing on the extent to which activities have been carried out and /or the degree to which the desired results have been achieved. Ideally this should include indicators;
- An adaptive management component that provides feedback information to improve the effectiveness of activities; and
- A review mechanism that includes periodic reporting on progress in each area.

#### **BOX 5. KEEPING THE NBSAP ALIVE AND UP-TO-DATE**

- Ideally, the development and implementation of the NBSAP should be an iterative and cyclical process. The NBSAP should be periodically reviewed and updated so that it remains an effective and strategic instrument for achieving concrete outcomes, by driving public policy and generating the activities and changes that will achieve the objectives of the CBD at the national level.
- The greatest challenge of NPSAPs – and of biodiversity planning in general – is that of expanding impacts. NBSAPs should not be the mere ‘fulfilment of obligations’ to a convention, but should actually help shape policy at the national level.

- A few elements can be considered conditions for maintaining the NBSAP alive and up-to-date. These include: i) ownership of the NBSAP across the board, showing that it was produced through a widely participative process and disseminated among all relevant stakeholders; ii) that the NBSAP helps shape policy – both ‘formulated’ and actual policies; and iii) that the NBSAP is actually implemented and, if possible, undergoes a review process.
- COP-9 adopted guidance for the updating of NBSAPs (Decision IX/8; see also Annex E in this Guidebook.)

### ***How can targets be incorporated into NBSAPs?***

Targets can be incorporated into NBSAPs in two ways:

- During NBSAP revision, or
- As an iterative addition to an existing NBSAP

Targets can be also incorporated into sectoral and other related strategies.

Most NBSAPs were developed before global (and national) biodiversity targets were adopted, and the integration of targets into NBSAPs is easiest to undertake in conjunction with NBSAP revision. Revision allows the goals, targets and activities to be reorganized in a hierarchical manner, and also an opportunity to incorporate any new activities that may be required to reach the targets into the NBSAP.

It is also possible to add the targets to an existing NBSAP (through, for example, an addendum) if a country does not wish to undertake a complete NBSAP revision, but would still like to include targets. In this case, if the NBSAP does not already contain the necessary activities to reach the selected targets, the addendum should specify the additional activities needed. It may be useful to create a matrix or undertake a mapping exercise to illustrate how the existing activities in NBSAPs contribute to each target.

In many cases, countries have integrated national biodiversity targets into sectoral and other related strategies and policy documents (for example protected areas strategies, climate change strategies, forest policies, sustainable development strategies or nature conservation strategies) sometimes before their integration in NBSAPs. This type of integration provides for the mainstreaming of biodiversity into national sectoral and development policies, and is therefore encouraged.

COP-9 adopted consolidated guidance of the development, updating and implementation of NBSAPS (Decision IX/8; see Annex E). Further guidance on developing, implementing and updating a NBSAP can be found in the resources listed in Annex F, in particular the set of NBSAP Training Modules developed by the CBD Secretariat (see Box 2).

Mobilizing government action and public support to meet national biodiversity goals and targets can be a key ‘vehicle’ for communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) activities under the NBSAP. Annex G identifies resources that can be used in developing and implementing a CEPA component of the NBSAP.

### ***How can progress towards the targets be monitored?***

Setting targets needs to be accompanied with complementary monitoring programmes, which may include indicators. Biodiversity indicators, when used to assess national or global trends, create a bridge between the fields of policymaking and science. Policy-makers set the targets and measurable objectives, while scientists determine relevant variables of biodiversity, monitor current states of biodiversity and develop models through which the future state of biodiversity can be projected. A good monitoring programme will be able to provide answers to management-relevant questions in a timely manner, and in a language understandable to decision-makers.

Biodiversity indicators are information tools – they summarize data on complex environmental issues to indicate the overall status and trends of biodiversity. They provide an indication of how close we are to achieving defined outcomes, goals and objectives. Biodiversity indicators can also highlight key issues to be addressed through policy interventions and other actions. Results from monitoring are typically communicated to managers, decision-makers and relevant stakeholders and serve as a basis for review and refinement of the goals and targets and relevant activities.

The CBD has identified a set of outcome-oriented indicators to measure progress towards the National 2010 Biodiversity target. These indicators also serve as a means to communicate progress toward the target at the global level. Data at the global level is available for all of the adopted 2010 indicators, and a lead organization has been identified to work with each indicator. The indicators were used in the CBD's flagship publication: *Global Biodiversity Outlook 2* (GBO2) available at [www.cbd.int/gbo2](http://www.cbd.int/gbo2).

Furthermore, data provided by CBD Parties through the fourth national report will provide essential information for the Third edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* (GBO3) to be published in 2010.

Even before the CBD was negotiated and entered into force most countries had ongoing national-level monitoring programmes on biodiversity-relevant issues. These monitoring programmes, some of which already contain indicators, may include forest inventories, monitoring of water and air quality, monitoring of marine ecosystems and/or of rare and endangered species.

Beginning with information already collected at the national level, and existing available indicators, a country should be able to progressively develop its ability to measure progress towards national-level targets formulated within the context of the 2010 biodiversity targets. While the data and indicators available for this purpose may initially be less than perfect, they can be improved over time.

The existing set of indicators used in national monitoring programmes may be expanded with selected indicators adapted from the CBD global framework. Assistance with this is available from the NR4 Portal and UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership project (see Annex G).

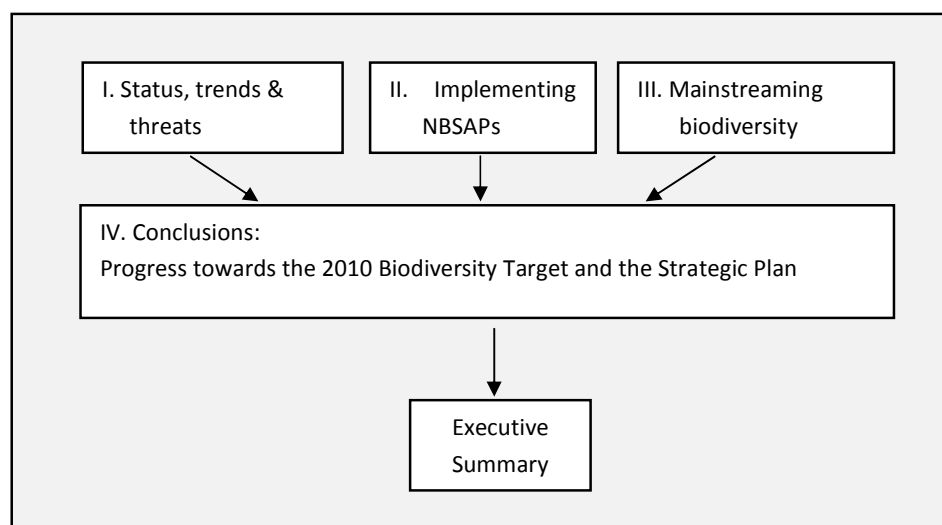


## 5. LINKING THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGETS WITH THE PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORT

