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**REVIEW OF PROGRESS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TARGETS AND
UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS SINCE
THE ADOPTION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020**

Information note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is an ambitious plan developed with the purpose of inspiring broad-based action in support of biodiversity over the next decade by all countries and stakeholders. As part of the Strategic Plan, Parties have committed to developing national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Targets as a flexible framework, in accordance with national priorities and capacities and taking into account both the global targets and the status and trends of biological diversity in the country, and the resources provided through the strategy for resource mobilization.

2. This information note has been prepared to update the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties on the status of national target-setting and NBSAP revision/updating¹ and to further substantiate the information contained in UNEP/CBD/COP/11/12. It refers to decision X/2 which requests the Executive Secretary to prepare an analysis/synthesis of national, regional and other actions, including targets as appropriate, established in accordance with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to enable the Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention at its fourth meeting and the Conference of Parties at its eleventh and subsequent meetings to assess the contribution of such national and regional targets towards the global targets. In the same decision, the Executive Secretary was requested to promote and facilitate, in partnership with relevant international organizations, including indigenous and local community organizations, activities to strengthen capacity for the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including through, among other things, regional and/or subregional workshops on updating and revising national biodiversity strategies and action plans

* UNEP/CBD/COP/11/1

¹ The information contained in this note was originally presented in two documents (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/4/INF/1 and UNEP/CBD/WGRI/4/INF/2). Updated information has been combined into this single document.

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(NBSAPs). With the generous financial support of the Government of Japan (through the Japan Biodiversity Fund) and in-kind contributions from other partners, a series of regional and subregional capacity-building workshops for implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020), through revised and updated NBSAPs, has been convened to assist countries establish national targets within the framework of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to align revised and updated NBSAPs with the Strategic Plan.

3. Section II of this note highlights national targets and similar mechanisms contained in the NBSAPs submitted since the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 was adopted. Section III provides national-level information on activities being undertaken towards target-setting and NBSAP revision/updates collected from participants to the regional and subregional capacity-building workshops, as well as from responses received from Parties concerning Notifications 2012-046 (March 2012) and 2012-095 (June 2012) from the Executive Secretary.

II. NATIONAL TARGETS AND SIMILAR MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED FOLLOWING THE ADOPTION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

4. Fifteen² NBSAPs have been submitted to the Secretariat since the adoption of the new Strategic Plan³ and are available at: <https://www.cbd.int/nbsap/about/latest/>. As indicated above, this section will focus specifically on national targets or similar mechanisms. In some cases, Parties have not explicitly identified targets in their NBSAPs but have included elements which could serve a similar purpose.⁴ As such, these elements are relevant to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

5. The information in this document is presented following the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In many cases, the targets which Parties have established contribute to several of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. However, in order to keep this document to a manageable size, national targets are only listed once. Similarly, the mapping of national targets to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets has been done to facilitate understanding and comparison between the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the national targets which have been set. Other mappings are possible. The Secretariat would be pleased to receive, at any time, any updates or comments on this information at: secretariat@cbd.int. Further, it is important to note that many Parties have targets which were established prior to the adoption of the new Strategic Plan which remain relevant and can therefore contribute to its achievement (see document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/3/INF/7).

Target 1: By 2020, at the latest, people are aware of the values of biodiversity and the steps they can take to conserve and use it sustainably.

² Since the finalization of document [UNEP/CBD/COP/11/12](#), indicating that a total of 14 NBSAPs have been received since the adoption of new Strategic Plan, the Secretariat has received Colombia's "Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos (PNGIBSE)", adopted on 28 July 2012, thereby increasing the total number to 15.

³ Fourteen Parties (Belarus, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, European Union, France, Ireland, Italy, Serbia, Spain, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom, Venezuela) have developed or revised their NBSAPs since the adoption of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, while 1 Party (Australia) adopted a revised NBSAP developed in light of the preliminary framework of the Strategic Plan. This assessment considers these 15 NBSAPs. It should be noted that DPR Korea's revised NBSAP is dated 2007 however, due to the suspension of UNDP operations in Pyongyang in 2007, the document was only submitted to the Secretariat in 2012. Examples of actions contained in DPR Korea's revised NBSAP that contribute to the Aichi Targets are highlighted in this document. It should also be noted that these are the first NBSAPs prepared by the Dominican Republic, Italy, Serbia and Timor-Leste. All the targets included in this document are in English however the original language versions are footnoted where relevant.

⁴ For example, Belarus has identified expected results of their strategies, the United Kingdom has established outcomes and priority actions, Serbia has incorporated objectives and Venezuela has established strategic lines (líneas estratégicas).

Quantitative targets

Australia

- By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in the number of Australians and public and private organizations who participate in biodiversity conservation activities.

Dominican Republic⁵

- Target 1: By 2016, develop a comprehensive national campaign to educate the public about the value of biodiversity and the steps to take toward its conservation and sustainable use, so that more people are aware of the importance of biodiversity and change their behaviour towards it.⁶

Timor-Leste

- Priority Target 1: By 2015, public awareness on biodiversity has increased and participation in conservation activities (through sustainable tourism and sustainable agriculture) by the private sector, media, and local communities, including women and youth has been enhanced.

United Kingdom

- By 2020, significantly more people will be engaged in biodiversity issues, aware of its value and taking positive action.
- Priority action 2.1: Work with the biodiversity partnership to engage significantly more people in biodiversity issues, increase awareness of the value of biodiversity and increase the number of people taking positive action

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Belarus

- To provide complete and system legal regulation of public relations concerning conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity;
- To establish a network of “green schools” and provide their functioning;
- To raise the level of education and awareness among the state authorities, other organizations, as well as ordinary people in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity;

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

- Action 21: Strengthen education, training and public propaganda on biodiversity

France

- Target 1: Foster, enrich and share a nature-oriented culture⁷

Ireland

- Target 4: Enhanced appreciation of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services amongst policy makers, stakeholders and the general public

Serbia

⁵ The Dominican Republic has aligned its first NBSAP with the global framework. Twenty national targets have been developed for the short, medium and long terms, accompanied by milestones and indicators for measuring progress.

⁶ Meta Nacional 1: Para el 2016, se habrá desarrollado una campaña nacional amplia para educar a la ciudadanía sobre el valor de la diversidad biológica y los pasos que pueden seguir para su conservación y uso sostenible en el que más personas tendrán conciencia de la importancia de la diversidad biológica y habrá un cambio de conducta.

⁷ Objectif 1 – Faire émerger, enrichir et partager une culture de la nature

- Objective 8.1: Generate a greater understanding of the importance of biodiversity and develop skills for studying and protecting biodiversity through the integration of information on biodiversity in formal academic curricula.
- Objective 8.2: Foster public understanding, support and action for biodiversity conservation through integration of biodiversity information in formal academic curricula.
- Objective 10.3: Increase awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation strategies among all sectors and the general public.

Spain

- Objective 5.2 - Promote information, awareness and participation in society for the conservation of biodiversity⁸.

Switzerland

- By 2020, all concerned actors possess sufficient knowledge on biodiversity so as to conceive of it as being an essential basis of life and to be taken into account in pertinent decisions.⁹

Venezuela

- 4.1.3- To promote in the national education system and its subsystems, the development of critical consciousness about the direct and underlying causes of biodiversity loss and provide a foundation to promote a different relationship with Mother Earth¹⁰.

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 2: By 2016, the values of biodiversity will have been strengthened in national planning processes and budget allocations.¹¹

Switzerland

- By 2020, ecosystem services are identified and quantified, thus making it possible to integrate them in the Gross Domestic Product as an indicator for measuring well-being, and well as in an analysis of the impact of regulations.¹²

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Belarus

⁸ Objetivo 5.2 - Promover la información, concienciación y participación de la sociedad para la conservación de la biodiversidad.

⁹ Objectif stratégique 7: D'ici à 2020, la société possède des connaissances suffisantes sur la biodiversité pour que chacun conçoive celle-ci comme une base essentielle de la vie et la prenne en compte dans ses décisions pertinentes.

¹⁰ 4.1.3 - Impulsar en el Sistema Educativo Nacional y sus subsistemas, el desarrollo de una conciencia crítica acerca de las causas estructurales y directas que generan la pérdida de la Diversidad Biológica, así como proporcionar las bases necesarias para promover una relación diferente con la Madre Tierra

¹¹ Meta Nacional 2: Para el 2016, los valores de la diversidad biológica habrán sido fortalecidos en los procesos de planificación nacional y asignaciones presupuestarias.

¹² Objectif stratégique 6: D'ici à 2020, les services rendus par les écosystèmes sont recensés et quantifiés. Ils peuvent ainsi être intégrés dans la mesure du bien-être sous la forme d'indicateurs complétant le produit intérieur brut ainsi que dans l'analyse de l'impact des réglementations.

- To develop instruments to effect economic estimation of the resources of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity and ecological and economic mechanism of stimulating conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity based on the ecological rent and target budget financing;

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Action 19: Integrate biodiversity concerns into the National Economic Plan (NEP) and the Master Plan for Land Development (MPLD)

France

- Target 3: Turn biodiversity into a positive issue for decision-makers¹³
- Target 7: Include preservation of biodiversity in economic decisions¹⁴

Spain

- Objective 3.1 - To advance the knowledge, consideration and integration of biodiversity into agricultural policies and practices in coordination with the Autonomous Communities, and through intersectoral cooperation, and stakeholder participation¹⁵.
- Objective 3.6 - Increase the integration of biodiversity into water planning management¹⁶.

United Kingdom

- Priority action 2.2: Promote taking better account of the values of biodiversity in public and private sector decision-making, including by providing tools to help consider a wider range of ecosystem services
- Priority action 3.4: Through reforms of the planning system, take a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas. This approach will guide development to the best locations, encourage greener design and enable development to enhance natural networks. We will retain the protection and improvement of the natural environment as core objectives of the planning system

Target 3 – By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- By 2016, we will have an updated analysis on incentives, including subsidies harmful to biodiversity, and a proposed action plan to achieve their reduction, reform and, ultimately, their elimination.¹⁷

¹³ Objectif 3 – Faire de la biodiversité un enjeu positif pour les décideurs

¹⁴ Objectif 7 – Inclure la préservation de la biodiversité dans la décision économique

¹⁵ Objetivo 3.1 - Avanzar en el conocimiento, la consideración y la integración de la biodiversidad en las prácticas y las políticas agrarias, en un contexto de coordinación con las Comunidades Autónomas, cooperación intersectorial, y participación de los sectores involucrados.

¹⁶ Objetivo 3.6 - Aumentar la integración de la biodiversidad en la planificación y gestión hidrológica.

Switzerland

- By 2020, existing financial incentives harmful to biodiversity are identified and, if possible, avoided. New positive incentives are put in place where appropriate.¹⁸

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

United Kingdom

- Priority action 3.5: Establish a new, voluntary approach to biodiversity offsets and test our approach in pilot areas

Target 4 – By 2020, at the latest, Governments, business and stakeholders at all levels have taken steps to achieve or have implemented plans for sustainable production and consumption and have kept the impacts of use of natural resources well within safe ecological limits.

Quantitative targets

Australia

- By 2015, achieve a doubling of the value of complementary markets for ecosystem services.

Dominican Republic

- By 2016, we will have prepared a plan for achieving sustainable production and consumption, and for maintaining the impacts of the use of natural resources within safe ecological limits.¹⁹

Switzerland

- By 2020, the use of natural resources and interventions on these resources are undertaken according to the principles of sustainable development, so as to preserve ecosystems and ecosystem services as well as species and genetic diversity.²⁰

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Action 6: Improve the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in forestry, agriculture, fishery and Koryo medicine, and reduce the unsustainable consumption of bio-resources

France

¹⁷ Meta Nacional 3: Para el 2016, se tendrá un diagnóstico actualizado sobre los incentivos, incluyendo los subsidios perjudiciales para la diversidad biológica, y una propuesta sobre un plan de acción para lograr su reducción, reforma y, finalmente, eliminación.

¹⁸ D'ici à 2020, les effets négatifs des incitations financières existantes sur la biodiversité sont mis en évidence et si possible évités. Des incitations positives nouvelles sont mises en place là où cela est judicieux.

¹⁹ Meta Nacional 4: Para el 2016, se habrá realizado un plan sobre cómo lograr la sostenibilidad en la producción y el consumo y mantener los impactos del uso de los recursos naturales dentro de límites ecológicos seguros.

²⁰ Objectif stratégique: D'ici à 2020, l'utilisation des ressources naturelles et les interventions sur ces ressources sont pratiquées selon les principes du développement durable, de manière à préserver les écosystèmes et les services écosystémiques ainsi que les espèces et la diversité génétique.

- Target 8: Develop innovations for and through biodiversity²¹
- Target 12: Safeguard sustainability of biological resource use²²

Ireland

- Target 1: Shared responsibility for the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of its components is fully recognised, and acted upon, by all sectors

Serbia

- Objective 3.1: Develop new, and strengthen existing, mechanisms to ensure the sustainable use of the Republic of Serbia's biological diversity. Promote these mechanisms widely within public and private sectors.
- Objective 5.2: Improve the integration of biodiversity concerns into all relevant sectors.

Venezuela

- 4.1 Regulate the unsustainable use of biodiversity²³
- 4.2 Promote the sustainable use of biodiversity²⁴.

Target 5 - By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Quantitative targets

Belarus

- To include conservation of biological diversity into plans for land-utilization in the regions (at least 20);

Dominican Republic

- Target 5: By 2016, the rate of loss of natural habitats is reduced by 25%, and degradation and fragmentation are reduced.²⁵

Ireland

- Target 17: No protected habitats or species in worsening conservation status by 2016; majority of habitats or species in, or moving towards, favourable conservation status by 2020

Switzerland

- By 2020, an ecological infrastructure composed of protected areas and networks is in place so as to guarantee the area necessary to sustainably maintain biodiversity. The status of endangered natural environments is improved.²⁶

²¹ Objectif 8 – Développer les innovations pour et par la biodiversité

²² Objectif 12 – Garantir la durabilité de l'utilisation des ressources biologiques

²³ 4.1 Regular el aprovechamiento no sustentable de la Diversidad Biológica.

²⁴ 4.2 Promover el aprovechamiento sustentable de la Diversidad Biológica.

²⁵ Meta Nacional 5: Para el 2016, se habrá reducido en un 25% el ritmo de pérdida de los habitats naturales y la degradación, y la fragmentación han sido reducidas.

United Kingdom

- Outcome 1A. Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition;
- Outcome 1B. More, bigger and less fragmented areas for wildlife, with no net loss of priority habitat and an increase in the overall extent of priority habitats by at least 200,000 ha;

*Outcome- and process-oriented targets***Belarus**

- To decrease the share of monodominant forest plantation when effecting reforestation with simultaneous increase of woodiness of sparsely wooded regions, to decrease the area of valuable forests growing for a long time, as well as to implement the concept of conserving forests with high level of biological diversity, to carry out forest utilization with the international forest administration certification and forest utilization requirements taken into account;

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Action 8: Recover degraded ecosystems and halt habitat loss

France

- Target 11: Control pressures on biodiversity²⁷

Ireland

- Target 9: Effective hedgerow and scrub management ensured by 2016
- Objective 5: To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the marine environment
- Target 13: Substantial progress made towards “good ecological status” of marine waters over the lifetime of this Plan

Serbia

- Objective 1.1: Enable the Republic of Serbia's extinction threatened species and ecological communities to survive and thrive in their natural habitats and retain their genetic diversity and potential for evolutionary development. Restore biological diversity in degraded areas. Complement in-situ conservation measures by maintaining ex-situ facilities and conducting ex-situ conservation measures.

Spain

- Objective 2.2 - Promote ecological restoration, environmental connectivity of the territory and landscape protection²⁸.
- Objective 3.2 - Promote sustainable forest management²⁹

²⁶ Objectif stratégique 2: D'ici à 2020, une infrastructure écologique composée d'aires protégées et d'aires de mise en réseau est réalisée afin de réserver l'espace nécessaire au maintien durable de la biodiversité. L'état des milieux naturels menacés est amélioré.

²⁷ Objectif 11 – Maîtriser les pressions sur la biodiversité

²⁸ Objetivo - 2.2 Promover la restauración ecológica, la conectividad ambiental del territorio y la protección del paisaje.