The CBD COP has requested that Parties prepare their fourth national report on national implementation of the Convention primarily in narrative form. This is to improve the analytical content of the national report, while still focusing on the quantification of biodiversity information through the 2010 targets. The COP has also asked that the report should be composed of four main chapters:

- Chapter I – Overview of biodiversity status, trends and threats.
- Chapter II – Current Status of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.
- Chapter III – Sectoral and cross-sectoral integration or mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations
- Chapter IV – Conclusions: Progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target and Implementation of the Strategic Plan

The relationship of these chapters to one another is illustrated in the diagram below:



The CBD Secretariat has prepared detailed guidelines for Parties on how to prepare the report.<sup>15</sup> The guidelines provide a detailed outline of what is expected for each of the four main chapters: purpose, information requested, and suggested approach. For each chapter the information that should appear in

<sup>15</sup> Available in the six UN languages at [www.cbd.int/reports/guidelines.shtml](http://www.cbd.int/reports/guidelines.shtml).

the narrative response is listed under the section 'Information Requested' and options for presenting this information are provided under 'Suggested Approach'.

Other supporting tools are being developed to assist Parties in preparing their fourth national reports. They include a 'Reference Manual for the Preparation of the Fourth National Report', an online support facility and a sample report. These tools are available through the NR4 Portal within the CBD's Clearing-House Mechanism at [www.cbd.int/nr4](http://www.cbd.int/nr4).

Given the linkages between the two processes of developing a 2010 NBT assessment and preparing the fourth national report, it is strongly advised that participants in both processes use the present guidebook and the CBD Secretariat's guidelines on preparation of the national report in a complementary fashion.

The first three chapters of the fourth national report ('overview of biodiversity status, trends and threats'; 'current status of the national biodiversity strategy and action plan'; and 'sectoral and cross-sectoral integration or mainstreaming of biodiversity considerations') will be brought together into the report's concluding chapter on 'Progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target and the CBD Strategic Plan'.

The main purpose of the fourth national report is to assess progress towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target. How countries do this in practice will depend on whether or not they have already established targets and whether or not these are quantified targets.

Countries fall into three basic categories:

1. Those countries that have already developed national targets within the CBD framework will be able to use these to assess progress when preparing their Fourth National Report.
2. Those countries that may have established indicators and targets, but not necessarily within the CBD framework, can map these onto the CBD framework.
3. Other countries currently without agreed national indicators and targets can attempt to make a qualitative assessment of progress using the CBD framework.

Countries in categories 2 or 3 should take advantage of the process for preparing the fourth national report to set targets and link them to the report. For countries that will be starting from scratch, and where the target-setting process is therefore likely to extend over the rest of 2008 and into 2009, it may make sense to establish targets for a date beyond 2010.

Once the national goals and targets are agreed, they will need to be integrated into the NBSAP.

The task facing Parties in the period before the fourth national report deadline is to provide the CBD COP with an objective summary of the steps the country has taken and the contribution it has made to meeting the global goals and targets of the Strategic Plan, in particular the target of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity. Providing this information to the COP is however not an end in itself. Rather, the report will represent a snapshot of how things stand in the latter part of 2008 or early 2009. The real challenge will be to take the necessary action to address the prevailing trends of biodiversity loss.

For those countries – perhaps a sizeable number of Parties – that will not have completed a 2010 NBT consultation process and incorporated these targets into the NBSAP by the time the national report is submitted, the need to continue and complete this process will apply beyond the deadline for the national report.

The case studies should demonstrate significant reductions in the loss of biodiversity (or a specific component) within a defined scale. The case study will be most useful if it contains lessons that are more widely applicable. Countries should be encouraged to provide case studies or examples of progress

achieved. In submitting case studies or examples, it is recommended that the following information requirements and criteria be considered.

The following information should be included in the case studies:

- Full description of the reduction in biodiversity loss;
- Measures taken to achieve the change;
- Relevant external factors that may have influenced the rate of biodiversity loss or are likely to do so in the future;
- Measures in place or planned to ensure that the reduction is sustained; and
- Conclusions and lessons learned.

The following criteria should be observed:

- Significant and sustained reduction in biodiversity loss since 2002<sup>16</sup>
- Based on a clear measure of [an aspect of] biodiversity – any measure consistent with the CBD indicator set (e.g. distribution and abundance of populations, area of primary ecosystems)
- Clear base year (2002 where data is available, but could be 2000 or the 1990s)
- Clearly defined scale of example: habitat, biome, country, eco-region

### ***Jointly managing the two processes***

If a country accepts the guidance contained in this guidebook on how to proceed with a 2010 NBT assessment, it will need to analyze the status and trends of and threats facing its national biodiversity. This will result in further development and updating of the country's NBSAP. The measures adopted, or to be adopted, to achieve the goals and targets will lead to greater mainstreaming of biodiversity. By undertaking these processes, the country will have made progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target as well as meeting the goals of the CBD Strategic Plan

In other words, the process of developing national biodiversity targets intersects totally with the structure of the national report. This provides possibilities for identifying synergies that should be acted upon. For example, it is likely that responsibility for undertaking the goals and targets process, and for the preparation of the fourth national report, resides in the same body or institution. Both processes should be participative and transparent and require coordination by a steering committee. Those involved in both processes, government and civil society stakeholders, are likely to show a high degree of overlap – in fact, both will probably involve the same range of stakeholders.

The sequence of steps under each process is broadly the same: identification of the steering committee and process participants, preparation of initial analyses or draft chapters, a national workshop to receive and

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<sup>16</sup> *'Significant'* means statistically significant. The decrease is greater than cyclic fluctuations. Also, to demonstrate that a change is *'sustained'*, there should be more than one data point, and/or convincing arguments as to why it is expected that the change will be sustained.

discuss these, a period of consultation and feedback, collective revision and agreement on the final product.

In light of this, it would make sense, both in operational and resource terms, for these to form part of a single preparatory process under the coordination of a single steering committee. Under this proposal, the decision on whether the national workshops are one and the same will have to be taken by the steering committee in light of national circumstances, including logistical implications, numbers of participants, resources available and other factors.

The closer the two processes can be brought to the point of constituting a single process, the greater the probable benefits in terms of strategic biodiversity planning and capture of synergies to facilitate and speed up the satisfactory completion of both processes. It is also more likely that the report will be completed before the 30 March 2009 deadline. Since many countries will be preparing their report and framework of national targets in a language other than an official UN language, they will need to complete the process well in advance of the deadline so that there is sufficient time for translation into a UN language prior to submission to the CBD Secretariat.



## 6. ACCESS TO FUNDING – FOR GEF ELIGIBLE PARTIES

Financial support has been made available from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) through the Support to GEF Eligible CBD Parties for carrying out 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessments (Towards 2010/fourth national report) – a two-phased global medium-sized project, jointly managed by UNDP and UNEP, for national assessment of progress towards the National 2010 Biodiversity Targets, including the preparation of the fourth national reports.<sup>17</sup> The project applies an ‘umbrella approach’ where each country activity is a sub-project.

To apply for support, national focal points need to submit a request to the UNDP Resident Representative in their country, together with a letter of endorsement from the national GEF Operational Focal Point. Both the format for the request and a model for the OFP endorsement letter are available in English, French and Spanish at: [www.cbd.int/nr4/funding](http://www.cbd.int/nr4/funding).

The eligibility criteria for assistance are that:

- The country must have ratified the CBD and be eligible for GEF biodiversity funding;
- If the country has previously received GEF funding to prepare its third national report and/or NBSAP it must complete these before requesting funding under the project;
- Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are the key target group for the project;
- Countries that have already provided UNEP with a letter of endorsement for the Operational Focal Point will have preferential access to funding during Phase I; and
- Disbursement of funds will be based on a careful assessment of countries’ technical capacity, needs, costs and institutional commitments.

### BOX 6. HOW TO PREPARE QUALITY COUNTRY REQUESTS

The templates for a country request for funding under the umbrella global project ‘Towards 2010/fourth national report’ are simple and straightforward. They already contain much of the guidance needed for adapting the request to national situations. However the following tips can ensure the faster acceptance of requests:

- Make sure that the suggested project duration is realistic. For some countries three months may be enough, for others it may be far too short. Too lengthy processes (say, more than 9-12 months) may also result in the loss of momentum. In all cases, be aware of the 30 March 2008 deadline for delivering the fourth national report to the CBD.
- Provide evidence that the government intends to make the consultation process as wide,

<sup>17</sup> Please refer to Annex G below for a list of countries eligible for GEF funding under the project and information on LDC and SIDS status.

inclusive and participative as possible and also feasible within the funding envelope (co-financing included). It is particularly important that NGOs, academic and research institutions, private sector representatives are also on the list of stakeholders to be consulted.

- If other products are envisaged within the funding envelope, clearly indicate which, but ensure that their production is equally feasible within the funding envelope (co-financing included).
- For larger countries with a heavier burden in protecting global biodiversity, ensure that there is sufficient co-financing for addressing these more challenging conditions.
- If consultants are to be contracted, provide as much detail as possible on their tasks, as this will facilitate the preparation of Terms of Reference, recruitment and accountability.
- Ensure that the outputs and inputs budget are consistent with each other.
- Any questions about access to this support should be addressed to the UNDP Environment Focal Point in your country or region.

The Towards 2010/fourth national report' project can provide financial support of up to US\$20,000 per country, as well as substantive support, which has already included the preparation and dissemination of this guidebook and running the NR4 Portal within the CBD Clearing House Mechanism (CHM). LDCs and SIDS also have the possibility of having their fourth national reports technically reviewed at no additional cost by UNEP experts before submission to the CBD COP.

UNDP and UNEP are working collaboratively to achieve the project objectives so the GEF OFP can submit the letter of endorsement to either UNDP or UNEP. For country focal points, the UNDP Resident Representative will function as a one-stop-shop, both for the submission of 2010 NBT assessment requests and for the disbursement of funds using UNDP's financial system. UNDP country offices will also ensure the close monitoring of activities and the appropriate use of project funds on behalf of both GEF agencies.

### ***Possibilities both within and outside the GEF funding envelope***

The CBD guidelines for the fourth national report suggest that countries could develop other products and sub-products, in addition to the report itself, to make the results of the 2010 assessments and reports as widely available as possible. These would be country-specific and might include other types of reports and publications, theme-specific action plans and project proposals based on the assessments.

Information on possible additional products contained in country requests for the 2010 NBT assessment and fourth national report is currently being systematized, along with indications of the willingness of countries to allocate GEF funding for carrying out additional '2010-related work' (e.g. targeted research). This information will soon be made available through the NR4 Portal. Analysis of the requests received so far has yielded interesting results, including identification of the following additional products:

- Updated NBSAP;
- Report on 2010 for the general public;
- Video on CBD implementation;

- Brochure on 2010 targets;
- Fourth national report translated into the national language;
- Identification of barriers to the fulfilment of 2010 targets;
  - National biodiversity and climate change adaptation study;
  - National study on the state of biodiversity conservation;
  - Completion and launching of pending publications related to biodiversity;
  - Study on protected area financing;
  - Application of Countdown 2010 methodology;
  - Study on donor support to biodiversity work;
  - Preparation of project concepts for conserving biodiversity;
  - Assessment of experience and achievement of national compliance with the CBD;
  - Creation of and strategic planning for the National Ecological Network;
  - Identification of limiting factors and needs for capacity building;
  - Preparation of a management plan for the creation of natural and landscape reserves;
  - Development of a concept note and preliminary management plan for a transfrontier protected area; and
  - Ecosystem management report

Whether a country can or should begin preparing other products from the 2010 NBT assessments (apart from the fourth national report) will depend mostly on national ownership of the process and the priority accorded to biodiversity work at national level. Capacity and timing are also determining factors. In this sense, the consultations carried out in connection with the assessment and report preparation represent an opportunity for raising awareness about the issue of biodiversity loss and the need for strengthening the implementation of the CBD.

Funding from GEF for additional activities related to 2010 targets will depend first and foremost on COP decisions, but also on a country's willingness to prioritize this work within the framework of biodiversity enabling activities and the general availability of funding in a given funding cycle.