- Objective 2.3 - To contribute to the conservation and restoration of natural habitats and wild species³⁰.
- Objective 3.12 - Provide for the protection of marine habitats and species.³¹

United Kingdom

- Priority action - Continue to promote approaches to flood and erosion management which conserve the natural environment and improve biodiversity

Venezuela

- 3.1 To ensure the conservation of habitats and ecosystems³².
- 3.2 Design and implement programs to mitigate the impacts of, and to restore, ecosystems degraded or fragmented and strengthen existing programmes³³.

Target 6- By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 6: By 2016, strengthen the implementation of national fisheries regulations, particularly those relating to populations, species or threatened ecosystems, including the application of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.³⁴

European Union

- Target 4: - Fisheries: Achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) by 2015. Achieve a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock, through fisheries management with no significant adverse impacts on other stocks, species and ecosystems, in support of achieving Good Environmental Status by 2020, as required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

Ireland

- Target 14: Fish stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015

United Kingdom

²⁹ Objetivo 3.2 Promover la gestión forestal sostenible.

³⁰ Objetivo 2.3 Contribuir a la conservación y restauración de hábitats naturales y especies silvestres.

³¹ Objetivo 3.12 – Adoptar medidas para la protección de hábitats y especies marinos.

³² 3.1 Garantizar la conservación del hábitat y los ecosistemas.

³³ 3.2 Diseñar e implementar programas de mitigación de impactos y restauración de ecosistemas degradados o fragmentados y fortalecer los ya existentes.

³⁴ Meta Nacional 6: Para el 2016, se ha fortalecido la Aplicación de las regulaciones pesqueras a nivel nacional, en particular aquellas relativas a poblaciones, especies o ecosistemas amenazados, incluyendo la Aplicación del Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable.

- Outcome 2C. By 2022 we will have marine plans in place covering the whole of England's marine area, ensuring the sustainable development of our seas, integrating economic growth, social need and ecosystem management.
- Priority action: Develop 10 Marine Plans which integrate economic, social and environmental considerations, and which will guide decision-makers when making any decision that affects, or might affect, a marine area. This action in England is part of the UK vision for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Spain

- Objective 3.14 - Achieve a balance between the exploitation and conservation of marine resources to ensure a sustainable level of harvest³⁵

United Kingdom

- Outcome 2B. By 2020 we will be managing and harvesting fish sustainably;
- Priority action: Implement actions and reforms to ensure fisheries management directly supports the achievement of wider environmental objectives, including the achievement of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Target 7 - By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.

Quantitative targets

European Union

- Target 3³⁶ A) Agriculture: By 2020, maximise areas under agriculture across grasslands, arable land and permanent crops that are covered by biodiversity-related measures under the CAP so as to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and to bring about a measurable improvement³⁷ in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by agriculture and in the provision of ecosystem services as compared to the EU2010 Baseline, thus contributing to enhance sustainable management. B) Forests: By 2020, Forest Management Plans or equivalent instruments, in line with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)²¹, are in place for all forests that are publicly owned and for forest holdings above a certain size³⁸ (to be defined by the Member States or regions and communicated in their Rural Development Programmes) that receive funding under the EU Rural Development Policy so as to bring about a measurable

³⁵ Objetivo 3.14 Alcanzar un equilibrio entre explotación y conservación de los recursos naturales marinos garantizando un nivel de capturas sostenible.

³⁶ For both targets, improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.

³⁷ For both targets, improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.

³⁸ For smaller forest holdings, Member States may provide additional incentives to encourage the adoption of Management Plans or equivalent instruments that are in line with SFM.

improvement³⁹ in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by forestry and in the provision of related ecosystem services as compared to the EU 2010 Baseline.

Switzerland

- By 2020, biodiversity has developed, such as in urban areas, which contributes to the networking of natural environments, conservation of typical species, and provides the population with access to nature in their neighbourhoods and nearby recreational areas.⁴⁰

United Kingdom

- Priority action 3.3: Bring a greater proportion of our existing woodlands into sustainable management and expand the area of woodland in England

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 7: By 2016, the development of sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, to reduce pressures on biodiversity, has been promoted.⁴¹

Ireland

- Target 5: Optimize use of opportunities under agricultural, rural development and forest policy to benefit biodiversity.

United Kingdom

- Priority action 3.1: Improve the delivery of environmental outcomes from agricultural land management practices, whilst increasing food production
- Priority action 3.2: Reform the Common Agricultural Policy to achieve greater environmental benefits

Venezuela

- 4.2.7 - Support indigenous and peasant agriculture, artisanal fisheries and other forms of traditional sustainable use of biological diversity⁴².

Target 8 - By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.

³⁹ For both targets, improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.

⁴⁰ Objectif stratégique 8 : D'ici à 2020, la biodiversité connaît un développement tel dans l'espace urbain que ce dernier contribue à la mise en réseau des milieux naturels, que les espèces typiques sont préservées et que la population a accès à la nature là où elle habite et dans les zones de détente de proximité.

⁴¹ Meta Nacional 7: Para el 2016, se habrá promovido el desarrollo de la agricultura, acuicultura y silvicultura sostenibles, para reducir las presiones sobre la diversidad biológica.

⁴² 4.2.7 Apoyar la agricultura indígena y campesina, la pesca artesanal y otras formas de aprovechamiento sustentable tradicional de la Diversidad Biológica.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 8: By 2016, we are aware of the major sources of pollution, including nutrients, which cause harm to ecosystems, for the purpose of developing an action plan to reduce it to levels that are not harmful to the functioning of ecosystems and biological diversity.⁴³

Ireland

- Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2015

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

United Kingdom

- Priority action 3.11: Reduce air pollution impacts on biodiversity through approaches at national, UK, EU and international levels targeted at the sectors which are the source of the relevant pollutants (nitrogen oxides, ozone, sulphur dioxide, ammonia)

Target 9 - By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Quantitative targets

Australia

- By 2015, reduce by at least 10% the impacts of invasive species on threatened species and ecological communities in terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.

Dominican Republic

- Target 9: By 2016, strengthen the *Programme for the Control of Invasive Alien Species*, including public dissemination and education.⁴⁴

Switzerland

- By 2020, the conservation status of severely threatened species has improved and their extinction is halted as far as possible. The spread of invasive alien species that can cause damage is contained.⁴⁵

⁴³ Meta Nacional 8: Para el 2016, se tendrá el conocimiento sobre las fuentes principales de contaminación, incluyendo los nutrientes, que perjudican los ecosistemas, con el propósito de desarrollar un plan de acción para reducirlo a niveles no perjudiciales para el funcionamiento de los ecosistemas y la diversidad biológica.

⁴⁴ Meta Nacional 9: Para el 2016, se habrá fortalecido el *Programa de Control de Especies Exóticas Invasoras*, incluyendo la difusión y educación ciudadana.

⁴⁵ Objectif stratégique 3: D'ici à 2020, l'état de conservation des espèces prioritaires au niveau national est amélioré et leur extinction est enrayée dans toute la mesure du possible. L'expansion des espèces exotiques envahissantes susceptibles de provoquer des dommages est endiguée.

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Belarus

- To minimize negative impact of invasive foreign species of wild animals and plants upon the state of populations of indigenous species and ecosystems, to improve mechanisms that prevent invasion of new foreign species of wild animals and plants, as well as to decrease their negative impact upon the environment;

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Action 10: Control threats from invasive alien species

European Union

- Target 5: By 2020, Invasive Alien Species and their pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new IAS.

Ireland

- Target 8: Harmful invasive alien species are controlled and there is reduced risk of spread of new species

Spain

- Objective 2.4 - Establish mechanisms to prevent the entry of invasive alien species and mechanisms for their detection, eradication and control⁴⁶

United Kingdom

- Priority action 3.12: Continue to implement the Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain

Venezuela

- 5.1 - Prevent the introduction of alien invasive or potentially invasive species in the country⁴⁷
- 5.2 - Control and eradicate alien species established in the country.⁴⁸

Target 10 - By 2015, the multiple anthropogenic pressures on coral reefs, and other vulnerable ecosystems impacted by climate change or ocean acidification are minimized, so as to maintain their integrity and functioning.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 10: By 2016, identify the main pressures on coral reefs and other vulnerable ecosystems affected by climate change or ocean acidification, for the purpose of implementing actions for their reduction.⁴⁹

⁴⁶ Objetivo 2.4 Establecer mecanismos para la prevención de la entrada, detección, erradicación y control de las especies exóticas invasoras.

⁴⁷ 5.1 Prevenir la introducción de especies exóticas invasoras o potencialmente invasoras en el país.

⁴⁸ 5.2 Controlar y erradicar las especies exóticas establecidas en el país.

Serbia

- Objective 10.1: Develop national strategies and mechanisms to understand, plan for and minimize the potential impacts of climate change on biological diversity.
- Objective 10.2: Increase capacity among relevant institutions to monitor and predict impacts of climate change on biodiversity and evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation strategies and actions.

Target 11 - By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

*Quantitative targets***Australia**

- By 2015, four collaborative continental-scale linkages are established and managed to improve ecological connectivity.
- By 2015, achieve a national increase of 600,000 km² of native habitat managed primarily for biodiversity conservation across terrestrial, aquatic and marine environments.

Belarus

- To optimize the system of specially protected natural sites in the territory of not less than 8.3 percent of the territory of the country, having taken into account the increase in the structure of specially protected natural sites based on the types of dominating ecosystems of the share of swamp and meadow ecosystems, as well as managing the specially protected natural sites of international importance on the basis of the plan of managing these territories (not less than 20 management plans);
- To work out and approve normative standards for the acceptable level of anthropogenic stress in case of specially protected natural sites, utilized for tourism (at least 15 specially protected natural sites);

Dominican Republic

- Target 11: By 2016, strengthen the National Protected Areas System through the implementation of the Master Plan for the National Protected Areas System (2010-2030).⁵⁰

United Kingdom

- Outcome 1C. By 2020, at least 17% of land and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, conserved through effective, integrated and joined up approaches to safeguard biodiversity and ecosystem services including through management of our existing systems of protected areas and the establishment of nature improvement areas;

⁴⁹ Meta Nacional 10: Para el 2016, se habrán identificado las presiones principales que operan los arrecifes de coral y otros ecosistemas vulnerables afectados por el cambio climático o la acidificación de los océanos, a fin de implementar acciones para su reducción.

⁵⁰ Meta Nacional 11: Para el 2016, se habrá fortalecido el Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas (SINAP) mediante la implementación del *Plan Maestro del SINAP 2010-2030*.

- Outcome 2A. By the end of 2016 in excess of 25% of English waters will be contained in a well managed Marine Protected Area network that helps deliver ecological coherence by conserving representative marine habitats;
- Priority action: Establish and effectively manage an ecologically coherent network of marine protected areas which covers in excess of 25% of English waters by the end of 2016, and which contributes to the UK's achievement of Good Environmental Status under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Belarus

- To form national ecological network and create conditions for its integration into the pan-European ecology net;
- To provide ecological tourism development in the specially protected natural sites which offer many opportunities for tourism development;
- To provide functioning of the “green routes” network;

France

- Target 5: Build a green infrastructure including a coherent network of protected areas⁵¹

Serbia

- Objective 2.1: Establish and manage a comprehensive, adequate and representative system of protected areas covering the Republic of Serbia's biological diversity.
- Objective 2.2: Ensure the availability of sufficient financial resources for maintenance and expansion of the PA system of the Republic of Serbia, while enhancing the long-term financial sustainability of the system.

Spain

- Objective 2.1- To plan and manage coherent networks of protected areas and promote the orderly use of natural resources⁵².
- Objective 3.11 - Establish Marine Protected Areas and Natura 2000 areas in the marine environment and ensure consistent management⁵³

United Kingdom

- Priority action - Establish more coherent and resilient ecological networks on land that safeguard ecosystem services for the benefit of wildlife and people

Venezuela

- 3.1.2 - Integrate the various subsystems of protected areas in a single system with policies that ensure conservation and social commitment⁵⁴.

⁵¹ Objectif 5 – Construire une infrastructure écologique incluant un réseau cohérent d'espaces protégés

⁵² Objetivo 2.1 Planificar y gestionar coherentemente las redes de espacios protegidos y promover el uso ordenado de los recursos naturales.

⁵³ Objetivo 3.11 Establecer Áreas Marinas Protegidas y espacios de la Red Natura 2000 en el medio marino y asegurar su gestión coherente

⁵⁴ 3.1.2 Integrar los diferentes subsistemas de áreas protegidas en un único sistema con políticas que garanticen la conservación con compromiso social.

- 3.1.4 - Evaluate the creation and design of new Strategic Areas for Conservation, focused mainly on areas for sustainable use and to promote connectivity between existing protected areas⁵⁵.

Target 12 - By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Quantitative targets

Belarus

- To provide conservation of populations of rare and endangered species of wild animals and plants (greater spotted eagle, serpent eagle, fish-hawk, golden plover, black-tailed godwit, double snipe, aquatic warbler etc.) via protecting their main biotopes (open lowland swamp – 30,000 ha, inundated meadowy lands – 40,000 ha, upland and transition swamp – 160,000 ha);
- To work out at least 10 national action plans aiming at conserving species of wild animals and plants, included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus, and provide their fulfillment;
- To create new populations containing at least 5 species of wild animals and plants included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus *in-situ*;
- To develop reproduction technologies ex-situ for at least 10 species of wild animals and plants, that are under threat of extinction and included into the Red Book of the Republic of Belarus;

Dominican Republic

- Target 12: By 2016, achieve an improvement in the conservation status of threatened species.⁵⁶

European Union

- Target 1 - To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments: (i) 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status; and (ii) 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status.

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Belarus

- To prevent further decrease of the number of species of wild animals that are under the threat of global extinction, including aquatic warbler, greater spotted eagle, corncrake, double snipe, bear, otter;

France

- Target 4: Preserve species and their diversity⁵⁷

⁵⁵ 3.1.4 Evaluar la creación y diseño de nuevas Áreas Estratégicas para la Conservación, enfocadas principalmente en áreas para el uso sustentable y para favorecer la conectividad entre las áreas protegidas existentes.

⁵⁶ Meta Nacional 12: Para el 2016, se habrá logrado una mejora en la situación de conservación de las especies amenazadas.

⁵⁷ Objectif 4 – Préserver les espèces et leur diversité

United Kingdom

- Outcome 3: By 2020, we will see an overall improvement in the status of our wildlife and will have prevented further human induced extinctions of known threatened species.
- Priority action: Take targeted action for the recovery of priority species, whose conservation is not delivered through wider habitat-based and ecosystem measures

Venezuela

- 2.1 - Develop the official book of endangered species of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela⁵⁸
- 2.2 - Promote the recovery of endangered natural populations⁵⁹
- 2.3 - Promote *ex situ* conservation of endangered species⁶⁰.
- 2.4 - Promote the recovery of native agricultural varieties⁶¹
- 7.1 - Strengthen mechanisms for the prevention of trafficking and illicit trade⁶²
- 7.3 - Encourage the rehabilitation of individuals rescued from trafficking⁶³

Target 13 - By 2020, the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and of wild relatives, including other socio-economically as well as culturally valuable species, is maintained, and strategies have been developed and implemented for minimizing genetic erosion and safeguarding their genetic diversity.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 13: By 2016, establish a national inventory on the genetic diversity of cultivated plant species, farmed animals and species of wild relatives, for the purpose of developing actions to safeguard the genetic diversity of other priority species of socioeconomic value, and of selected wild plant and animal species.⁶⁴

Switzerland

- By 2020, the loss of genetic diversity is slowed down and, if possible, stopped. The conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources, including livestock and cultivated plants, are assured.⁶⁵

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Belarus

- To carry out efficient monitoring so as to provide safety of the genetic engineering activity;

⁵⁸ 2.1 - Elaborar los libros oficiales de especies amenazadas de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela.

⁵⁹ 2.2 - Promover la recuperación de poblaciones naturales amenazadas.

⁶⁰ 2.3 - Promover la conservación *ex situ* de especies amenazadas.

⁶¹ 2.4 - Promover el rescate de variedades autóctonas de la diversidad agrícola.

⁶² 7.1 - Fortalecer los mecanismos de prevención del tráfico y comercio ilícito.

⁶³ 7.3 - Propiciar la rehabilitación de ejemplares rescatados del tráfico ilícito.

⁶⁴ Meta Nacional 13: Para el 2016, se tendrá un inventario nacional de la diversidad genética de las especies vegetales cultivadas y de los animales de granja y de especies silvestres emparentadas, con la finalidad de desarrollar acciones para salvaguardar la diversidad genética de otras especies prioritarias de valor socioeconómico, y de especies animales y vegetales silvestres seleccionados.

⁶⁵ Objectif stratégique 4 : D'ici à 2020, l'appauvrissement génétique est freiné et si possible stoppé. La préservation et l'utilisation durable des ressources génétiques, animaux de rente et plantes cultivées compris, sont assurées.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Action 4: Strengthen the conservation of genetic diversity

United Kingdom

- Priority action: Ensure that 'agricultural' genetic diversity is conserved and enhanced wherever appropriate

Target 14 - By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Quantitative targets

Colombia⁶⁶

- Priority Activity (Ecosystem restoration, recuperation and rehabilitation): By 2014, 280,000 hectares are restored or rehabilitated, for protection purposes, including connected biological corridors, and deforestation has been avoided.⁶⁷

Dominican Republic

- Target 14: By 2016, increase the level of connectivity between protected ecosystems and local participation, taking into consideration the participation of women in management activities and benefits obtained from such activities.⁶⁸

Timor-Leste

- Priority Target 2: By 2015, rehabilitation activities in critical watershed and degraded lands have been undertaken and at least one million trees have been planted per year; and sustainable livelihoods have been provided to local communities through ecosystem restoration activities.

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

France

- Target 6: Preserve and restore ecosystems and their functioning⁶⁹

⁶⁶ Colombia's recently-adopted « Política Nacional para la Gestión Integral de la Biodiversidad y sus Servicios Ecosistémicos (PNGIBSE) », establishes some priority activities, to be implemented by 2014, in alignment with the targets of the National Development Plan (2010-2014) – “Prosperity for All” related to the integrated management of biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides. The elaboration of a comprehensive action plan, based on the policy's six strategic directions, is called for in the short term.

⁶⁷ Actividad priorizada (Restauración, recuperación y rehabilitación de ecosistemas): Para el 2014, 280.000 has hectáreas restauradas o rehabilitadas con fines de protección, incluyendo corredores biológicos de conectividad, así como deforestación evitada.

⁶⁸ Meta Nacional 14: Para el 2016, se habrá aumentado la conectividad entre ecosistemas protegidos e incrementados la participación local, tomando en consideración la participación de las mujeres en su gestión y en los beneficios obtenidos.

⁶⁹ Objectif 6 – Préserver et restaurer les écosystèmes et leur fonctionnement

United Kingdom

- Priority action: Align measures to protect the water environment with action for biodiversity, including through the river basin planning approach under the EU Water Framework Directive
- Priority action: Reform the water abstraction regime. The new regime will provide clearer signals to abstractors to make the necessary investments to meet water needs and protect ecosystem functioning. We will also take steps to tackle the legacy of unsustainable abstraction more efficiently

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

Quantitative targets

Australia

- By 2015, 1,000 km² of fragmented landscapes and aquatic systems are being restored to improve ecological connectivity.

Belarus

- To restore at least 15 percent of degraded or transformed ecosystems;

Dominican Republic

- Target 15: By 2016, increase the resilience of ecosystems and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon sequestration through conservation and restoration, including the restoration of degraded lands, contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as to combating desertification.⁷⁰

European Union

- Target 2 - By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems.

United Kingdom

- Outcome 1D. Restoring at least 15% of degraded ecosystems as a contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Ireland

- Target 10: Continued rehabilitation or restoration of biodiversity elements

Target 16 - By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization is in force and operational, consistent with national legislation.

⁷⁰ Meta Nacional 15: Para el 2016, se habrá incrementado la resiliencia de los ecosistemas y la contribución de la diversidad biológica a la retención de carbono, mediante la conservación y la restauración, incluida la restauración de tierras degradadas, contribuyendo así a la mitigación del cambio climático y a la adaptación a este, así como a la lucha contra la desertificación.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 16: By 2015, the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits arising from their Utilization has entered into force and is operational, in accordance with national legislation.⁷¹

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

France

- Target 13: Share equitably the benefits arising out of the utilization of biodiversity on all scales⁷²

Spain

- Objective 2.7 - Regulate access to genetic resources and benefit sharing arising from the use thereof⁷³

Venezuela

- 4.1.2 - Regulate access to genetic resources⁷⁴

Target 17 - By 2015 each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Australia

- By 2015, all jurisdictions will review relevant legislation, policies and programs to maximize alignment with Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy.

Dominican Republic

- Target 17: By 2015, implement the National Strategy and Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, with broad stakeholder participation.⁷⁵

France

- Target 14: Ensure consistency across public policies on all scales⁷⁶

⁷¹ Meta Nacional 16: Para el 2015, el Protocolo de Nagoya sobre Acceso a Recursos Genéticos y la Justa y Equitativa Repartición de los Beneficios que de ello se deriven haya entrado en vigor y sea operativo, acorde con la legislación nacional.

⁷² Objectif 13 – Partager de façon équitable les avantages issus de l'utilisation de la biodiversité à toutes les échelles

⁷³ Objetivo 2.7 Regular el acceso a los recursos genéticos y el reparto de beneficios derivado de la utilización de los mismos.

⁷⁴ 4.1.2 - Regular el acceso a los recursos genéticos

⁷⁵ Meta Nacional 17: Para el 2015, se habrá implementado la Estrategia Nacional de Conservación y Uso Sostenible de la Biodiversidad y Plan de Acción, con una amplia participación de los sectores involucrados.

⁷⁶ Objectif 14 – Garantir la cohérence entre politiques publiques, aux différentes échelles

Ireland

- Target 2: Legislation in support of tackling biodiversity loss in Ireland strengthened

Serbia

- Objective 3.3: Increase national awareness and use of economic valuation of biodiversity techniques as a mechanism for more accurately assessing and accounting for economic trade-offs between biodiversity protection and human activities that may result in biodiversity loss
- Objective 4.1: Strengthen and expand the policy framework for biodiversity conservation.
- Objective 4.2: Strengthen the legal framework for biodiversity conservation and ensure enforcement and compliance of biodiversity related legislation.
- Objective 4.3: Strengthen the institutional framework for biodiversity conservation.
- Objective 5.1: Develop and implement national integrated policies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.
- Objective 9.1: Ensure coherency and coordination between this strategy and other international biodiversity-related commitments and agreements.
- Objective 9.2: Ensure continued and effective international cooperation for the protection of biodiversity.
- Objective 11.2: Establish appropriate mechanisms and develop necessary capacities to implement, monitor and refine the Strategy.

Target 18 - By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Quantitative targets

Australia

- By 2015, achieve a 25% increase in employment and participation of Indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation.

Belarus

- To establish at least 15 ecological centers, museums so as to make the elements of folk culture and traditions more popular in order to conserve wild nature;

Dominican Republic

- Target 18: By 2016, identify national initiatives that deal with the traditional knowledge possessed by communities for the purpose of protecting this knowledge in accordance with national legislation and international obligations.⁷⁷

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Action 14: Preserve and encourage traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

⁷⁷ Meta Nacional 18: Para el 2016, se habrán identificado las iniciativas nacionales que trabajan con los conocimientos tradicionales de las comunidades con el fin de protegerlos de acuerdo a la legislación nacional y las obligaciones internacionales.

Serbia

- Objective 8.3: Involve local residents and communities in planning, decision-making and implementation related to biodiversity conservation.

Venezuela

- Rescue and systematize the ancient and traditional knowledge on Biological Diversity to ensure the sovereignty of peoples⁷⁸

Target 19- By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 19: By 2016, promote the need to strengthen scientific research and technologies on biodiversity at the national level among the available financial mechanisms and research institutions.⁷⁹

Switzerland

- By 2020, the monitoring of ecosystem evolution, species and genetic diversity is assured.⁸⁰

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Australia

- By 2015, nationally agreed science and knowledge priorities for biodiversity conservation are guiding research activities.
- By 2015, establish a national long-term biodiversity monitoring and reporting system.

Belarus

- To improve methods of monitoring the animal and vegetable world, complex monitoring of ecosystems in specially protected natural territories, cadastral registering of the animal and vegetable world
- To obtain new up-to-date fundamental and application-oriented scientific knowledge in the sphere of ecology, biology, geography, economics of environmental management;
- To request international technical assistance so as to solve main problems in the sphere of conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity.

⁷⁸ 1.1.4 - Rescatar y sistematizar el conocimiento ancestral y tradicional sobre la Diversidad Biológica garantizando la soberanía de los pueblos.

⁷⁹ Meta Nacional 19: Para el 2016, se habrá promovido la necesidad de fortalecer las investigaciones científicas y las tecnologías sobre la diversidad biológica a nivel nacional entre los mecanismos financieros disponibles y las instituciones de investigación.

⁸⁰ Objectif stratégique 10 : D'ici à 2020, la surveillance de l'évolution des écosystèmes, des espèces et de la diversité génétique est assurée.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

- Action 17: Promote the joint development and transfer of the technologies related to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

France

- Target 18: Develop research, organise and perpetuate the production, analysis, sharing and dissemination of knowledge⁸¹

Ireland

- Target 3: Knowledge on biodiversity and ecosystem services has substantially advanced our ability to ensure conservation, effective management and sustainable use by 2016
- Target 12: Monitoring to provide adequate data flow for reporting on biodiversity by 2016

Serbia

- Objective 6.1: Collect, review and synthesize available data and information on biological diversity to provide a basis for assessing the status of, monitoring, conserving and sustainably using biological diversity.
- Objective 6.2: Establish a national programme to identify and monitor priority species, habitats, and genetic components of biodiversity, as well as the effects of activities and processes that threaten biodiversity components and their causes.
- Objective 6.3: Support aimed at understanding and maintaining biological diversity in the Republic of Serbia.
- Objective 7.2: Develop necessary infrastructure and provide essential equipment for biodiversity monitoring, conservation and sustainable use within relevant institutions

United Kingdom

- Priority action: Work collaboratively across Defra and the relevant agencies to direct research investment within Government to areas of highest priority to deliver the outcomes and priorities set out in this strategy, and in partnership with the Research Councils and other organizations in the UK and Europe to build the evidence base
- Priority action: Put robust, reliable and more co-ordinated arrangements in place, to monitor changes in the state of biodiversity and also the flow of benefits and services it provides us, to ensure that we can assess the outcomes of this strategy
- Priority action: Improve public access to biodiversity data and other environmental information – putting power into the hands of people to act and hold others to account. Also communicate progress towards the outcomes and priorities of this strategy and make available information to support decision-making at a range of scales to help others contribute to the outcomes (more detail is set out in chapter 3)

Venezuela

- 1.1 - Generate information relevant to the conservation of Diversity⁸²
- 1.2 - Ensure access to information on Biological Diversity⁸³.

⁸¹ Objectif 18 – Développer la recherche, organiser et pérenniser la production, l'analyse, le partage et la diffusion des connaissances

⁸² 1.1 - Generar información pertinente para la conservación de la Diversidad

⁸³ 1.2 - Garantizar el acceso a la información sobre la Diversidad Biológica.

Target 20 - By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources, and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization, should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Quantitative targets

Dominican Republic

- Target 20: By 2016, undertake a national financing campaign to support NBSAP implementation, in order to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.⁸⁴

Switzerland

- By 2020, Switzerland has reinforced its international commitment towards global biodiversity conservation.⁸⁵

Outcome- and process-oriented targets

Ireland

- Target 18: Substantially strengthened support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in external assistance.

France

- Target 9: Develop and perpetuate resources for biodiversity⁸⁶

Serbia

- Objective 4.4: Strengthen and expand financing for biodiversity conservation and provide incentives for biodiversity conservation within all sectors.
- Objective 7.1: Build and strengthen capacities within all relevant public and private institutions for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- Objective 11.1: Ensure a diverse portfolio of sources and strategies for the long-term funding of the Strategy. Ensure that the costs of biological diversity conservation are shared equitably among institutions and stakeholders so that they reflect contributions to degradation and benefits from protection or use.

Spain

- Objective 8.1 Ensure adequate funding of the policy for the conservation of biodiversity⁸⁷

⁸⁴ Meta Nacional 20: Para el 2016, se ha realizado una campaña nacional de apoyo financiero a la implementación de la ENBPA, con la finalidad de aplicar el Plan Estratégico para la Diversidad Biológica 2011-2020.

⁸⁵ Objectif stratégique 9 : D'ici à 2020, la Suisse renforce son engagement au niveau international en faveur de la conservation de la biodiversité dans le monde.

⁸⁶ Objectif 9 – Développer et pérenniser les moyens financiers et humains en faveur de la biodiversité

⁸⁷ Objetivo 8.1 - Asegurar la adecuada financiación de la política de conservación de la biodiversidad

United Kingdom

- Priority action 2.3: Develop new and innovative financing mechanisms to direct more funding towards the achievement of biodiversity outcomes

Venezuela

- 6.1.3 Ensure financial resources needed to monitor the National Strategy for the Conservation of Biological Diversity⁸⁸

III. PROGRESS IN THE UPDATING OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL TARGETS AND OTHER ISSUES RELEVANT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020

6. The information presented in the following table has been collected from participants to the 17 regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops on implementing the new Strategic Plan, through revised and updated NBSAPs⁸⁹, held to date. Information contained in responses received from Parties in regard to Notifications 2012-046 and 2012-095 from the Executive Secretary has also been incorporated in the table. While every attempt has been made to be as accurate as possible, some of the information contained in the table may be incomplete or in need of updating. The date of the workshop is indicated in the last column of the table. Where information has been updated following the workshop, this date is also included. Please also bear in mind that certain Parties (e.g. Colombia, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, United Kingdom) completed the exercise of target-setting and/or revising and updating their NBSAP following their attendance at the workshop.

7. During the course of these workshops, information has been gathered on a variety of issues, including plans to update NBSAPs and to establish national targets, as well as plans to mainstream these into national planning processes. Information on recent relevant laws and frameworks, as well as information related to GEF-5 funding, has also been collected. A total of 165 Parties, comprised of government representatives responsible for the NBSAP process, as well as representatives from planning and finance ministries, have participated in one or more of these workshops. This series of workshops is ongoing throughout 2012 and, as at 1 July 2012, follow-up workshops are confirmed for the following regions: Pacific, North Africa and the Middle East, Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe/Central Asia. Further details on these workshops are available at: <http://www.cbd.int/nbsap/workshops2.shtml>

8. The Secretariat would be pleased to receive, at any time, further updates or comments from Parties on the information contained in the table. Submissions can be sent to: secretariat@cbd.int.

⁸⁸ 6.1.3 - Garantizar los recursos financieros necesarios para el seguimiento de la Estrategia Nacional para la Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica.

⁸⁹ Fifteen workshops were held in 2011, covering 14 regions (Southern Africa, Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, East, South and Southeast Asia, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, South America, Pacific, Caribbean, Central Asia, Meso-America, and Central and Eastern Europe). Although not a part of the official 2011 calendar of workshops, the Secretariat also took the opportunity to organize a workshop for 14 Pan-European countries in Geneva, in June 2011, back-to-back with the Council Meeting for PEBLDS members. The first follow-up workshop in the series was held in December 2011 for East, South and Southeast Asia. Two workshops have been held to date in 2012, including a workshop for the Mediterranean region in January 2012, and the second follow-up workshop in February 2012 for countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, bringing the total count of workshops held so far in this series to seventeen.