## ANNEX A. PROVISIONAL INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN

Decision VIII/15, Annex 1, provides a framework for monitoring overall progress towards the 2010 goal. This is mostly relevant at the global level, but progress clearly depends on what each of the CBD's Parties is doing individually and collectively to achieve the set goals.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	POSSIBLE INDICATORS
<b>Goal 1: The Convention is fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues.</b>	
1.1 The Convention is setting the global biodiversity agenda.	CBD provisions, COP decisions and 2010 target reflected in work plans of major international forums.
1.2 The Convention is promoting cooperation between all relevant international instruments and processes to enhance policy coherence.	
1.3 Other international processes are actively supporting implementation of the Convention, in a manner consistent with their respective frameworks.	
1.4 The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is widely implemented.	
1.5 Biodiversity concerns are being integrated into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies at the regional and global levels.	Possible indicator to be developed: Number of regional/global plans, programmes and policies that 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 regional and sub-regional levels to implement the Convention.	-

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	POSSIBLE INDICATORS
<b>Goal 2: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</b>	
2.1 All Parties have adequate capacity for implementation of priority actions in national biodiversity strategy and action plans.	
2.2 Developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing States, and other Parties with economies in transition, have sufficient resources available to implement the three objectives of the Convention.	Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention (OECD-DAC Statistics Committee).
2.3 Developing country Parties, in particular the least developed and the small island developing states (SIDS/LDS) among them, and other Parties with economies in transition, have increased resources and technology transfer available to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	
2.4 All Parties have adequate capacity to implement the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	
2.5 Technical and scientific cooperation is making a significant contribution to building capacity.	Indicator to be developed consistent with VII/30.
<b>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.</b>	
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.
3.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety has 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.	To be developed. Percentage of Parties with relevant national sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies in which biodiversity concerns are integrated.

STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	POSSIBLE INDICATORS
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.	To be developed. Number of national biodiversity strategies and action plans that are being actively implemented.
<p><b>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.</b></p>	
4.1 All Parties are implementing a communication	Possible indicator to be developed: Number of Parties implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation. Percentage of public awareness programmes/projects about the importance of biodiversity. Percentage of Parties with biodiversity on their public school curricula
4.2 Every Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety is promoting and facilitating public awareness	
4.3 Indigenous and local communities are effectively involved in implementation and in the processes of the Convention	To be developed by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Article 8(j).
4.4 Key actors and stakeholders	To be developed Indicator targeting private sector engagement, e.g. Voluntary type 2 partnerships in support of the implementation of the Convention.





## ANNEX B. INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE PROVISIONAL FRAMEWORK OF GOALS AND TARGETS

In terms of defining national targets for significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010, Decision VII/15, Annex II, provides a useful framework that can be directly applied at national level.

GOALS AND TARGETS	RELEVANT INDICATORS
<b>Protect the components of biodiversity</b>	
<b>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</b>	
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	Coverage of protected areas.  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	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats.  Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.  Coverage of protected areas.
<b>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>	
Target 2.1: Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.  Change in status of threatened species

GOALS AND TARGETS	RELEVANT INDICATORS
<p>Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.</p>	<p>Change in status of threatened species.</p> <p>Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.</p> <p>Coverage of protected areas.</p>
<p><b>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</b></p>	
<p>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>	<p>Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance.</p> <p>Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development).</p> <p>Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.</p>
<p><b>Promote sustainable use</b></p>	
<p><b>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b></p>	
<p>Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.</p>	<p>Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management.</p> <p>Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (indicator under development).</p> <p>Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.</p> <p>Marine trophic index</p> <p>Nitrogen deposition</p> <p>Water quality in aquatic ecosystems.</p>
<p>Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.</p>	<p>Ecological footprint and related concepts.</p>

GOALS AND TARGETS	RELEVANT INDICATORS
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade.	Change in status of threatened species.
<b>Address threats to biodiversity</b>	
<b>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>	
Target 5.1. Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats.  Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.  Marine trophic index.
<b>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</b>	
Target 6.1. Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.	Trends in invasive alien species.
Target 6. 2. Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	Trends in invasive alien species.
<b>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</b>	
Target 7.1. Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems.
Target 7.2. Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.	Nitrogen deposition.  Water quality in aquatic ecosystems.

GOALS AND TARGETS	RELEVANT INDICATORS
<b>Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being</b>	
<b>Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods</b>	
Target 8.1. Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.	Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development).  Water quality in aquatic ecosystems.  Marine trophic index.  Incidence of Human-induced ecosystem failure.
Target 8.2. Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained.	Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services.  Biodiversity used in food and medicine.
<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>	
<b>Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</b>	
Target 9.1. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages.  Additional indicators to be developed.
Target 9.2. Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing.	Indicator to be developed.
<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</b>	
<b>Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</b>	
Target 10.1. All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Indicator to be developed.

GOALS AND TARGETS	RELEVANT INDICATORS
<p>Target 10.2. Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.</p>	<p>Indicator to be developed.</p>
<p><b>Ensure provision of adequate resources</b></p>	
<p><b>Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention</b></p>	
<p>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.</p>	<p>Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention.</p>
<p>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 4.</p>	<p>Indicator to be developed.</p>



## **ANNEX C. TARGETS OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR PLANT CONSERVATION**

The Strategy includes 16 outcome-oriented global targets set for 2010:

### **Understanding and documenting plant diversity:**

- Target 1: A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.
- Target 2: A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.
- Target 3: Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.

### **Conserving plant diversity:**

- Target 4: At least 10 per cent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.
- Target 5: Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.
- Target 6: At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.
- Target 7: 60 per cent of the world's threatened species conserved in situ.
- Target 8: 60 per cent of threatened plant species in accessible ex situ collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 per cent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.
- Target 9: 70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.
- Target 10: Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.

### **Using plant diversity sustainably:**

- Target 11: No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.
- Target 12: 30 per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.
- Target 13: The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.

### **Promoting education and awareness about plant diversity:**

- Target 14: The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public -awareness programmes.

### **Building capacity for the conservation of plant diversity:**

Target 15: The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.

Target 16: Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.

These targets provide a framework for policy formulation and a basis for monitoring. National targets developed within this framework may vary from country to country, according to national priorities and capacities taking into account differences in plant diversity.



## ANNEX D. GOALS AND TARGETS OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS

Goals	Target
1.1. To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals.	By 2010, terrestrially <sup>18</sup> and 2012 in the marine area, a global network of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional protected area system is established as a contribution to (i) the goal of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the World Summit on Sustainable Development of achieving a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010; (ii) the MDGs – particularly Goal 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability; and (iii) the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.
1.2. To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function.	By 2015, all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- and seascape, and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity <sup>19</sup> and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks.
1.3. To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBPAs) and collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries.	Establish and strengthen by 2010/2012 <sup>20</sup> transboundary protected areas, other forms of collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries and regional networks, to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, implementing the ecosystem approach, and improving international cooperation.
1.4. To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management.	All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012, using participatory and science-based site planning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.

<sup>18</sup> Terrestrial includes inland water ecosystems.

<sup>19</sup> The concept of connectivity may not be applicable to all Parties.