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Albania	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity Law (2006) • Law on protected areas (2002), amended in 2008 • Wild Fauna Protection Law (2008) • Hunting Law (2010) • Environmental cross-cutting strategy (2007-2013) • Government Decree on the rules of designation of Special Pas (Dec 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first update of Albania's NBSAP is scheduled to start in early 2012 • The Aichi Targets are being considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is expected that the strategy update and revision will take into consideration these important issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The funding was received for the revision of NBSAP & the 5th National Report. Final negotiations underway in terms of the percentage of national contribution for the project 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Algeria	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National action plan on environment & sustainable development (2002) • National schedule of territorial management (2007) • Law for PAs (2011) • Law on national planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision of the NBSAP is planned for the end of 2012 in line with the Aichi Targets. • Targets will be set to meet national priorities. • In 2012, the revision of the PNAE-DD for the period 2011-2020 will start 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2000, strategy has been integrated into other environmental policies; • In 2000, the report on the state of the Algerian environment; • In 2002, the second phase of the biological diversity strategy was completed; • In 2005, third implementation of the CBD at national level; • In 2009, fourth implementation of the CBD at national level; • In 2011 Adaptation to the ten-year strategy (2008-18) of the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification "PAN-LCD" (recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop – May 2011</p> <p>Updated – March 2012</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
				of CRIC8 and COP9).		
Angola	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning to revise in 2012 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP. Government funds have also been allocated for this 	Workshop – March 2011
Argentina	2003 (SAyDS Resolution No. 91/03)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Law on Environment (No. 25.675) (2002) Regulation on the importation, exportation or re-exportation of live specimens, products, by-products and derivatives of wild flora (Resolution SAyDS No. 1766/07) (2007) Minimum Budgets for the Environmental Protection of Native Forests (Law No. 26.331) (2009) Minimum Budgets for the Preservation of Glaciers and the Periglacial Environment (Law No. 26.339) (2009) Minimum Budgets for Environmental Protection for the Control of Burning Activities (Law No. 26.562) (2009) Creation of the National Programme for the Protection of Native Forests (2009) Creation of the Working Group for Biodiversity Conservation (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011 – Activities of CONADIBIO set in motion Presentation workshop and first CONADIBIO meeting held in November 2011 NBSAP development process initiated through consultations with multiple stakeholders on the scope of matters related to biodiversity implementation Second meeting of CONADIBIO held in June 2012. Status of biodiversity in the country and the establishment of national targets taking into account the Aichi Target Determination of the scope of the current strategy in regard to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets Classification of the themes of the current strategy re the Aichi Targets Determination of constraints and opportunities identifiable at the national level for those Aichi Targets that can be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011 - NBSAP to be conceived as National Policy 2012 – Development of a conceptual reference framework for preparing the NBSAP Presentation of proposals to the National Council for Scientific and Technical Research (CONICET) Incorporation of targets for poverty reduction and those plans and projects directly linked to this objective in the NBSAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2011 - Formulation of GEF Project “National Biodiversity Planning in support of the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 in Argentina” 2012 – Commencement of GEF project activities 	<p>Workshop - July 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Regime on Access to Genetic Resources (Resolution SAyDS No. 226/10) • Regulation on the National Advisory Commission for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity (CONADIBIO) (Resolution No. 69/10) (2010) • CBD Fourth National Report (2010) • Modifications to Regulation on CONADIBIO re NGO participation (Resolution No. 782/12) (2012) • Translation of the Nagoya Protocol in mapuche, guaraní, wichí y qom languages (2012) 	<p>considered in the existing strategy and those that cannot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of national biodiversity targets as relates to Argentina's situation • Advances in the establishment of national and regional targets and in the elaboration of eco-regional indicators • Elaboration of documents and assessment charts in relation to the Aichi Targets, of the NBSAP's objectives in relation to the Aichi Targets, and of existing capacities in relation to the strategic objectives 			
Armenia	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEAP (2008) • Special Protected Areas • Strategy and Action Plan (2003) • Law on Special Protected Areas (2006) • Law on Fauna (2000) • Law on Flora (1999) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NBSAP review - Analytical Report (2010); DPSIR Analysis of the Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2010). • Clear parallels with the Aichi Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Poverty Reduction Strategic Papers (PRSP, 2003) includes an issue of overexploitation of natural resources. • Second PRSP: 2008-2021 Sustainable Development Programme of Armenia – also refers to the role of forests in biodiversity conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application for funding is submitted to GEF. 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Australia	1996 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's Strategy for the National Reserve System (2009-2030) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current NBSAP, including the 10 national targets, will be reviewed in 	No information provided	N/A	Workshop – October 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>2015.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national targets were developed in concert with the Aichi Targets. 			
Austria	1998 2005		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently starting a participatory process to review the national strategy and the national biodiversity targets in light of the new EU Biodiversity Targets 2020, as well as the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to prepare an update. 		N/A	July 2012 (Re: EU submission to Notification 2012-046)
Azerbaijan	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on protected areas and sites (2000) Law on hunting (2004) Law on phytosanitary control (2006). Country Study on Biodiversity of the Republic of Azerbaijan National Strategy and Action Plan for conservation and Sustainable utilization of Biodiversity in Azerbaijan 2006-2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second update of the NBSAP will start in early 2012. The Aichi Targets are being considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several examples of mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into policy and practice of territorial planning in Azerbaijan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The funding was received for the revision of NBSAP & the 5th National Report The application for funding was submitted through UNDP. 	Workshop – April 2011 Updated - March 2012
Bangladesh	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity National Assessment and Programme of Action (2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A process of updating NBSAP has initiated and expected to complete in 24 months from January 2012, including setting of national targets. The 2020 Aichi Targets will be considered in the next 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial integration into current planning process; full integration into next round. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied for funding by direct access. 	Workshop - December 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>cycle of development planning.</p>			
Barbados	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora Act (2006) • National Physical Development Plan (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now with GEF funds available, Barbados will undertake revision with the help of the Advisory Committee, formed by experts from various fields, and convened to advise on general biodiversity issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011
Belarus	1997 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Protection of Environment • Law on Natural Protected Areas • Law on Animals • Law on Plants • Law on Ecological Network (under development) • National Strategy of Development the System of Natural Protected Areas (under development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intends to adjust certain chapters of its existing NBSAP to strengthen Aichi Targets compliance; however, no plans to redo the entire Strategy. • The Belarus 2011-2020 Strategy does not include many targets; however, the existing ones are in line with the Aichi Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several examples of mainstreaming biodiversity considerations into policy and practice of territorial planning in Belarus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application for funding was approved. 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - December 2011</p>
Belgium	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal plan for the Sectoral Integration of Biodiversity (2009-2013) • The 2011-2015 Policy Plan for Environment and Nature (Flemish region) • The 2008-2013 Strategic Plan of the Administration (Walloon Region) • Regional Development Plan (Brussels-Capital) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations for updating and further implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy 2006-2016 until 2020 were formulated in 2012. The CBD NFP is currently revising the NBS under the supervision of the 'Biodiversity Convention' and 'Nature' national steering committees. The chapter on implementation and NBS follow-up was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better integration of biodiversity into development is foreseen in the Federal Plan for the Sectoral Integration of Biodiversity into Development Cooperation. • Integration into federal plans can occur in the course of next years. At Federal level, the preparation of a Third 	N/A	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re: EU submission to Notification 2012-046)</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		Region, 2002)	<p>identified as weak and its content will be significantly updated in the revised NBS, which will also be adapted to fully reflect the commitment to meeting the Aichi Targets and EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific targets will be adopted in the revised Strategy (targets will be reflected in the framework of the implementation process by the relevant regional and federal administrations). • Specific actions that need to be coordinated at national level will be identified and included in the revised Strategy for inter-regional follow-up. 	Federal Plan for Sustainable Development will start in 2011.		
Belize	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Protected Areas Policy (2006) • Fisheries Act (under revision) • Forest Policy (under revision) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National targets will be prioritized through participatory and consultative process with stakeholders. • Currently undertaking the implementation of the POWPA and there are cross-cutting issues that are being addressed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the present time, it is difficult since the planning has taken place already and runs to 2013/2014. Belize will however, try to integrate the NBSAP and Aichi Targets after identifying the cross-sectoral and cross-cutting issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop–October 2011</p> <p>Updated–March 2012</p>
Benin	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth strategy for Poverty reduction • National policy for the integrated management of water resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory process with multiple steps : • Internalization of the latest review of the NBSAP • Consultations with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Development Guidelines (OSD) 2006-2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied for funding through UNEP 	Workshop – May 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National forum on the new Strategy 2011-2020 The organisation of workshops on specific thematic issues, notably gender, population and the environment A diagnosis of biodiversity 			
Bhutan	1997 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forest Policy (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National targets in line with the Aichi Targets will be developed and incorporated into NBSAP adopted in 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets and updated BAP to be integrated into next 5 year Plan 2013-2018 and sectoral plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied for funding through UNEP 	Workshop - December 2011
Bolivia	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political Constitution of Bolivia Mother Nature Rights Law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In process of evaluating the NBSAP and Aichi Biodiversity Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bolivia is currently restructuring some Governmental bodies, so there is an opportunity now to integrate the NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultant will be hired to work on the GEF-5 proposals 	Workshop - July 2011 Updated - October 2011
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2008	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – April 2011 Updated - December 2011
Botswana	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Framework Management Plan for Makgadikgadi Wetlands Okavango Delta Management Plan Environmental Management Bill Draft Forest Policy Draft Wildlife Conservation Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will develop a Biodiversity Policy and Biodiversity indicators. Will have National consultations to raise awareness of the Aichi Targets. The Process of developing targets will be initiated in 2011 completing them in 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Botswana recognizes the need to integrate the NBSAP into district/local and National Development Planning processes. Hope to start the new process, integrating the Aichi targets, into the process of reviewing the national development plans by 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – March 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Brazil	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of the Atlantic Law (2008) Action Plans to combat desertification (2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A consultation is planned to achieve a national law, a decree and an action plan. The national targets setting will be a participative process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The best opportunity to integrate these is 2012, hoping to present results at Rio +20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - July 2011
Brunei Darussalam	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Law National Forest Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will integrate the Aichi Targets into NBSAP under development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In general, biodiversity is already considered in the long term development plan. Targets can be integrated into short term and medium term development plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied for funding through UNDP 	Workshop - December 2011
Burkina Faso	1998	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – May 2011
Burundi	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Strategy for Capacity Building in Biodiversity (2024) Governance models and categories for Pas A law establishing the protected areas National Biosafety Framework Incentives for maintaining the integrity of PAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP to be revised and adopted by 2013. National targets will be formulated on the basis of established plans for biodiversity; will refer to the Aichi Targets in setting national objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the second phase of the national planning cycle, the NBSAP and national targets will be integrated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application for funding was submitted through UNEP. 	Workshop – June 2011
Cambodia	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected area and biodiversity management framework Protected area law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating NBSAP is a priority of the Biodiversity Programme framework endorsed by Minister in April 2011. Will include national targets. A technical working group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be integrated into National Strategic Plan and Rectangular strategy (medium term and long term) and sectoral plans (short, medium and long term). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied for funding through UNEP. 	Workshop - December 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>has been established for updating NBSAP.</p>			
Cameroon	<p>1997 (prepared) 2002 (validated)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on modern biotechnology (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National targets will be set with: • The establishment of a biodiversity taskforce • Workshop consultations • Establishment of communication policies • Will develop an action plan for biodiversity • Will also Integrate cross-cutting issues such as climate change and Access and Benefit Sharing and implement validation strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will integrate biodiversity in sectoral plans and in the Document of the Growth and Employment Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP 	<p>Workshop – June 2011 Updated - February 2012</p>
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1996- Canadian Biodiversity Strategy • 2006- Biodiversity Outcomes Framework for Canada 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Canada's 4th National Report and its updated summary <i>Caring for Canada's Biodiversity</i>. • Canada's Environment Enforcement Act (2011) • <i>Ontario's Biodiversity Strategy 2011: Protecting What Sustains Us</i> • <i>The Path We Share, A Natural Resources Strategy for Nova Scotia 2011-2020</i> • <i>Invasive Species Strategy for British Columbia</i> • <i>Biodiversity: It's in Our Nature, Ontario Government Plan to</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Canada is developing its own national biodiversity goals and targets that are relevant domestically, using the Strategic Plan as a guide. Canada's goals and targets would support and complement the long-term outcomes set out in Canada's Biodiversity Outcomes Framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy adopted in 2010 includes a number of biodiversity-related goals and targets and will be updated in 2013. The FSDS will be a key mechanism for advancing, as well as tracking and reporting on, the federal contribution to Canada's domestic biodiversity goals and targets. • The Government of Canada is currently engaging with partners and stakeholders on the development of a National Conservation 	<p>N/A</p>	<p>July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<p><i>Conserve Biodiversity</i> (draft-consultations are currently taking place)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ontario Invasive Species Strategic Plan</i> (draft-consultations recently took place) • <i>Tomorrow Now-Manitoba's Green Plan</i> (draft-consultations are currently taking place) 		<p>Plan (NCP). An NCP could help advance Canada's domestic biodiversity goals and targets by building on existing successes as well as identifying opportunities to encourage innovation and further stewardship on lands in production.</p>		
Cape Verde	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several laws were designed to preserve biodiversity. • Policies are being to preserve endangered species and creation of protected areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through exercises and exchange of national experiences, we intend to set targets that countries have the possibility to achieve while implementing the objectives of Strategic Plan 2011-2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second National Action Plan for the Environment (2004-2014), • A strategic document to guide implementation of national environmental policy, was revised to achieve the goals of the biodiversity related Conventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	<p>Workshop – May 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Central African Republic	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment code (2007) • Forest codes (2008) • Wildlife code (in progress) • Law on biofuels (2008) • National REDD+ strategy • Mining code (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plans will address : • The integration of the Millennium Development goals and the internalization of the 2011–2020 Aichi-Nagoya objectives • Take into account domestic resource mobilization • The integration of biodiversity in sectoral and cross sectoral policies • The integration of climate change, the fight against desertification and biofuels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans to revise the NBSAP will also be addressed in the second poverty reduction strategy (DSRP2) and the integration of biodiversity into other sectoral and cross sectoral. • In accordance with the objectives of FAO's framework on genetic resources, it will take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal genetic resources; • Aquatic genetic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	<p>Workshop – June 2011</p> <p>Updated - March 2012</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Aichi-Nagoya objectives were broken down into sub-regional targets as part of the activities of the Working Group on Biodiversity in Central Africa and into national objectives. 	<p>resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest genetic resources. 		
Chad	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chad's National biosafety framework (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of studies on threatened ecosystems and species Taking into account the Nagoya Protocol, Chad will give particular attention to Aichi Targets 2, 7, 16 and 17. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The poverty reduction strategy will be taken into account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – June 2011
Chile	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Law (2010) Biodiversity service and protected areas bill <p>Strategies for protected areas, wetlands and species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working on the draft revised NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be incorporated in the next budgets (2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - July 2011
China	1993 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12th five year plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing targets will be reviewed and aligned with the Aichi Targets. Provincial BSAPs under development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility of integration into 5yr Environment Plan currently under development. 	No information provided	Workshop - December 2011
Colombia	Started in 2008 and finished in 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity National Policy (1996) Biodiversity Regional Action Plans (2000-08) Integrated Water Resource Policy (2009) Policy guidelines for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revision process started in 2008 and will conclude in 2011. Aichi Targets have been considered in this process. The new National Policy on Integrated Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposal of the PNGIBSE is oriented so that its guidelines, developed through national and regional action plans, guide the effective integration of biodiversity in various planning instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP. The resources will be used to socialize the policy, support the formulation as well as to elaborate the fifth national report 	Workshop - July 2011 Updated - March 2012

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consolidation of the Protected Areas System (2010) Urban Environmental Management Policy Production and Sustainable Consumption Policy 	<p>PNGIBSE - (equivalent to the NBSAP) will be finished soon and will be submitted for approval of the Minister.</p>			
Comoros	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effective implementation of the NBSAP according to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. National targets will be set based on the Aichi Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (updated in 2005) incorporates the objectives related to biodiversity conservation to achieve the MDGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application for funding was submitted through UNEP. 	Workshop - June 2011
Congo	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Code (2000) Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (2008), Congolese Agency on wildlife and protected areas (2012) National afforestation and reforestation programme (2011) DSRP(2007) Fishing law (2000) Decree on the Establishment and Operation of the National Commission on Sustainable Development (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of the Millennium Development Goals and the internalization of the Aichi Nagoya targets 2011–2020 The integration of biodiversity into sectoral and cross sectoral policies The integration of climate change, combating desertification, biofuels and biopiracy The Aichi-Nagoya objectives were broken down into sub-regional targets as part of the activities of the Working Group on Biodiversity in Central Africa and into national objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the forestry law and the environment law The integration biological diversity into DSRP 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	<p>Workshop – June 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Cook Islands	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Environment Strategy and Action Framework (2011-2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cook Islands as part of the GEF-5 intend to revise and update its 	No information provided	No information provided	Workshop – October 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<p>(NESAF) - under revision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cook Islands National Sustainable Development Plan (NSDP) 	<p>NBSAP in line with the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets.</p>			
Costa Rica	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Law Regulation Standards to access genetic and biochemical resources derived from biodiversity International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Biosafety Protocol Signed ABS Protocol and is now at congress for ratification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets will be considered, as well as the recommendations from the 4th National Report. <p>Workshops with stakeholders will be held and these will help to define which of the Aichi Targets will be included in the Strategy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some strategic actions on conservation and sustainable use are considered in the current National Development Plan (NDP) 2011-2014. Cost Rica will try to include national targets in the new NDP 2014-2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop – December 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Cote d'Ivoire	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest policy (currently being prepared) Poverty reduction and growth strategy Environment policy National strategy for sustainable development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision is anticipated for 2011. The process will consist of putting in place 5 strategic groups (one per goal) that will examine all the national programme frameworks related to biodiversity in order to identify opportunities to integrate the Aichi Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest policy Protected areas management framework Environment policy National development programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP and approved by GEF. Launch expected in April 2012 	<p>Workshop – May 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Croatia	1999 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature Protection Act (2005, revised in 2008 and 2011) New proposal of Nature Protection Act has passed the public consultations and it has been sent to procedure in Croatian Government and Parliament for adoption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focus on EU integration, adapting its environmental legislation to the European one and work on designation of European ecological network Natura 2000 and setting up mechanisms for its conservation, through which it intends to meet its biodiversity targets. The Nature Protection Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft National Strategic Reference Framework (2013) includes provision for nature protection and biodiversity preservation as one of priorities for investments in Croatia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project "National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Croatia" approved by GEF (agency: UNDP; GEF grant: USD 220,000). 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>prescribes the obligation to analyze the objectives and guidelines defined by the NBSAP and the implementation of action plans every five years, whereupon the NBSAP will be revised where necessary. By 2014, it is planned to have a comparative analysis of national targets with Aichi Targets and EU 2020 Strategy and accordingly update 2nd Croatian NBSAP.</p>			
Cuba	<p>1998</p> <p>Action Plan was updated in 2006 (2006-2010)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Law • Forestry Law • Decree Laws on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flora and Fauna, • Fisheries, • Biosafety, • Environmental Violations, • Coastal Zone Management, • PAs System, • Resolutions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAs System operations, • Environmental Impact Assessment process (2009), • Species of special interest (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A preliminary revision of the NBSAP has already started. • The Aichi Targets are being considered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are many possibilities to mainstream biodiversity. The NBSAP is the guiding document for environmental policy and it's updated every 4-5 years. • The NBSAP is implemented through annual plans that reflect the major goals and actions of the Economic Annual Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop – December 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Denmark			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Danish Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An independent 		<p>July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-046)</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>has decided to prepare a “Nature Plan Denmark” to be finalized in 2013 and by that identify and concretize the Danish implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity with its Aichi Targets. “Nature Plan Denmark” will be Denmark’s revision and updating of the existing NBSAP in accordance with Aichi Target 17,</p>	<p>Commission for Nature and Agriculture has been established in 2012 with the overall aim to address in an integrated manner the structural, economic and environmental challenges in the agricultural sector and come up with policy recommendations to that effect. The recommendations will feed into the preparations of “Nature Plan Denmark”. The Commission for Nature and Agriculture has an independent status and its members represent NGOs, academia, as well as sectoral interests. The Commission will ensure an open and transparent process that allows serious involvement of all interested parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectoral integration is expected to be a significant element of the Plan especially with regard to agriculture and forestry. On the latter sector, the Danish Nature Agency has started an evaluation of existing forest policy to improve the means to protect biodiversity in the Danish forest sector which will take into consideration the EU Biodiversity Strategy as 		

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				well as the CBD Strategic Plan. The results will be fed into "Nature Plan Denmark".		
Djibouti	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environmental Code Law on Protection of Biodiversity and Protected Areas Act Integrated management of the coastal zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, the country is revising its National Action Plan for the Environment 2000-2010. The Aichi objectives are included in the strategy and national planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sectoral integration of the national objectives is also incorporated in the plans and programs. All sectors concerned with the environment include aspects related to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in their national plans or programmes (e.g., Fisheries Code, National Strategy for Tourism Development, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application for funding was submitted through UNEP. 	Workshop - June 2011 Updated – June 2012
Dominica	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental and Resource Management legislation (currently being prepared) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current plans due to shortage of resources (human, technical, financial) <p>Setting targets can only be addressed if resources are secured to revise and update Dominica's NBSAP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited opportunities due to severe budget constraints, shortage of resources (human, technical, financial), and other pressing commitments on small focal point agency (ECU). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	Workshop – October 2011 Updated – October 2012
Dominican Republic	2010-2011 First NBSAP (90's) was never implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Law (submitted to Congress) Draft Biodiversity and Biosafety Act (submitted to Congress) Resolution to conform the National Biodiversity Committee, responsible for the implementation of the NBSAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the revised Strategy, consistent with the Strategic Plan (now with typesetters) and currently being implemented. National Targets will be incorporated in the Action Plan A National CHM has been established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently working on the Multiyear Program on Environment. There is an opportunity to incorporate the Action Plan into other planning processes. A Draft Development Strategy (2010-2030) was presented to Congress. One of the strategic lines relates to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The elaboration of the NBSAP was done with national funds and TNC contributions 	Workshop – December 2011 Updated - February 2012

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABS policy (in progress) 		<p>climate change and the sustainable use of natural resources, referring to forest management and protected areas</p>		
Democratic Republic of Congo	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest code (2002) • Conservation Law (at the level of parliament) • Mining code (2002) • Agricultural code (2011) • Law on general environment principles (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multi-sectoral working group charged with providing technical expertise during the revision process has already been put in place. Terms of reference for the revision and updating process have been sent to all members of the working group. The first meeting of this group is anticipated for the beginning of March. • A strategic evaluation of the key thematic issues for the conservation of biodiversity will take place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the process of revising the national development and poverty reduction strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	<p>Workshop – March 2011 Updated - February 2012</p>
Ecuador	2011 - May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Biodiversity Strategy and Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NBSAP updating process will conclude in 2012. • The Aichi Biodiversity Targets are considered in the Constitution through the environmental policies and the “Plan National del Buen Vivir” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity now since the autonomous independent governments are in the process of formulating their spatial plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop - July 2011</p>
Egypt	1998 under revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on environmental protection (2009) • Policies on ecotourism and nature conservation • New national strategy on conservation of medicinal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hopes to reach 10 national targets. • Updating three national biodiversity indicators into 10 comprehensive new national indicators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A core team of experts from main stakeholder groups will work together to ensure that all national sectors will be evaluated and incorporated within the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop – May 2011 Updated –February 2012</p>

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		<p>plants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New national strategy on conservation of wild plants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The start date for the updating process will be July 2012. 	<p>process of updating the NBSAP. Final workshop will be organized for official adoption of the updated NBSAP by the Egyptian government.</p>		
El Salvador	1999 Updated in 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosafety Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NBSAP will be updated though an institutional analysis. National targets will be established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity now, as several planning initiatives are being considered at the moment, such as the Millennium Challenge Account, which relates to poverty eradication targets. These plans will be reviewed every 6 months. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will access funds through UNDP local office 	Workshop – December 2011
Equatorial Guinea	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment law (2003) Water and coasts law (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revision will be based on the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets. To set national targets we will consider their feasibility and their impact on the national level. Therefore it will be necessary to have a participatory process with the relevant stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Synergy is possible with sector incentives, the fight against poverty, youth, the conservation of biodiversity, gender, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	Workshop – June 2011 Updated - March 2012
Estonia	Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020. Sent to the Government for consideration in June 2012. Expected adoption -	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature Conservation Law (2007) – main legal act for biodiversity conservation in Estonia Environmental Strategy until 2030 (adopted in 2007) and Environmental Action Plan until 2013 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020 will be valid for the decade, national targets are included in the plan. This plan will serve as National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Estonia. In addition to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals are made to incorporate the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services into several other state strategies and development plans or policies (e.g. agriculture, 	No information provided	July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
	summer 2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural Development Plan under Ministry of Agriculture 2007-2013 (includes support schemes important for nature conservation) • Forestry Development Plan 2020 (adopted 2011) and Fisheries Development Plan (2007) • Development plan for collection and conservation of genetic resources of agricultural plants for 2007-2013 • The Baltic Sea Action Plan (2007) • Renewable Energy Action Plan 2020 (2010) • etc. 	<p>classical nature conservation, this plan covers wider biodiversity topics as well (e.g. climate change, tourism, biosafety, alien species, renewable energy, transport, agriculture, ecosystems valuation, international cooperation, public awareness etc).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan's 3 strategic goals are: (i) people know and value nature and know how to use this knowledge in everyday life; (ii) the favorable status of species, habitats and landscape diversity is granted, and habitats function as coherent ecological network; (iii) preservation of natural resources in the long term is granted and their usage is based on an ecosystem approach. • The Plan's goals and activities are in line with the CBD's Global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity until 2020 adopted in Nagoya in COP-10, and with the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 and its headline target "Halting the loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services by 2020, restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss". The plan is also in line with the CBD's Programme of 	<p>transportation, spatial planning state budget planning and of structural funds of the EU).</p>		

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			Work of Protected Areas.			
Ethiopia	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABS Proclamation and Regulation • Breeders' Rights, ABS and Community Knowledge Community Rights Proclamation and Regulation • Growth and Transformation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans to update its NBSAP in light of the COP-10 outcomes and related recent national and international biodiversity policies, frameworks and laws. • To incorporate the relevant Aichi Targets in the NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned to be conducted when the expected funds are secured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application for funding was submitted through UNEP, but not yet secured 	<p>Workshop - June 2011</p> <p>Updated – February 2012</p>
Fiji	2003 *formally published in 2007 Implementation Framework (2010-2014) developed for 2007 NBSAP	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop – October 2011</p> <p>Updated – August 2012 (Re: Email from participant to Pacific (Rotorua) NBSAP workshop, attaching copy of Implementation Framework 2010-2014 for 2007 NBSAP)</p>
Finland	1999 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are some related policy instruments that touch on biodiversity • Biodiversity communication strategy for NBSAP (modified in 2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new Finnish Biodiversity Strategy 2012-2020 has been prepared and will be adopted by the Government in August-September 2012. The Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets have been taken into account. A set of indicators has also been developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSAP could be better integrated by the government work programme and major sectors. 	N/A	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-046)</p>
France	2004 May 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Law 1 & 2 adopted after the Environment Round Table (2009 & 2011) : http://www.legrenelle- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revised Strategy 2011-2020 has been approved on May 19th 2011 by all the stakeholders (private, public and associative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government commitment to mainstream biodiversity concerns within national public policies. 	N/A	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>

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		<p>environnement.fr/-Version-anglaise-.html?rubrique33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To set up a green infrastructure by 2012 National strategy for the creation of terrestrial PAs Development of a national strategy for the integrated management of the sea and coastal areas Creation of marine PAs Transposition in the law of the EU Framework Directives for Water and Marine Strategy 	<p>sectors).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To fully involve the stakeholders, the approach includes two steps: (i) adhesion to the principles of the Strategy; (ii) voluntary commitment (i.e. implementation of a project aiming at preserving the Biodiversity). So far, 267 organisms have signed the adhesion document. The national strategy is to be translated at the regional level. To date, 12 administrative regions (out of 22) have developed a Regional Biodiversity Strategy (7 are implementing a RBS, 5 are designing it). The Aichi Targets are covered by the revised Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government commitments for 2011-2013 regarding the 6 following fields have been completed: (i) restoration of natural ecosystems and ecological continuities (ii) integration of Biodiversity in sectoral policies (iii) improvement of the knowledge on Biodiversity and innovation (iv) use of soils and land tenure (v) license fees, tax system and funding (vi) governance, monitoring and means for implementation. Principles of the revision include consistency and compatibility with all public policies at all levels. 		
Gabon	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest code (2001) National parks law (2004) Fishing code (2005) Gabon's Green Policy (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organization; Evaluation; Drafting of the document; Validation by the government National targets will be formulated through inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral exchanges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity will be integrated into the DCRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	Workshop – June 2011
Georgia	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Second National Programme for 2011-2015 of the Environmental Action Plan (NEAP 2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP revision process has already started (working version of the document is foreseen for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity protection is weakly reflected in the main development plan (except for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In close cooperation with the GEF Operational Focal Point. 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		contains a Chapter on Biodiversity Protection.	September 2012). The Aichi Targets are reflected in the NBSAP.	development of PAs).		
Ghana	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana Forest and Wildlife Laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The old document has already been reviewed and will consider new thematic areas that were identified as emerging issues A national public forum on the NBSAP will be held 	No information provided	No information provided	Workshop – May 2011
Greece	A Ministerial Council Act is needed (according to National Legislation) for the adoption of the NBSAP. We are in the final stage of cooperation with the ministries of the Greek Government before the adoption of our NBSAP through a Ministerial Council Act, estimated to be signed by the end of the year (2012).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law no 3937/ 2011 on Biodiversity Conservation (Government Gazette Issue 60A /31.03.2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece had not adopted its NBSAP before the last CBD COP 10. According to the Decision X/2 we continue in our procedure of NBSAP completion according to the provisions of the above mentioned Decision. The new draft NBSAP of Greece contains the initial target setting, while one of the first actions that are included in it refers to the establishment of a complete monitoring and evaluating system of the implementation of the Strategy using targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the draft NBSAP incorporates biodiversity in all sectoral policies that have direct or indirect impacts on biodiversity and the outcome will be a Ministerial Council Act that will be signed by all Ministers of the Greek Government, it is assumed that our NBSAP will be part of the national planning processes. 	No information provided	July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)
Grenada	July 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Planning and Development Control Act 25 (2002) Acceptance of instruments for accession to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grenada is participating in the UNEP Umbrella project: Support to GEF Eligible Parties (LDCs & SIDs) for the Revision of NBSAPs and Development of the Fifth National Report to the CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan Ongoing implementation of the National Environmental Management Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grenada has committed US\$ million towards the GEF Small Grants Programme and is currently working on a National PIF to the value of US\$2.6 million 	Workshop – October 2011 Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)

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		<p>September 2012)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accession to the Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS) Protocol 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely ratification of the Nagoya Protocol • Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI) • Achievement of Goal 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability) of the MDGs • Ongoing implementation of St. George's Declaration • Integrated Physical Development and Environmental Management Plan for Carriacou and Petit Martinique 		
Guatemala	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy on Biodiversity (2011) • Protected Areas Law • Policy on Conservation, Protection and Improvement of Environment • National Policy on Integrated Rural Development • National Policy on Environmental Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following COP10 and the new Policy on Biodiversity, the revision and updating of the NBSAP has started. • The new strategy will be completed by December 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some activities have been considered to incorporate biodiversity at different levels during 2012. • The establishment of an implementing process is being considered with the participation of different Ministries: Agriculture, Livestock and Food, Environment & National Resources, and other institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – December 2011
Guinea	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment code • Decree on the prohibition of log exports (2001) • National biosafety framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guinea foresees evaluating policies, programmes and projects during consultations with concerned actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PRSP is a reference to all sectors of the national economy and it will be revised in 2012. This provides an opportunity to allow the integration of biological 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – May 2011 Updated - March 2012