<sup>20</sup> References to marine protected area networks to be consistent with the target in the WSSD plan of implementation

Goals	Target
1.5. To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas.	By 2008, effective mechanisms for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas are in place.
2.1. To promote equity and benefit-sharing.	Establish by 2008 mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.
2.2. To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders.	Full and effective participation by 2008, of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new, protected areas.
3.1. To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas.	By 2008 review and revise policies as appropriate, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems.
3.2. To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas.	By 2010, comprehensive capacity-building programmes and initiatives are implemented to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels, and raise professional standards.
3.3. To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas.	By 2010 the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technologies and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas is substantially improved, taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on technology transfer and cooperation.
3.4. To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas.	By 2008, sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional systems of protected areas are secured, including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing states.
3.5. To strengthen communication, education and public awareness.	By 2008 public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance and benefits of protected areas is significantly increased.
4.1. To develop and adopt minimum	By 2008, standards, criteria, and best practices for planning,

Goals	Target
standards and best practices for national and regional protected area systems.	selecting, establishing, managing and governance of national and regional systems of protected areas are developed and adopted.
4.2. To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management.	By 2010, frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national and regional systems, and transboundary protected area levels adopted and implemented by Parties.
4.3. To assess and monitor protected area status and trends.	By 2010, national and regional systems are established to enable effective monitoring of protected-area coverage, status and trends at national, regional and global scales, and to assist in evaluating progress in meeting global biodiversity targets.
4.4 To ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas and protected area systems.	Scientific knowledge relevant to protected areas is further developed as a contribution to their establishment, effectiveness, and management.



## **ANNEX E. CONSOLIDATED GUIDANCE FOR DEVELOPING, UPDATING AND IMPLEMENTING NBSAPS**

The following guidance for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans was adopted by COP9 (Decision IX/8, paragraph 8) on the basis of recommendation 2/1 of the Working Group on Revise of Implementation of the Convention:

The Conference of the Parties urges Parties in developing, implementing and revising their national and, where appropriate, regional, biodiversity strategies and action plans, and equivalent instruments, in implementing the three objectives of the Convention, to:

### ***Meeting the three objectives of the Convention:***

- (a) Ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are action-driven, practical and prioritized, and provide an effective and up-to-date national framework for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, its relevant provisions and relevant guidance developed under the Convention.
- (b) Ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans take into account the principles in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
- (c) Emphasize the integration of the three objectives of the Convention into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.
- (d) Promote the mainstreaming of gender considerations.
- (e) Promote synergies between activities to implement the Convention and poverty eradication.
- (f) Identify priority actions at national or regional level, including strategic actions to achieve the three objectives of the Convention.
- (g) Develop a plan to mobilize national, regional and international financial resources in support of priority activities, considering existing and new funding sources.

### ***Components of biodiversity strategies and action plans***

- (h) Take into account the ecosystem approach.
- (i) Highlight the contribution of biodiversity, including, as appropriate, ecosystem services, to poverty eradication, national development and human well-being, as well as the economic, social, cultural, and other values of biodiversity as emphasized in the Convention on Biological Diversity, making use, as appropriate, of the methodologies and conceptual framework of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
- (j) Identify the main threats to biodiversity, including direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity change, and include actions for addressing the identified threats.
- (k) As appropriate, establish national, or where applicable, sub-national, targets, to support the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, consistent with the flexible

framework established in decisions VII/30 and VIII/15, taking into account, as appropriate, other relevant strategies and programmes, such as the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and focusing on national priorities.

**Support processes**

- (l) Include and implement national capacity-development plans for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, making use of the outcomes of national capacity self-assessments in this process, as appropriate.
- (m) Engage indigenous and local communities, and all relevant sectors and stakeholders including representatives of society and the economy that have a significant impact on, benefit from or use biodiversity and its related ecosystem services. Activities might include:
  - i. Preparing, updating and implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans with the participation of a broad set of representatives from all major groups to build ownership and commitment;
  - ii. Identifying relevant stakeholders from all major groups for each of the actions of the national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
  - iii. Consulting those responsible for policies in other areas so as to promote policy integration and multidisciplinary, cross-sectoral and horizontal co-operation to ensure coherence;
  - iv. Establishing appropriate mechanisms to improve the participation and involvement of indigenous and local communities and civil society representatives;
  - v. Striving for improved action and cooperation to encourage the involvement of the private sector, namely through the development of partnerships at the national level; and
  - vi. Strengthening the contribution of the scientific community in order to improve the science/policy interface to support research-based advice on biodiversity;
- (n) Respect, preserve and maintain the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities consistent with Article 8(j).
- (o) Establish or strengthen national institutional arrangements for the promotion, coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans.
- (p) Develop and implement a communication strategy for the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- (q) Address existing planning processes in order to mainstream biodiversity concerns in other national strategies, including, in particular, poverty eradication strategies, national strategies for the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development strategies, and strategies to adapt to climate change and combat desertification, as well as sectoral strategies, and ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are implemented in coordination with these other strategies.
- (r) Make use of or develop, as appropriate, regional, sub-regional or sub-national networks to support implementation of the Convention.
- (s) Promote and support local action for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, by integrating biodiversity considerations into sub-national and local level

assessments and planning processes, and, as and where appropriate, the development of sub-national and local biodiversity strategies and/or action plans, consistent with national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

***Monitoring and review***

- (t) Establish national mechanisms including indicators, as appropriate, and promote regional cooperation to monitor implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and progress towards national targets, to allow for adaptive management, and provide regular reports on progress, including outcome-oriented information, to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (u) Review national biodiversity strategies and action plans to identify successes, constraints and impediments to implementation, and identify ways and means of addressing such constraints and impediments, including revision of the strategies where necessary.
- (v) Make available through the Convention's clearing-house mechanism national biodiversity strategies and action plans, including periodic revisions, and where applicable, reports on implementation, case studies of good practice, and lessons learned.





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## ANNEX F. HOW TO ACCESS COP DECISIONS AND OTHER KNOWLEDGE MATERIALS

This guidebook refers to CBD decisions and documents. If you do not already have access to these, you can obtain them as follows:

- If you have easy Internet access, you will be able to find everything on the CBD website ([www.cbd.int](http://www.cbd.int)). The site has pages in English, French and Spanish and most of the official documents (including COP decisions) is available in the six official languages of the CBD (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian)
- The menu at the top of the home page will take you directly to the decisions, documents and meetings; the side bar menu provides access to major themes, including national reports
- You will also be able to download the 'Handbook of the Convention on Biological Diversity' from the site. This contains a compilation of key CBD material, including explanatory sections on each Article and all COP decisions in full. (The Handbook is a large document of 1,500 pages and the electronic file is over 7MB in size, although it can be downloaded in sections.)
- If you do not have easy Internet access, you can ask the CBD Secretariat to send you by email or by post the Handbook, compilations of the decisions from each meeting of the COP, or any other document you need. Write to the Secretariat at [secretariat@biodiv.org](mailto:secretariat@biodiv.org), fax +1-514-288-6588, or 413 St-Jacques Street, Office 800, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H2Y 1N9.
- You can also ask your local UNDP or UNEP office for help in providing you with copies of CBD documents and decisions.