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National action and adaptation plan for climate change Strategic framework to combat land degradation 		diversity, taking account of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets		
Guinea-Bissau	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change National Action Plan to fight against drought and desertification (2011) Framework law on the environment (2011) Law on environmental impact assessment (2010) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foresee revision and updating in the short term. To establish Targets, a specific methodology will be developed based on what is proposed in the national strategy for biodiversity and through the process of reviewing the national biodiversity strategy and action plans. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – May 2011
Guyana	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low Carbon Development Strategy - LCD (2010) Revised Forest Bill (2008) National Policy on ABS (2007) National Biosafety Policy and Framework (2007) Protected Areas Act (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning is in an early stage. A review of natural resources management and related arrangements and legislation will be undertaken and informed by the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LCD was finalized in 2010 and is not expected to go under revision soon. Targets will be incorporated in the revised NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application through UNEP Umbrella 1 was approved Additional potential sources of funding are also being identified. 	Workshop - July 2011
Honduras	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nation's Plan and Vision Law on Protected Areas, Forestry and Wildlife Strategic Plan of the Protected Areas System Climate Change National Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Strategy assessment took place to determine the level of implementation and to elaborate new actions. COP 10 decisions, including ABS Protocol and 4 of the Aichi Targets will be included in the new Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity to include the Aichi Targets in the Country's Vision, linking it to poverty eradication, improvement of livelihoods and sustainable use of resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – December 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Hungary	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environmental Programme (2009-2014) • New Act on Forests (2009) • National Rural Development Strategy (2012-2020) • Framework Agreement between Nature Conservation and Hunting Sectors (2012-2017) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the new CBD Strategic Plan, revision of the NBSAP is planned for 2014 together with the process of adopting the new National Environmental Programme for the period beyond 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Rural Development Strategy (2012-2020) is planned to be adopted by the Government in 2012. Meanwhile, the implementation measures have started to be developed. 	N/A	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Iceland	Strategy (2008); Action Plan (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature Conservation Strategy (2009-2014) • Plant Protection Law is currently under revision with more biodiversity components. • Forest and Soil Legislation has been revised to better reflect biodiversity issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No plans for NBSAP revision, but objective to become Aichi Targets-compliant (possibly by 2013). • Unlikely to adopt a full set of targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Physical Planning requires a land use plan. • The process of mainstreaming of biodiversity into other sectors has begun. 	N/A	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p>
India	Prepared National Policy and Macro-level Action Strategy on Biodiversity in 1999. This document was revised and brought out as National Biodiversity Action Plan in 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 • Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 • National Action Plan for Climate Change, 2008 • Wetlands (Conservation & Management) Rules 2010 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work is in progress to develop national targets in consultation with concerned Ministries of the Government of India and other stakeholders, alongwith identification of associated action points against each of these targets. It is expected that the exercise of setting national targets within the framework of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity will be completed by CoP-11. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Planning Commission of the Government of India has identified twelve Strategy Challenges for the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Approach Paper. One of the challenges is “Managing the Environment and Ecology”, which has the following five components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Land, mining, and Forest Rights 2) Mitigation and Adaptation Strategy for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Environment & Forests, Government of India is implementing a GEF Director Access project (Grant No TF011381), inter alia to prepare the revised NBAP for India that includes setting of national targets in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. 	<p>Workshop - December 2011</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>

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				Climate Change 3) Waste management and Pollution Abatement 4) Degradation of forests and loss of biodiversity 5) Issues of Environment Sustainability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Planning Commission is currently working closely with the Ministry of Environment & Forests, other relevant Ministries, and the National Biodiversity Authority, towards integrating biodiversity concerns and national targets in the planning process. 		
Indonesia	1993 2003	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed plan established for updating NBSAP, including target setting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main elements will be integrated into mid-term national development planning 2010-2014 and into Government annual work plans and budgeting programme (by 2013). Will also be integrated into Provincial planning processes. 	No information provided	Workshop - December 2011
Iraq As a new CBD Party since late 2009, Iraq signed a project cooperation agreement in May 2012 between UNEP- ROWA and MOEN in order to implement the NBSAP which funded by GEF. Iraq has never received any biodiversity enabling activity assistance from GEF and this is the first biodiversity GEF project. Furthermore Iraq does not have a National Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of protected areas (Draft) Biosafety Law (Draft) Marshlands Law (Draft) Natural Ecological Law (Draft) Framework for Biosafety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the first NBSAP, so Iraq will first have to determine its targets and priorities taking into account the results emerging from components of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The real work on the national strategy for biodiversity in Iraq just began in June 2012, so the incorporation of the NBSAP in national planning processes has not been done yet, but our government through the Ministry of Environment (which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEF Strategic Goal: This project is aligned to the GEF 5 Strategic Goal 4 - Build national and regional capacities and enabling conditions for global environmental protection and sustainable development Focal Area Goal: 	Workshop – May 2011 Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)	

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
				<p>adopted working on the NBSAP) has taken into account through the activities of Iraq-NBSAP the integration of the following points into other environmental policies: integration of BD into sectoral development, poverty reduction, and climate change plans in Iraq; gender considerations and social and environmental safeguards; marine and coastal biodiversity needs; inland waters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to incorporate the Aichi Targets into national processes, Iraq has begun working on the implementation of the Iraqi Master Project on Biodiversity Conservation (IMPBC). 	<p>Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the maintenance of ecosystem goods and services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Focal Area Objective: The project addresses Focal Area Objective Five: Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities. Project Objective: With the overarching goal of improving decision-making for the conservation of global biodiversity, the main objective of this project is to enable Iraq to develop its NBSAP and to develop the Fifth National Report to the CBD. 	
Israel	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law for Protection of Wild Animals (2010) National Monitoring Programme Taxonomy Initiative Black book of invasive species Master Plan for road crossings for wildlife /ecological corridors 2010 Fund for farmland leasing for open landscapes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy will stay as is, but Action Plan will be updated in light of the new Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Masku Plan 35 	N/A	Workshop – May 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Jamaica	2003 became policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral and Reef Action Plan • Draft Climate Change Policy • Coastal Resources Policy; (2001) • Forest Policy (currently being reviewed) • Water Resources Master Plan (being drafted) • National energy policy 2009-2030 • National Development Plan - Vision 2030 • Waste water regulations (being finalized) • Regulations related to exiting protected areas (being developed.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamaica prepares to update its NBSAP • Through Vision 2030 Jamaica the government will be able to implement a number of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. There is a thematic working group under Vision 2030 Jamaica whose purpose is to provide strategic directions to implement the targets related to natural resources and its different components. In moving forward recommendations will be made to this group to incorporate aspects of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are opportunities as while each agency of government is to implement vision 2030, during their development or their yearly operation plans additional targets can be included. The government has give each agency a directive to structure their work programmes around vision 2030 which is meant to be dynamic to incorporate any current issues. There is room for each agency to adjust their work programmes as necessary. As it is a broad overarching plan it will allow for the larger issues to be mainstreamed into each government agency operation and corporate plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF – Direct access 	Workshop – October 2011
Japan	1995/10/31 2002/3/27 2008/11/27 2010/3/16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Environment Law (1993) and Basic Environmental Plan based on this Law • Basic Act on Biodiversity (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for the NBSAP, its revision is now under way to receive a Cabinet Approval by the end of September 2012. In the revised NBSAP, national targets and relevant indicators will also be specified. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 12, paragraph 2 of the Basic Act on Biodiversity lays it down that national planning for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity should be based on the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan. 	N/A	Workshop - December 2011 Updated – July 2012
Jordan	2003 (implemented)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on PA • NAP update 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proposal was sent to GEF for funding the update of the NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of stakeholders in the NBSAP preparation process. • Participation in the preparation processes of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awaiting comments from GEF. 	Workshop – May 2011 Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
				other sectoral plans.		
Kazakhstan	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Green development” programme (2010-2014) • “Green land” programme on reforestation under GEF, UNDP frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for an update of the national strategy and action plan which will be in line with the Aichi Targets. More concrete national targets will be set. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kazakhstan’s NBSAP, anchored into national development frameworks, is updated, in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience; and (iv) Kazakhstani model of ecological network development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application for funding was submitted through UNDP. 	Workshop - December 2011
Kenya	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry Act 2005 • Biosafety Act 2009 • National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) • Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Conservation of Biological Diversity and Resources, ABS) Regulations (2006) • Environmental Management and Co-ordination (wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores and seashore management) Regulations (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been some efforts by NEMA to revise NBSAP. A NBSAP draft is in place which will be more relevant and in line with the Aichi Targets. • The issue of setting national targets will be addressed through national consultations and by creating awareness of the Aichi Targets. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application for funding was approved. 	Workshop - June 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Kiribati	2006 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment Act (2007) - The Phoenix Islands Protected Areas Regulation (2008) The Kiribati Development Plan (2008-2011) The Protected Species and Protected Areas Regulation (awaiting cabinet endorsement) Environment Integrated Policy (consultation process) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A preliminary review of the NBSAP was undertaken in August 2011 as part of the preparations towards the development of the Environment Policy. Some of the national targets are in line with the Aichi Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to undertake a wider and comprehensive review of the NBSAP at the national level engaging all levels of society. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011
Kuwait	1997	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	N/A	Workshop – May 2011
Kyrgyzstan	1998 2002	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the development of more realistic action plan. National targets will be formulated in collaboration with stakeholders through formulation of national priorities in line with the Aichi Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering potential integration of the Aichi Targets into national planning. Weak NBSAP integration into other national programmes/strategies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop - December 2011
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Law (2007) Wildlife law (2007) PM Decree Forest protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan for updating has been submitted to Ministry (IUCN Lao will provide technical assistance). A draft revised NBSAP is expected to be ready in April 2012 for public consultations at various levels. A process of developing national targets is on-going through sector working groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will incorporate NBSAP into National Socio-economic development plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop - December 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Lebanon	<p>First NBSAP (1998)</p> <p>Addendum to NBSAP (2005): alignment of the 1998 NBSAP targets with the global 2010 targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Protected Areas Law (under discussion in the Parliament) • Environment Impact Assessment ("EIA") Decree (issued recently) • Strategic Environment Assessment ("SEA") Decree (issued 31/05/2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lebanon will start soon the revision of the NBSAP through support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has approved in a letter dated 2 April 2012 to provide expedited enabling activity support to Lebanon for the revision of the NBSAPs and development of the Fifth National Report to the CBD. • The project will be executed through UNEP. Procedures are in process to start the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet 	<p>No information provided</p>	<p>Workshop – May 2011</p> <p>Updated – February 2012</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>
Lesotho	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment Act (2008) • Forestry Policy (2007) • Food security (2008) • Transport policy • Environmental Education Strategy (2004) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will start meeting with stakeholders for consultations • Will recruit a consultant to develop National targets, under the guidance of the department of Environment and the National Biodiversity Committee to ensure that all relevant stakeholders are engaged and National Targets aligned to Aichi Targets. 	<p>No information provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP 	<p>Workshop – March 2011</p>
Liberia		<p>No information provided</p>	<p>No information provided</p>	<p>No information provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through UNEP Approved 	<p>Workshop – May 2011</p>
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2004; currently under revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master Plan (2008-2020) • NEAP (2006-2014) • Sustainable Development Plan (2008-2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National target setting is envisioned for 2014. The NBSAP to be revised by 2015, which will include more targets (Aichi Targets 10-15). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master Plan 2008-2020 • To harmonize NBSAP with the NEAP and Sustainable Development Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - December 2011</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Madagascar	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for the management of the national protected areas network (in development) • Policy on the integrated management of coastal areas. • Action plan for rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decentralized management of resources • Reinforced monitoring and control actions • Adaptation of legislation on the National sustainable development strategy. • Financial Mechanism • Stakeholder consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Il est une priorité d'intégrer des plans d'aménagement et de gestion de biodiversité 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP – Approved 	Workshop – March 2011
Malawi	October 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi Growth and Development Strategy II (2011) • Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi is in the process of revising its NBSAP. It is among the Least Developed Countries that have received funding from GEF to revise its NBSAP and establish the national targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of revising the NBSAP in Malawi will be done together with the development of the 5th National Report to CBD. The data already gathered during the consultation process in the NBSAP review will be used to develop the 5th National Report to CBD. One of the components in the NBSAP review will involve development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation; technology needs assessment, development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP and development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation. • Another important element in the review process is mainstreaming of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malawi applied for funds for the revision of the NBSAP and they were approved and are yet to be disbursed to Malawi by UNEP. 	Workshop – March 2011 Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
				biodiversity into national planning in response to Strategic Goal "A" of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.		
Malaysia	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common vision adopted by National biodiversity Council chaired by DPM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan for updating NBSAP is being developed, and the process of updating NBSAP is expected to complete in 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will integrate into next NDP 2016-2020 (plus partial integration into rolling 2 year plan of current NDP). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - December 2011
Maldives	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEAP III SAP (2009-13) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP review is a priority using the Aichi Targets as a guiding document. Time lines set for national targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity to promote integration of biodiversity into Island Council plans that will be developed over next 12 months. Will integrate targets and NBSAP into next SAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop - December 2011
Mali		No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – May 2011
Malta	Under development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment and Development Planning Act (2010) Trade in Species of Flora and Fauna Regulations (2004) Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (2006, amended) Conservation of Wild Birds Regulations (2006, amended) Trees and Woodland Protection Regulations (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultation draft NBSAP integrates national targets in line with the Aichi Targets. The proposed national targets reflect Malta's needs, priorities and capacity, and are also categorized according to the policy areas of the CBD Strategic Plan 2011-2020 The completed final draft of Malta's NBSAP (2012-2020) with the theme "Working Hand-In-Hand with Nature" has been launched for public consultation on 28 February 2012. This consultation period will 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development planning framework for the Maltese Islands is currently laid out in the Structure Plan for the Maltese Islands, which shall be replaced by a "Strategic Plan for the Environment and Development" (SPED) via a review process. The scope and objectives of the SPED are to regulate the sustainable management of land and sea resources together with the protection of the environment and shall 	N/A	2012 - March

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>remain open until 10 April 2012</p>	<p>be based on an integrated planning system. (https://secure2.gov.mt/t/sdu/sped)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Environment Policy (NEP), which was launched in February 2012, is a comprehensive policy covering all environmental sectors and natural resources, including biodiversity. The NEP commits Government to provide a comprehensive policy framework for biodiversity and ecosystems by finalizing the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan by 2012. (https://secure2.gov.mt/t/sdu/environment-nep) The development of the NBSAP is also included as one of the strategic directions identified for biodiversity under Malta's National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD) 		
Mauritania	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Strategy on Protected Areas Mauritania's Plan on Coastal Management National Parks Management Plans National Action Plan to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National targets have been set-up for the main components of the NBSAP and already considered in the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). The Aichi Targets will be integrated within the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2007, national strategy for biodiversity has been integrated into environmental action plan 2007-2011). The second national Action plan (2012-2016) is being finalized with a better visibility for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 biodiversity projects have been approved in the NPF and are under formulation with UNEP 	<p>Workshop – May 2011</p> <p>Updated – March 2012</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		fight Desertification <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy on Domestic Energy • National Action Plan of Adaptation • Forest Law • Fauna safeguard Law 	NBSAP.	different biodiversity issues.		
Mauritius	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The white paper on environment (2008) • The ESA report (2010) • The ICZM framework (2010) • The invasive strategy (2010-2019) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intends to start the process of getting funding for the revision of the NBSAP. • The target-setting will be carried out through stakeholder consultation and will look at the different thematic areas addressed in the NBSAP. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application for funding was submitted through UNDP. 	Workshop - June 2011
Mexico	2000 9 Sub-regional Strategies and more in progress	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Development Plan 2007-2012 • Sectoral Programme on Environment and Natural Resources • General Law on Ecological Equilibrium & Environmental Protection • Wildlife Law • Sustainable Development on Forestry Law • Biosafety Law on Genetically Modified Organisms • Law on Sustainable Fisheries & Aquaculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020 the following program was set: 2012-2013 – set national targets, revise and update the Strategy; 2015-2019 – Implementation and monitoring of the Strategy. • A process to prioritize Aichi Targets has started. The updating process will have 2 phases: to develop a summary document which will serve as a base for the second phase and then to develop the Strategy, which could be done using the mainstreaming agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The biggest Challenge to come is to mainstream the sectoral programmes in the new National Development Plan, since the Federal Government will change in 2012. • CONABIO is considering sharing the summary document with the elected President, so that the new administration can start incorporating biodiversity in the NDP and other plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mexico will use national budget 	Workshop – December 2011 Updated - March 2012 Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Micronesia, Federated States of	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micronesia Challenge Framework • Micronesia Chief Executives Summit 2011 Resolution on Shark Conservation • Agriculture Policy 2012 (pending Congressional endorsement) • New/amended State legislations on Protected Areas/Marine Sanctuaries • Resolution to ratify Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (pending Congressional endorsement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micronesia as part of the GEF-5 intends to revise and update its NBSAP in line with its National Strategic Development Plan (SDP), Micronesia Challenge, the Strategic Plan and the Aichi Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSM SDP articulates the nine Environment Strategic Goals which incorporated the eleven NBSAP themes (goals and objectives) and State BSAPs targets. • A Blueprint for Conserving the Biodiversity of the FSM prioritized the terrestrial and marine areas of biological significance (ABS), addressed data gaps and recommended future iterations <p>Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism administered by educational institution</p> <p>Updating NBSAP process will revisit targets and revise in line with new frameworks/data and emerging issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitting application for funding through Direct Access for Biodiversity Enabling Activities Modality 	<p>Workshop – October 2011</p> <p>Updated – February 2012</p>
Moldova, Republic of	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on Ecological Network (2007) • Law on zoological gardens (2007) • Law on fishing and fishing fund (2006) • Law on adoption the Annexes to the CITES convention (2008) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revision plans include the development of the Strategy and Action Plan. • A comparative analysis of national targets in comparison with Aichi Targets will be performed. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Mongolia	July 1996, adopted by the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Package of Environmental Laws was approved by the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two reviews of the First Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent development in environmental legal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved in April 2012. First installment of funding 	Workshop - December 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
	Government of Mongolia	<p>Parliament in June 2012 including, on Air, on fee for use of natural resources, on amendment into Law on Environmental Protection, on Amendment into Law on Land, on Amendment into Law on EIA, on protection of soil and prevention from desertification, on Amendment into Law on Forests, on Waste, on Amendment into Law on State Budget, on Amendment on Law on Fauna ,on Amendment on Law on Water, on Fee for use of water resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Programs on Water, Climate Change and Desertification were approved in the last 2 years 	were conducted in 2001 and 2009 respectively. As a result, there was conclusion made that new NBSAP must be developed asap.	framework shows Mongolia's commitment of NBSAP development to be fully incorporated in national planning.	received May 2012.	Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)
Montenegro	2010	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revision is planned for 2012, consistent with Aichi Targets. The national focus is on adaptation to EU legislation and Natura 2000 network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the revision, work will be done to achieve the cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In discussion with UNDP to obtain GEF funds. 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated – June 2011</p>
Morocco	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy on biodiversity Strategy on marine fishing Law on PAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will set national targets in line with the Aichi Targets. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – May 2011
Mozambique	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy for Conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Already started preparing the terms of reference, which will be updated according to COP10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will try to integrate the national biodiversity targets into the local development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	<p>Workshop – March 2011</p> <p>Updated – May 2011</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to review the national biodiversity status and threats in each area to set national targets and integrate scientific aspects. • Will try to integrate gender and climate change issues. 			
Myanmar	<p>Cabinet Decision 16/2012</p> <p>3/5/2012 (Adoption)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Environment Policy of Myanmar (1994) • Myanmar Agenda 21 (1997) • Environmental Conservation Law (2012) • Forest Law (1992) • The Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Law (1994) • Forest Rules (1994) • Forest Policy (1995) • The Protection of Wildlife and Protected Areas Rules (2002) • Law on Biosafety (Third Draft) • National Biosafety Framework Myanmar (Third Draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One way to achieve the sustainable and equitable use of biological resources is by formulating and effectively implementing the Myanmar Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (MBSAP). • It consists of two parts: strategic plan for biodiversity and action plan. • MBSAP is formulated for the period of 2012-2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Strategies Plan for Biodiversity Conservation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen Conservation of Priority Sites; 2. Mainstream biodiversity into other policy sectors 3. Implement focused conservation actions for Priority Species 4. Support local NGOs and academic institutions to engage in biodiversity conservation 5. Create capacity to coordinate conservation investment in Myanmar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective institutional mechanisms are needed for the effective implementation of biodiversity conservation. • A national committee should be immediately formed to oversee the progress made in implementation of NBSAP activities. • A specific committee must be organized to oversee and monitor the Myanmar NBSAP actions. • This process is shifting away from sectoral intervention to a multi-sectoral approach for holistic biological diversity conservation and management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Myanmar is now processing the UNEP Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for a GEF Expedited Enabling Activity Support to Myanmar for the Revision of NBSAPs and Development of the fifth National Report to the CB D 	<p>Workshop - December 2011</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>6. Scale up the implementation of in situ and ex situ conservation of agriculture, livestock and fishery biodiversity and genetic resource management</p> <p>7. Promote the initiative to manage Invasive Alien Species</p> <p>8. Facilitate the legislative process of environmental protection and environmental impact assessment</p> <p>9. Enhance communication, education and public awareness on biodiversity</p> <p>(b) National Biodiversity Action Plan (2012-2030)</p> <p>1. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Forest Management</p> <p>2. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Wildlife Conservation and Protected Area Management</p> <p>3. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Freshwater Resource Management</p> <p>4. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Management of Coastal, Marine and Island Ecosystems</p> <p>5. Five-year Action Plan</p>			

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>Toward Sustainable Management of Land Resources</p> <p>6. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries</p> <p>7. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Ecotourism</p> <p>8. Five-year Action Plan Toward Enhancing Environmental Quality Management and Biosafety</p> <p>9. Five-year Action Plan Toward Sustainable Management of Mineral Resource</p>			
Namibia	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environmental Management Act (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will make a thorough revision, aiming to complete before the end of 2011. Will see what areas need to be considered, and work on realistic targets. There is political support for this process and also some funding from a bilateral partner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Planning Commission is currently busy developing the country's fourth National Development Plan. We will then identify opportunities to mainstream biodiversity issues into NDPs. Biodiversity projects are already mainstreamed through other line ministries and will be further discussed through the NBSAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP – Approved In addition, there is some funding from bilateral partner 	<p>Workshop – March 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Nauru	Under development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other related policies and/or legislation in place; however the Environment Bill will make provisions for the above (to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Nauru is still in the process of finalizing its First Draft – there have been no immediate plans to update and revise the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Sustainable Development Strategy for Nauru (NSDS) does provide a provision of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	<p>Workshop – October 2011</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		enacted and passed by Parliament)	<p>NBSAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once the NBSAP is completed, it will then need to integrate all national and overarching policies with those spelled out in the Aichi Targets. 	mainstreaming the NBSAP goals and targets into national policies and action plans.		
Nepal	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agrobiodiversity Policy Wetland Policy NBF ABS (draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first draft of the revised NBSAP will be ready in August 2012 and final version adopted by the end of 2012; participatory way. National target and indicators are to be set in April 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be integrated into NDP over next 2 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop - December 2011
New Zealand	2000; under revision	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New COP-10 goals in addition to the Aichi Targets likely to be included in matters to be considered in the biodiversity strategy revision starting 2012. 	No information provided	N/A	Workshop – October 2011
Nicaragua		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Law (submitted to congress) Wildlife Law (proposal) Regulation on access to Genetic Resources Law on the prevention of risks from living modified organisms through biotechnology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The updating process has already started and is now at the highest level of the Ministry of Environment for final consultation. The draft was reviewed by every department in the country and by the national scientific committee (REDNIBIO). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The draft NBSAP 2012–2016 was developed using the National Human Development Plan as a framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – December 2011
Niger	Last revised 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pastoralism ordinance (2010) Wetland strategy (in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The targets of the Nagoya Strategic Plan will be analysed and integrated to conform to our priorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity as the rural development strategy already incorporates the targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – May 2011 Updated - February 2012

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<p>development)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS 	<p>The information contained in the strategy will be brought up to date. A study on the integration of climate change into the NBSAP has been initiated.</p>	<p>of the 1998 national biodiversity strategy. The revision of the rural development strategy, which is already underway, is an opportunity to integrate new national targets in relation to the Strategic Plan.</p>		
Nigeria	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Forestry Policy (2006) Draft National Forestry Act National Biosafety Policy and Draft National Biosafety Act and Framework ABS Guideline and Regulation (being revised) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify gaps and approve a current biodiversity baseline studies with stakeholders. Will consider Poverty Reduction, Gender, REDD+, and the 2 new protocols Will establish and harmonize indicators with an effective Clearing house Mechanism The Federal government of Nigeria has recently approved The forest and biodiversity resource and assessment, as well as the hosting of National Forest and Biodiversity dialogue to involve inter-sectoral, inter-governmental strategies for a more holistic approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised NBSAP will be decentralized; each action plan representing a sectoral development policy and actions that integrate biodiversity. The Federal government of Nigeria has recently approved the constitution of an inter-ministerial committee comprising Environment, Finance, Agriculture, Water Resources, Science and Technology, Petroleum Resources and Justice to establish options and Strategy for forest management financing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application for funding of NBSAP submitted to GEF was approved. However, documents necessary for the release of the first tranche of funds are being processed. 	<p>Workshop – May 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Niue	2001 under revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment Act (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intends to revise once resources are available. Plans to strengthen the new NBSAP to include appropriate Aichi Targets. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Norway	2001 2004 2006 By 2015, not yet decided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature Diversity Act (2009) • Marine Resources Act • Svalbard Environment Act • Planning and Building Act • Regulations on priority species and selected habitats (2011) • Regulation on release of alien tree species (2012) • Assessment and valuing of Norway's ecosystem services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norway will develop a new National Action Plan on Biodiversity, which will be finalized within the deadline of 2015. • The environmental policy in Norway has for a long time been divided into result-oriented areas. From 2012, policy is organized into a new structure based on ecosystems. For each priority area, a specific set of national targets (and accompanying indicators) has been drawn up. The Aichi Targets that are result-oriented, are now reflected in the national targets, based on the following structure: Living seas and coastal environments; Healthy lakes and rivers; Rich and varied wetlands; Forest diversity; Spectacular mountain landscapes; A valuable cultural heritage; A good urban environment; The great outdoors; An unpolluted environment; Clean air; A stable climate. National targets have also been developed within 3 instrumental areas: Legislation and planning procedures; International cooperation; Knowledge and information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of the new National Action Plan on Biodiversity in 2015 will involve the participation of sector departments, through a cross-sectoral working group, led by the Ministry of Environment. 	N/A	Workshop – April 2011 Updated - March 2012 Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)
Oman	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law on nature reserve and wild life conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBSAP revision and update are in the Ministry's 2011 plan as a priority project. 	No information provided	N/A	Workshop – May 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will adopt national targets according to country's priorities and in line with Aichi Targets. 			
Pakistan	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Wildlife Acts (revised) Provincial and District Conservation Strategies National Environment policy National Forest policy (draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Pakistan has granted approval of working on revision process and proposal is in process. National targets will be set in the light of the CBD Strategic Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAP Targets are already integrated in existing planning cycles. The Planning Commission considers National and regional issues how BAP, national Five Year plans, MDG are addressed. Annual Plans of planning Commission adopts benchmarks from BAP and other sectoral guiding documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probably through UNEP 	Workshop - December 2011
Palau	2005	No information provided	No information provided	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011
Palestinian Authority	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intends to identify and revise national targets according to the Aichi Targets and formulate a National Strategy. 	No information provided	N/A	Workshop – May 2011
Panama	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Policy on Biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets will be considered during the updating process. This process will be short (no longer than a year). There will be an internal coordinating committee formed by different stakeholders (NGOs, Universities, other government institutions). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would like to work together with the REDD + Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – December 2011 Updated - February 2012

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all Aichi Targets will be considered; only 5 or 6 National Targets will be set. 			
Papua New Guinea	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working toward developing a protected area policy and reviewing protected areas legislation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intends to update the NBSAP during the development of the protected area policy and the review of the existing protected area legislation. Plans to set national targets in line with the Aichi Target through developing resource management and conservation models for landholding communities. 	No information provided	No information provided	Workshop – October 2011
Paraguay	2004 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paraguay National Environmental Policy (2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are plans to update the NBSAPs and to integrate it to the national accounting systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paraguay has a National Strategy for Poverty Reduction which will be used as a base to update the NBSAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - July 2011
Peru	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental National Policy (2009) Environmental Action Plan General Environmental Law (2005) Regional Bylaws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009, the NBSAP was reviewed and evaluated. The updating process has already started with a national workshop including 24 regions. Guidelines have been developed for the updated NBSAP More regional strategies are under development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legislation and planning instruments are being evaluated and will be in accordance with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP. There is also an alliance with GIZ. 	Workshop - July 2011 Updated - February 2012
Philippines	1997 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logging Ban National REDD+ Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A proposal under development to update the NBSAP. Interim targets to feed into new NDP and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Philippine development plan 2011-2016 being finalized including 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - December 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development Plan for 2011-2016 National Framework Strategy on Climate Change National Climate Change Action Plan -for finalization 	NBSAP.	interim BD targets		
Poland	2003 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Strategy Water Management Strategy National Policy on Forests Agro-environmental Schemes, Good Farming Conditions Fisheries Development Strategy Strategy of Tourism Development Operational Program Infrastructure and Environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3rd generation of NBSAP for 2014-2020 (Ministerial approval by 2013). Revised NBSAP to be aligned with the CBD Strategic Plan and EU Biodiversity Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP to be part of the sustainable development policy 	N/A	Workshop – April 2011 Updated - February 2012
Republic of Korea	1997	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National targets will be developed and a process of revising NBSAP will be initiated in 2012, and final version expected before COP-12 in 2014. 	No information provided	N/A	Workshop - December 2011
Rwanda	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Policy (2003) and Environment Organic law (2005) Biodiversity policy, biodiversity law (not yet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans are to set short/long-term activities, to cover and/or extend beyond the 2011-2020 decade. The new NBSAP to be updated with a stronger cross- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreaming biodiversity will be a key activity in the NBSAP revision process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application for funding was submitted through UNEP. 	Workshop - June 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<p>approved by Cabinet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial order on protected species • Forestry Policy (2010) 	<p>sectoral approach, based on institutional synergies to achieve the Aichi Targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National targets will be conceived as a national contextualization of the Aichi Targets. 			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Biosafety Framework (2007) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will be done through stakeholders' consultations. • Will also revise the biodiversity related policies to reflect new priorities and objectives in environmental management. • To address the issue of setting targets we will develop: • Legislation to address ABS issues • Policies and guidelines on the use of biological resources in the areas of research and product development • National work plan for ABS activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration as part of other projects focused on similar objectives and outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP – Approved 	Workshop – October 2011
Saint Lucia	2000 endorsed by Cabinet and second draft produced in 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft biodiversity conservation and sustainable use bill (under revision) • Forest policy • Wildlife policy draft • Draft amended Forest legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NBSAP has already been revised through a collaborative process with stakeholders. However, it too needs amending to include some emerging issues like IAS, SEA, the Nagoya Protocol and the Aichi Targets. Further targets will be set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Medium Term Development Strategy, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for Saint Lucia, the Poverty Reduction Strategies, Climate Change Adaptation strategies for the island, social development policies, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011 Updated -February 2012