## ANNEX G. USEFUL RESOURCES

### NBSAP development

- CBD Secretariat National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)  
[www.cbd.int/nbsap](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap)
- UNEP (1993) Guidelines for Country Studies on Biological Diversity  
[www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-01/information/sbstta-01-inf-03-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-01/information/sbstta-01-inf-03-en.pdf)
- WRI (1995) National Biodiversity Planning: Guidelines Based on Early Experiences around the World  
[www.wri.org/biodiv/newsrelease\\_text.cfm?NewsReleaseID=113](http://www.wri.org/biodiv/newsrelease_text.cfm?NewsReleaseID=113)
- UNEP-BPSP Biodiversity Planning Support Programme: Thematic Studies  
[www.unep.org/bpsp/TS.html](http://www.unep.org/bpsp/TS.html)
- CBD Secretariat NBSAP Training Modules  
[www.cbd.int/nbsap/training](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/training)
- CBD COP Decision VIII/8, Annex (Proposed Voluntary Guidelines to Parties for Review of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans)  
[www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=VIII/8](http://www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=VIII/8)
- CBD Secretariat Status of Implementation of Goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan Focusing on Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and Availability of Financial Resources: An Overview (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/2)  
[www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-02/official/wgri-02-02-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-02/official/wgri-02-02-en.pdf)
- CBD Secretariat Synthesis and Analysis of Obstacles to Implementation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans: Lessons Learned from the Review, Effectiveness of Policy Instruments and Strategic Priorities for Action (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/2/Add.1)  
[www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-02/official/wgri-02-02-add1-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-02/official/wgri-02-02-add1-en.pdf)
- CBD Secretariat Guidance for the Development, Implementation and Evaluation of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/3)  
[www.cbd.int/wgri2/doc](http://www.cbd.int/wgri2/doc)
- CBD COP Decision IX/9 (Review of goals 2 and 3 of the Strategic Plan)  
[www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-02/official/wgri-02-cop-09-04-en.doc](http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/wgri/wgri-02/official/wgri-02-cop-09-04-en.doc)
- Access to National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans submitted to the Secretariat:  
[www.cbd.int/nbsap/search](http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/search)

### National biodiversity targets

- CBD Secretariat 2010 Biodiversity Target

[www.cbd.int/2010-target](http://www.cbd.int/2010-target)

CBD COP Decision VI/26 (Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity)

[www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=V/26](http://www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=V/26)

CBD COP Decision VII/30 (Strategic Plan: future evaluation of progress)

[www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=VII/30](http://www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=VII/30)

CBD COP Decision VIII/15 (Framework for monitoring implementation of the achievement of the 2010 target and integration of targets into the thematic programmes of work)

([www.cbd.int/decisions/?m=COP-08&id=11029&lg=0](http://www.cbd.int/decisions/?m=COP-08&id=11029&lg=0))

### National indicators

CBD Secretariat Identification, Monitoring, Indicators and Assessments

[www.cbd.int/indicators](http://www.cbd.int/indicators)

CBD Monitoring and Indicators: Designing National-Level Monitoring Programmes and Indicators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10)

[www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-09/official/sbstta-09-10-en.pdf](http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/sbstta/sbstta-09/official/sbstta-09-10-en.pdf)

2010 BIP 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

[www.twentyten.net](http://www.twentyten.net)

UNEP-WCMC Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU) project

[www.unep-wcmc.org/collaborations/BINU](http://www.unep-wcmc.org/collaborations/BINU)

### National reports

CBD Secretariat National Reporting

[www.cbd.int/reports](http://www.cbd.int/reports)

CBD COP Decision VIII/14

[www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=VIII/14](http://www.cbd.int/decisions/?dec=VIII/14)

CBD Secretariat Guidelines for the Fourth National Reports

[www.cbd.int/nr4/guidelines](http://www.cbd.int/nr4/guidelines)

CBD Secretariat Reference Manual for the Preparation of the Fourth National Report

[www.cbd.int/nr4](http://www.cbd.int/nr4)

CBD Secretariat Model Fourth National Report

[www.cbd.int/nr4](http://www.cbd.int/nr4)

Access to National Reports submitted to the Secretariat:

[www.cbd.int/reports/search](http://www.cbd.int/reports/search)

**Indicators and networks**

Ecological Footprint Network

[www.footprintnetwork.org](http://www.footprintnetwork.org)

UNEP's 2010 BIP Global Project – 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

[www.twentyten.net](http://www.twentyten.net)

UNDP MDG Support Project

[www.unmillenniumproject.org](http://www.unmillenniumproject.org)

[www.undp.org/poverty/mdgsupport.htm](http://www.undp.org/poverty/mdgsupport.htm)

UNDP Global Biodiversity Programme

[www.undp.org/biodiversity](http://www.undp.org/biodiversity)

Countdown 2010

[www.countdown2010.net](http://www.countdown2010.net)

Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the Ark 2010 Initiative

[www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

[wiki.gbif.org/ark2010](http://wiki.gbif.org/ark2010)

World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

[www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa](http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa)

SEBI 2010 – Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators

[biodiversity-chm.eea.eu.int/information/indicator/F1090245995](http://biodiversity-chm.eea.eu.int/information/indicator/F1090245995)

TEMATEA UNEP Project on Issue-Based Modules

[www.tematea.org](http://www.tematea.org)

**Communication, education and public awareness (CEPA)**

CBD Secretariat Programme of Work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness

[www.cbd.int/cepa](http://www.cbd.int/cepa)

CBD/IUCN

CEPA Toolkit

[www.cbd.int/cepa/toolkit](http://www.cbd.int/cepa/toolkit)

Global Environment Facility – Financing the Stewardship of Global Biodiversity

[www.thegef.org/uploadedFiles/Current\\_Issues/New\\_Publications/financing-stewardship-global-biodiversity.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/uploadedFiles/Current_Issues/New_Publications/financing-stewardship-global-biodiversity.pdf)

Global Environment Facility – Indigenous Communities and Biodiversity

[www.thegef.org/uploadedFiles/Current\\_Issues/New\\_Publications/indigenous-community-biodiversity.pdf](http://www.thegef.org/uploadedFiles/Current_Issues/New_Publications/indigenous-community-biodiversity.pdf)

**plus**

Relevant decisions of COP-9 (May 2008) – e.g. on NBSAPs, 2010 Targets, National Reporting, CEPA, Implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan, Updating and Revision of the Strategic Plan – to be made available at [www.cbd.int/cop9](http://www.cbd.int/cop9)

**ANNEX H. GEF ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES UNDER  
THE BIODIVERSITY FUNDING WINDOW  
WITH CBD RATIFICATION DATE AND LDC / SIDS STATUS**