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invasive Species legislation (currently being drafted) 	<p>through consultation and collaboration with various relevant stakeholders. We have some targets in our revised draft second NBSAP and hope to enhance those with further consultations.</p>	<p>tourism development policies, sustainable land management policies and such sector considerations are some opportunities that can present themselves for inputting biodiversity concerns into national plans and policies. We also endeavor to remind all sectors as much as possible, to engage the biodiversity section in developing their national plans and policies.</p>		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Parks Act (2002) Draft Wildlife Regulations Draft Wildlife Order Draft EIA Regulations Draft- Pollution Regulations Draft Environmental Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Held a workshop on environmental indicators in September 2011, began looking at the Aichi Targets and stakeholders decided that a series of stakeholder consultations should be conducted in order to develop a set of national targets and related indicators The NBSAP revision process will be conducted in parallel with the UNCCD National Action Programme Revision therefore synergies will be exploited as much as possible 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	Workshop – October 2011
Samoa	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Biosafety Policy (2004) National Policy on the CBD (2007) National Policy on Forestry for Sustainable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to revise the NBSAP. The MNRE Corporate Plan (2008 -2011) encapsulates the identification of national development Priority areas with the inclusion of 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<p>Development (2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Policy on Climate Change (2007) National Invasive Species Action Plan 2008–2011 Awareness Strategy & Action Plan for National Parks & Reserves 2008–2010 	Environment Sustainability.			
Sao Tome and Principe	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on the protection of marine turtles (in preparation) Law to protect against bird hunting Framework law on biosafety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal to revise through support framework of the European Union. National targets will be formulated through a participatory process involving multiple stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, local communities, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the development of the next Five Year Development Plan to be held for 2012-2015 it will be possible to integrate the NBSAP into development issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – June 2011
Saudi Arabia	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ninth national Development Plan National Forest Strategy National Plan for Science and Technology Coastal Zone Management Plan Action plan for the protection of environment in the Riyadh region The national System Plan for protected area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the NBSAP in line with the CoP10 outcomes. The central components of the strategy document are 17 strategic goals, each with a broad national objective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2005, the national strategy for biodiversity has been integrated into other environmental policies. 	N/A	Workshop – May 2011
Senegal	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic and Social Development Policy (2011- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We expect to have a consultation with 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application 	Workshop – May 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		2015) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Sector Policy Letter (2010-2014) 	stakeholders to set new targets.		through UNEP	
Serbia	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Green package” of 22 environmental laws adopted by the Government in 2009 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current NBSAP addresses the establishment of national-level targets in line with the Strategic Plan and Aichi Targets. The next revision is planned for 2013. 	No information provided	No information provided	Workshop - December 2011
Seychelles	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Environment Management Plan was formulated to incorporate environmental-related issues and biodiversity priority. The next generation of this plan will be for the period 2010-2020 (adopted before CoP10) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notice the importance of reviewing the NBSAP to incorporate the recently adopted goals and targets of the CBD in national context. Discussion already taken place within ministerial (national) level. Review is planned for mid-2011. <p>Intent to harmonize existing legislations into a Biodiversity Act.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity projects are already mainstreamed through a landscape approach. Opportunities to mainstream the NBSAP will be discussed with the Planning Ministry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – March 2011
Sierra Leone	2003	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is currently no plan for the revision and or updating. Though experiencing some environmental changes and biodiversity loss in light of COP10 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – May 2011
Singapore	1992 2002 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endangered Species Act (2006) Parks and Trees Act (2005) Inter-Ministerial Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next review will be completed by 2014; interim report including national targets will be prepared for COP-11. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of biodiversity rich areas are taken into consideration in the master planning process; the next Master Plan review will be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible under the UNEP Umbrella project 	Workshop - December 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<p>on Sustainable Development Parks and Water bodies Plan (2008)</p>		<p>conducted in 2014, in line with the NBSAP review process.</p>		
Solomon Islands	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on Biodiversity & Disaster Management Plan (2010-2012) • NAPA 2008 • National Environment Capacity Development Action Plan (2008-2012) • Coral Triangle National Plan of Action (2010) • Inshore Fisheries Strategy (2010) • National Development Strategy (2011-2020) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The next revision should be done by 2012. • National targets will be set by means of a consultation process with relevant sectors, in line with the Aichi Targets. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011
South Africa	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa currently has the following key national policy tools that guide biodiversity planning and management: • National Biodiversity Act • National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) (2005) • National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment (NSBA) (2004) • National Biodiversity Framework (NBF) (2009) • National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa intends to complete the revision and update of the NBSAP by 2014. • South Africa has established national targets aligned with the Aichi Targets, having incorporated outcomes contained in their existing NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National mainstreaming targets have been established and aligned with Aichi Targets 1 to 4 (Strategic Goal A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In process 	<p>Workshop – March 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		National Biodiversity Assessment (2011)				
Sri Lanka	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information provided 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will prepare addendum to BCAP including targets to be validated through stakeholder workshops. <p>Some national targets have been developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibility to integrate biodiversity concerns into ST national plan (annual plans). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - December 2011
Sudan	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No recent policies, frameworks or laws at the national biodiversity strategy level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision of the NBSAP will be based on the targets set during CoP10. The country will attempt to adopt the Aichi Targets, where necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimistic to achieve this objective with the help of SG, HCENR and support from the newly appointed Minister of Environment and Forestry and Physical Planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The application for funding was submitted through UNDP. 	Workshop - June 2011 Updated - February 2012
Suriname	2006, for the period 2006 - 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment Policy Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process has already started with interdepartmental commissions. Since the current strategy is set out for 2006-2020, it will be streamlined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an opportunity now since the Multi Annual Developing Plan for 2012-2017 is being finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - July 2011
Swaziland	2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Conservation and Management Policy (Draft) Biodiversity Conservation and Management Bill Access and Benefits Sharing Bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing the terms of reference for the revision of the NBSAP. A series of workshops for key stakeholders are planned to nationalize the Aichi Targets. The current exercise of developing our state of environment report for 2011 shall help us in collecting the relevant information for the baseline data. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP – Approved 	Workshop – March 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Sweden	<p>The Biodiversity Strategy and sectoral action plans (1990s) have been superseded by the system of 15 environmental quality objectives, adopted by the Government and Parliament in 1999, and a sixteenth objective on horizontal issues relating to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity adopted in 2005. The sectoral action plans have also been superseded by more specific strategies and action plans within and across sectors, developed in accordance with the environmental quality objectives.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A detailed outline for a revised/updated NBSAP will be submitted at a later opportunity (e.g. with the NR5) • In 2010, a review of the environmental quality objectives was initiated, with Parliament adopting important clarifications and amendments. A timeframe for implementation, follow-up and review of the objectives by the year 2020 was considered, established and approved by the government on a provisional basis. The overall goal was to consider Sweden's environmental impact on the international scale, includes goals on ecosystem recovery, ecosystem services, biological diversity, human health, resource efficiency, natural resource management, sustainable energy use and sustainable consumption and production. A committee was established to develop strategies and milestone targets for implementing the objectives. In April 2012, the government adopted a revised set of detailed specifications of the objectives to guide implementation while providing criteria for follow-up, thus performing the function of national 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furthermore, as an EU member, Sweden implements EU policy and legislation on matters related to biological diversity, as described e.g. EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 		<p>July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			targets for the status of biodiversity. The CBD Strategic Plan was taken into account in the development of 2020 targets and milestones.			
Switzerland	2006; currently under revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Policy 2014-2017 (in consultation) • Restoration of functionality of rivers and creeks: new policy implemented as of May 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COP-10 decisions and national targets in line with Aichi Targets have been integrated in the new NBS. The new NBS has undergone ministerial consultation as well as a large public consultation. The revised NBS is currently in 2nd ministerial consultation and should be approved by end of April 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NSB Targets have been integrated in the new Agricultural Policy 2014-2017, as well as in the Forest policy 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	Workshop – April 2011
Tajikistan	2003	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition that there is a need for an update of the national strategy aligned with the Aichi Targets. More concrete national targets will be set and a new NBSAP will include tangible targets and economic mechanisms. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic arguments are very important and not much used in the first generations of national strategy. The activities of NGOs and the private sector must also be better mainstreamed into the NBSAP process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop - December 2011
Tanzania	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Policy (2002) • Environmental Management Act Plan (2004) • Forest Act (2002) • Fisheries Act (2003) • Wildlife Conservation Act (2003) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plans to update will be adapted to involve stakeholders and create awareness to them. • There is a need to set milestones and we aim to have national targets before COP 11. • Steps in the revision process: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is the period (April 2011) for budget preparations, and is the right time to integrate these issues of biodiversity in the budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – March 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a baseline information on biodiversity/ecosystems • Identify the national priorities targets • Prepare action plan to address causes of the challenges 			
Thailand	1997 2002 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures on Preventing, Control and Eradication of Alien Species (2008) • Two years (2010-2011) Biodiversity Action Plan toward COP-11 • Regulation of the National Committee on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity on Criteria and Method of Access and Benefit-Sharing of Biological Resources (2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A process of updating NBSAP has been initiated in May 2011 (to be submitted for Cabinet approval in July 2012). • 20 national targets, on the process of hearing from related stakeholders by consultation workshop, may be included in the updated NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aichi Targets to be integrated into Thailand's 11th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2012-2016) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept paper is in the process of being considered by the GEF Secretariat and UNDP 	Workshop - December 2011 Updated – July 2012 (Re: Notification 2012-095)
The Gambia	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy on promoting private sector involvement to encourage investment by the private sector in protected area management in particular and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A national Task Force was constituted of relevant stakeholders to develop a roadmap on the implementation of the Nagoya outcomes. • Efforts to set national biodiversity targets are already on course. The task force currently reviewing draft synthesis includes all 20 Aichi Targets. • This process seeks to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revision process seeks to ensure that the revision of the NBSAP is based on integrated approach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	Workshop – May 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			ensure that the revision of the NBSAP is based on integrated approach with all relevant institutions represented.			
Timor Leste	under preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental decree Biodiversity Decree and PA Decree (2011) Environment framework law, policy and strategy (being drafted) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first NBSAP under preparation will incorporate the Aichi Targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will try to integrate NBSAP into new polices when new government installed in 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop - December 2011
Togo	2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest policy (2011) National forest action plan (2011-2019) Forest code (2008) Framework law on the environment (2008) Law on the prevention of biotechnology risks (2009) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is foreseen to analyze the situation in Togo in relation to the Aichi Targets and to set realistic Targets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The revised NBSAP will be integrated into plans, programs and national priority actions as expressed in the National Investment Programme for the Environment and Natural Resources (PNIERN) which was validated nationally and whose vision is until 2050. Also the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRSP 2009-2011) involves the "Effective management of natural resources and the environment" in its second pillar. The second PRSP is under development and it will take into account the revision of the NBSAP in relation to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP - Approved 	Workshop – May 2011 Updated - February 2012
Tonga	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biosafety Act (2009) Environment Impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No particular NBSAP plans yet, but cognizant of the 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<p>Assessment Regulation (2010)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Management Act (2010) National Forest Policy (2009) 	<p>need for revision to report on progress & implementation status and to analyze cross sectoral collaboration, followed by assessment of Tonga's contribution to global goals & objective of Strategic Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National target will be in line with the Aichi Targets. 			
Tunisia	1998 under revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law on the establishment of marine and coastal Pas Red List 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will review its strategy according to the Aichi Targets. National mobilization targets will be set according to national priorities. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – May 2011
Turkey	2001 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Law on Biological Diversity and Nature Protection (draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since the current NBSAP includes an action plan up to 2018, a revision has not been planned. The NBSAP includes targets in line with the Aichi Targets. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - December 2011
Turkmenistan	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest Code (2011) Law on Fishery and Conservation of Water Biological Resources (2011) Law on Special Protected Nature Territories (draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NBSAP was revised within the UNDP/GEF Project "Monitoring and Assessment of Effectiveness of NBSAP Implementation" Analytic Report was published in 2008. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Turkmenistan for the period 2030 includes environmental issues as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In discussion with UNDP/Bratislava to obtain GEF funds. 	<p>Workshop - December 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>
Uganda	April 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Fisheries Policy (2003) The National Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Capacity Building Workshop for the Review and Updating of NBSAP was carried out from 25-29 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This has been incorporated into the review of the NBSAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) being finalized with UNEP and is expected to be concluded in 	<p>Workshop - June 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p> <p>Updated – July 2012 (Re:</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<p>Policy (2003)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Agriculture Policy (2003) • The National Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy (2008) • The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) • The National Environment (Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing) Regulations, 2005 • The National Development Plan (2010/11 – 2013/15) • The National Environment Management Authority Strategic Plan (2009/10-2013/14) • The Uganda Wildlife Authority Strategic Plan (2002 – 2012) • The National Forest Plan (2002) • The Wetland Sector Strategic Plan (2011-2020) 	<p>June 2012.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary national biodiversity targets for some of the Aichi targets were identified and shall form the basis for further work for setting concrete national biodiversity targets. • A road map was agreed to guide the review and updating process in Uganda. 		<p>July 2012.</p>	<p>Notification 2012-095)</p>
Ukraine	1998; currently under revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Program on the Development of the National Econet (2000-2015) • The Strategy of State Environmental Policy (2010-2020) • The National Action Plan on Environmental Protection (2011-2015) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aichi Targets were provisionally considered and targets relevant to the national priorities were partly taken into account, including Target 11, in the National Action Plan on Environmental Protection. Different options are now considered for incorporation of the Aichi Targets into State Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity conservation and environmental protection issues are integrated in some economic development programs, strategies and codes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GEF funds were not requested. 	<p>Workshop – April 2011</p> <p>Updated - February 2012</p>

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
			<p>on the Development of the National Econet, National Action Plan on Environmental Protection and other national legislation.</p>			
United Arab Emirates	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environment and water strategy 2011-2013 • Several local strategies • National strategy for PAS (updated by end of 2012) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the National biodiversity strategy by 2013. • Importance will be given to targets related to stakeholders' engagement and scientific collaboration 	No information provided	N/A	Workshop – May 2011
United Kingdom	1994 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Environment White Paper (DEFRA) (2011) • “Making Space for Nature: review of England’s wildlife sites and ecological networks” Lawton report • Scotland Land Use Strategy (2011) • New Wales Natural Environment Framework, 2011 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • England NBS to be completed in 2011. Northern Ireland Strategy is being updated (2011). All of the Strategies are mapped and compliant with Aichi Targets; have mapped Aichi targets against existing indicators (AHTEG Indicators). Not likely to use targets, but will make use of indicator sets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking at ways to promote mainstreaming; will incorporate global footprint into future work. 	N/A	Workshop – April 2011
Uruguay	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to respond to climate change (2010) • Protected Areas National System (2010-2014) • Coastal Spatial Planning guidelines • Law on Conservation and management of soil and water • Guidelines for invasive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal to update the NBSAP is in process. The process to set targets is expected to be a participatory process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NBSAP will be incorporated in the Ministries of Agriculture and Fisheries, Tourism and Sports as well as in the Planning and Budgeting Office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted application through UNDP The funds will also be used for the 5th national report and the development of a national CHM 	Workshop - July 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		species management				
Uzbekistan	1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biological resource trade practices law (2004) Law on measures on strengthening demonopolization and privatization of fishing industry (2003) Law on compensation for the use of natural reservoirs by fishing enterprises 2003 Law on PAs (2006) Hunting and fishing practices regulation (2006) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision is planned in line with the Aichi Targets. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop - December 2011
Vanuatu	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Priorities and Action Plan (2006-2015) Environmental Protection and Conservation Act (2010) Forestry Policy (2011) Community Conservation Areas Registration Regulation Fisheries Act (2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the NBSAP to start early 2012. During the review national targets will be set in line with the Aichi Targets. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP 	Workshop – October 2011
Venezuela	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Management Law 2008 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been updated for the 2010-2020 period; however the strategy is always in revision. It is expected to begin the development of bioregional and local action plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several Aichi Biodiversity Targets have been addressed in the Strategy and in the environmental policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP. The funds will also be used for the 5th national report and the 2nd Biosafety report 	Workshop - July 2011

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
Vietnam	1994 2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laws on fisheries, forests, biodiversity Environment Protection Strategy to 2010 and orientation to 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update is a high priority, including targets. Updated NBSAP is expected to be submitted to the Government by the end of 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 1 2012-15 (ST); phase II 2015-2020 (LT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applied for funding through UNDP 	Workshop - December 2011
Yemen	2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National action plan to Combat Desertification (NAPCD) National Wastewater strategy Water policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will update the NBSAP to meet the Aichi Targets. Will attempt to set national targets within flexible framework, taking into account national needs and priorities, contributing to the achievement of global targets. 	No information provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP 	Workshop – May 2011
Zambia	1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Policy on Environment (2007) Environmental Management Act (2011) National climate change response strategy (2010) Wildlife and forestry policy review Ecosystem Economic Valuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to commence NBSAP review in 2011, in line with timetable agreed at COP 10. National targets to be based on SADC Regional Biodiversity Strategy Plan and the Aichi targets. Draft national targets based on Aichi Targets developed by national technical experts in May 2011. Planning a national stakeholders' workshop to adopt the national targets by June 30 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have already started the process of integrating issues of mainstreaming into national development planning our Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP) runs up to 2015. In preparing the plan there were issues of environment included, particularly climate change. The Ministry of environment has engaged other sectors. We have an opportunity to revise the NBSAP and mainstream the NDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNEP. Communication received indicating endorsement. Awaiting legal instrument (Project Cooperation Agreement - PCA) 	Workshop – March 2011 Updated - February 2012
Zimbabwe	Completed 1998 Adopted 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife and Forest based Land reform Policies National Agriculture policy (Draft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have established a multi-stakeholder forum to start NBSAP review (National Biodiversity Forum of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will develop a strategy based on our development agenda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submitted application through UNDP. We would also look to access funds through the UNDP regional 	Workshop – March 2011 Updated - February 2012

Country	NBSAP date(s)	Recent relevant laws and frameworks	Plans to update NBSAPs and establish national targets	Plans to integrate NBSAP and targets into national planning processes	Plans for GEF-5	Date information was received / updated
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Energy policy-water and sanitation sector policy • Environmental education policy • National environmental policy and Strategies • Environmental management Act 	<p>Zimbabwe) and selected groups within the Forum to work on the following 5 thematic areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Biodiversity, • Agro-biodiversity, • PA, • In-land waters & Wetlands • Policy and legislation • Future plans include: mobilize resources, national consultative workshops on ecosystems approach and monitoring and evaluation. • For target setting, will let sectors develop their own targets and these will be incorporated into the national targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will work with the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development on reviewing and updating the NBSAP. • The Ministry Economic Planning and Development will present the state of the National Development Plan (NDP). • We will then identify opportunities to mainstream biodiversity issues into NDPs of Zimbabwe. 	<p>office as a cluster of Southern Africa region, so that we share experiences in our NBSAP process.</p>	