CBD Parties eligible to GEF BD funding	Signed CBD	Party CBD	Type of ratification of the CBD*	LDCs - Least Developed Countries	SIDS - Small Island Developing States
Afghanistan	12-Jun-92	19-Sep-02	rtf	✓	
Albania		05-Jan-94	acs		
Algeria	13-Jun-92	14-Aug-95	rtf		
Angola	12-Jun-92	01-Apr-98	rtf	✓	
Antigua And Barbuda	05-Jun-92	09-Mar-93	rtf		✓
Argentina	12-Jun-92	22-Nov-94	rtf		
Armenia	13-Jun-92	14-May-93	acp		
Azerbaijan	12-Jun-92	03-Aug-00	apv		
Bahamas	12-Jun-92	02-Sep-93	rtf		✓
Bangladesh	05-Jun-92	03-May-94	rtf	✓	
Barbados	12-Jun-92	10-Dec-93	rtf		✓
Belarus	11-Jun-92	08-Sep-93	rtf		
Belize	13-Jun-92	30-Dec-93	rtf		✓
Benin	13-Jun-92	30-Jun-94	rtf	✓	
Bhutan	11-Jun-92	25-Aug-95	rtf	✓	
Bolivia	13-Jun-92	03-Oct-94	rtf		
Bosnia-Herzegovina		26-Aug-02	acs		
Botswana	08-Jun-92	12-Oct-95	rtf		
Brazil	05-Jun-92	28-Feb-94	rtf		
Bulgaria	12-Jun-92	17-Apr-96	rtf		
Burkina Faso	12-Jun-92	02-Sep-93	rtf	✓	
Burundi	11-Jun-92	15-Apr-97	rtf	✓	
Cambodia		09-Feb-95	acs	✓	
Cameroon	14-Jun-92	19-Oct-94	rtf		
Cape Verde	12-Jun-92	29-Mar-95	rtf	✓	✓
Central African Republic	13-Jun-92	15-Mar-95	rtf	✓	
Chad	12-Jun-92	07-Jun-94	rtf	✓	
Chile	13-Jun-92	09-Sep-94	rtf		
China	11-Jun-92	05-Jan-93	rtf		
Colombia	12-Jun-92	28-Nov-94	rtf		

<b>CBD Parties eligible to GEF BD funding</b>	<b>Signed CBD</b>	<b>Party CBD</b>	<b>Type of ratification of the CBD*</b>	<b>LDCs - Least Developed Countries</b>	<b>SIDS - Small Island Developing States</b>
Comoros	11-Jun-92	29-Sep-94	rtf	✓	✓
Congo	11-Jun-92	01-Aug-96	rtf		
Congo DR	11-Jun-92	03-Dec-94	rtf	✓	
Cook Islands	12-Jun-92	20-Apr-93	rtf		✓
Costa Rica	13-Jun-92	26-Aug-94	rtf		
Cote d'Ivoire	10-Jun-92	29-Nov-94	rtf		
Croatia	11-Jun-92	07-Oct-96	rtf		
Cuba	12-Jun-92	08-Mar-94	rtf		✓
Korea DPR	13-Jun-92	03-Oct-94	rtf		
Djibouti	13-Jun-92	01-Sep-94	rtf	✓	
Dominica		06-Apr-94	rtf		✓
Dominican Republic	13-Jun-92	25-Nov-96	rtf		✓
Ecuador	09-Jun-92	23-Feb-93	rtf		
Egypt	09-Jun-92	02-Jun-94	rtf		
El Salvador	13-Jun-92	08-Sep-94	rtf		
Equatorial Guinea		06-Dec-94	acs	✓	
Eritrea		21-Mar-96	acs	✓	
Ethiopia	10-Jun-92	05-Apr-94	rtf	✓	
Fiji	09-Oct-92	25-Feb-93	rtf		✓
Gabon	12-Jun-92	14-Mar-97	rtf		
Gambia	12-Jun-92	10-Jun-94	rtf	✓	
Georgia		02-Jun-94	acs		
Ghana	12-Jun-92	29-Aug-94	rtf		
Grenada	03-Dec-92	11-Aug-94	rtf		✓
Guatemala	13-Jun-92	10-Jul-95	rtf		
Guinea	12-Jun-92	07-May-93	rtf	✓	
Guinea-Bissau	12-Jun-92	27-Oct-95	rtf	✓	✓
Guyana	13-Jun-92	29-Aug-94	rtf		✓
Haiti	13-Jun-92	25-Sep-96	rtf	✓	✓
Honduras	13-Jun-92	31-Jul-95	rtf		
India	05-Jun-92	18-Feb-94	rtf		
Indonesia	05-Jun-92	23-Aug-94	rtf		
Iran	14-Jun-92	06-Aug-96	rtf		
Jamaica	11-Jun-92	06-Jan-95	rtf		✓
Jordan	11-Jun-92	12-Nov-93	rtf		
Kazakhstan	09-Jun-92	06-Sep-94	rtf		



CBD Parties eligible to GEF BD funding	Signed CBD	Party CBD	Type of ratification of the CBD*	LDCs - Least Developed Countries	SIDS - Small Island Developing States
Kenya	11-Jun-92	26-Jul-94	rtf		
Kiribati		16-Aug-94	acs	✓	✓
Kyrgyzstan		06-Aug-96	acs		
Lao PDR		20-Sep-96	acs	✓	
Lebanon	12-Jun-92	15-Dec-94	rtf		
Lesotho	11-Jun-92	10-Jan-95	rtf	✓	
Liberia	12-Jun-92	08-Nov-00	rtf	✓	
Libya	29-Jun-92	12-Jul-01	rtf		
Macedonia		02-Dec-97	acs		
Madagascar	08-Jun-92	04-Mar-96	rtf	✓	
Malawi	10-Jun-92	02-Feb-94	rtf	✓	
Malaysia	12-Jun-92	24-Jun-94	rtf		
Maldives	12-Jun-92	09-Nov-92	rtf	✓	✓
Mali	30-Sep-92	29-Mar-95	rtf	✓	
Marshall Islands	12-Jun-92	08-Oct-92	rtf		✓
Mauritania	12-Jun-92	16-Aug-96	rtf	✓	
Mauritius	10-Jun-92	04-Sep-92	rtf		✓
Mexico	13-Jun-92	11-Mar-93	rtf		
Micronesia	12-Jun-92	20-Jun-94	rtf		✓
Moldova	05-Jun-92	20-Oct-95	rtf		
Mongolia	12-Jun-92	30-Sep-93	rtf		
Montenegro		03-Jun-06	acs		
Morocco	13-Jun-92	21-Aug-95	rtf		
Mozambique	12-Jun-92	25-Aug-95	rtf	✓	
Namibia	12-Jun-92	16-May-97	rtf		
Nauru	05-Jun-92	11-Nov-93	rtf		✓
Nepal	12-Jun-92	23-Nov-93	rtf	✓	
Nicaragua	13-Jun-92	20-Nov-95	rtf		
Niger	11-Jun-92	25-Jul-95	rtf	✓	
Nigeria	13-Jun-92	29-Aug-94	rtf		
Niue		28-Feb-96	acs		✓
Pakistan	05-Jun-92	26-Jul-94	rtf		
Palau		06-Jan-99	acs		✓
Panama	13-Jun-92	17-Jan-95	rtf		
Papua New Guinea	13-Jun-92	16-Mar-93	rtf		✓
Paraguay	12-Jun-92	24-Feb-94	rtf		

CBD Parties eligible to GEF BD funding	Signed CBD	Party CBD	Type of ratification of the CBD*	LDCs - Least Developed Countries	SIDS - Small Island Developing States
Peru	12-Jun-92	07-Jun-93	rtf		
Philippines	12-Jun-92	08-Oct-93	rtf		
Republic Of Korea	11-Jun-92	26-Oct-94	apv		
Romania	05-Jun-92	17-Aug-94	rtf		
Russian Federation	13-Jun-92	05-Apr-95	rtf		
Rwanda	10-Jun-92	29-May-96	rtf	✓	
St. Kitts and Nevis	12-Jun-92	07-Jan-93	rtf		✓
St. Lucia		28-Jul-93	acs		✓
St. Vincent and Grenadines		03-Jun-96	acs		✓
Samoa	12-Jun-92	09-Feb-94	rtf	✓	✓
Sao Tome and Principe	12-Jun-92	29-Sep-99	rtf	✓	✓
Senegal	13-Jun-92	17-Oct-94	rtf	✓	
Serbia	08-Jun-92	01-Mar-02	rtf		
Seychelles	10-Jun-92	22-Sep-92	rtf		✓
Sierra Leone		12-Dec-94	acs	✓	
Solomon Islands	13-Jun-92	03-Oct-95	rtf	✓	✓
South Africa	04-Jun-93	02-Nov-95	rtf		
Sri Lanka	10-Jun-92	23-Mar-94	rtf		
Sudan	09-Jun-92	30-Oct-95	rtf	✓	
Suriname	13-Jun-92	12-Jan-96	rtf		✓
Swaziland	12-Jun-92	09-Nov-94	rtf		
Syria	03-May-93	04-Jan-96	rtf		
Tajikistan		29-Oct-97	acs		
Tanzania	12-Jun-92	08-Mar-96	rtf	✓	
Thailand	12-Jun-92	29-Jan-04	rtf		
Togo	12-Jun-92	04-Oct-95	acp	✓	
Tonga		19-May-98	acs		✓
Trinidad and Tobago	11-Jun-92	01-Aug-96	rtf		✓
Tunisia	13-Jun-92	15-Jul-93	rtf		
Turkey	11-Jun-92	14-Feb-97	rtf		
Turkmenistan		18-Sep-96	acs		
Tuvalu	08-Jun-92	20-Dec-02	rtf	✓	✓
Uganda	12-Jun-92	08-Sep-93	rtf	✓	
Ukraine	11-Jun-92	07-Feb-95	rtf		
Uruguay	09-Jun-92	05-Nov-93	rtf		
Uzbekistan		19-Jul-95	acs		

CBD Parties eligible to GEF BD funding	Signed CBD	Party CBD	Type of ratification of the CBD*	LDCs - Least Developed Countries	SIDS - Small Island Developing States
Vanuatu	09-Jun-92	25-Mar-93	rtf	✓	✓
Venezuela	12-Jun-92	13-Sep-94	rtf		
Vietnam	28-May-93	16-Nov-94	rtf		
Yemen	12-Jun-92	21-Feb-96	rtf		
Zambia	11-Jun-92	28-May-93	rtf	✓	
Zimbabwe	12-Jun-92	11-Nov-94	rtf		

\* rtf = "ratification"; acs = "ascension" and acp = "acceptance"



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## ABOUT UNDP

UNDP is the UN's global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As countries develop local capacity, they draw on UNDP and its wide range of partners.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP's network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach the MDGs with a focus on helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Democratic Governance
- Poverty Reduction
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Environment and Energy

UNDP also helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively and, in all its activities, encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women.

The annual *Human Development Report*, commissioned by UNDP, focuses the global debate on key development issues, providing new measurement tools, innovative analysis and often-controversial policy proposals. The global report's analytical framework and inclusive approach carry over into regional, national and local Human Development Reports, also supported by UNDP.

In each country office, the UNDP Resident Representative normally also serves as the Resident Coordinator of development activities for the United Nations system as a whole. Through such coordination, UNDP seeks to ensure the most effective use of UN and international aid resources.

## **ABOUT UNDP-GEF**

The Global Environment Facility team of UNDP (UNDP-GEF) is headquartered in New York and has six regional coordination units located in Thailand, Slovakia, Lebanon, Panama, Senegal and South Africa.

Working with other international organizations, bilateral development agencies, national institutions, non-governmental organizations, private sector entities and academic institutions, the UNDP-GEF team supports the development of projects and oversees a mature portfolio of projects in all six GEF focal areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and ozone depleting substance (ODS) phase-out (managed by UNDP-MPU).

UNDP also manages corporate programmes on behalf of the GEF partnership. Two of these are the Small Grants Programme (SGP) and the GEF National Consultative Dialogue Initiative, which strengthens country ownership and involvement in GEF activities through multiple stakeholder dialogue.

GEF-funded projects and activities are mainstreamed into the UNDP programme. As of February 2008, UNDP's GEF-funded projects amounted to approximately US\$ 7.47 billion (US\$ 2.04 billion in GEF Grants and US\$ 5.43 billion in co-financing) representing over 560 full and medium-sized projects as well as more than 530 enabling activities. The SGP, which supports small-scale activities in GEF focal areas and the generation of sustainable livelihoods by non-governmental and community-based organizations in more than 100 developing countries, and has a portfolio of over 7,000 community-based projects, is worth another US\$479.7 million (US\$ 402 million in GEF grants and US\$77.7 million in co-financing).

## **ABOUT THE GEF**

The GEF unites 178 countries in partnership with international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to address global environmental issues while supporting national sustainable development initiatives. Today the GEF is the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment. The GEF is a multilateral financial institution that provides grants for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants.

Since 1991, GEF has achieved a strong track record with developing countries and countries with economies in transition, providing US\$7.6 billion in grants and leveraging US\$30.6 billion in co-financing for over 2,000 projects in over 165 countries.

**FOR YOUR NOTES:**