



## Convention on Biological Diversity

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### CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Thirteenth meeting

Cancun, Mexico, 4-17 December 2016

Item 9 of the provisional agenda\*

### **UPDATED REPORT ON PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND TOWARDS THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGETS**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

#### **I. BACKGROUND**

1. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties, decided that, at its future meetings, it would review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (para. 14), and requested 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 (para. 17 (b)), to enable the Conference of Parties to assess the contribution of such national and regional targets to the global targets.

2. Further, in decision X/2, paragraph 3, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties to review, and as appropriate, update and revise, their national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs), in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the guidance adopted in decision IX/9, integrating their national targets developed in the framework of the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets into their NBSAPs. Subsequently, in decision XII/2 A, paragraph 4, the Conference of the Parties urged those Parties that had not yet done so, to review and, as appropriate, update and revise their NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, to adopt indicators at the national level as soon as possible and, in any event, no later than October 2015, and to submit their fifth national reports.

3. In decision XII/31, the Conference of the Parties reaffirmed that it should review progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 at each of its meetings to 2020, and that the development of further guidance for policy development and to support implementation should be based on this review as well as on information available in national reports and on other information that may become available, including through scientific assessments. Further, in the annex to this decision, it

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\* UNEP/CBD/COP/13/1.

was agreed that the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties should undertake an interim review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and related means of implementation.

4. In its recommendation 1/1, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation took note of an analysis of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In the same recommendation, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, emphasizing that the effective review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 depended on the timely submission of information from Parties, and recalling decisions XI/3 and XII/2 A, urged those Parties that had not yet submitted their fifth national report to do so as a matter of urgency, and no later than 30 June 2016. Further, the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, recalling decisions IX/8 and XII/2 A, also urged those Parties that had not yet updated their NBSAPs to do so as soon as possible. The Subsidiary Body on Implementation requested the Executive Secretary to continue to update the analysis of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 on the basis of information contained in additional NBSAPs and fifth national reports received by 30 June 2016 and to make the updated analysis available for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirteenth meeting.

5. The present note provides an updated assessment of progress towards implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and towards the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets in line with the above decisions and recommendations.<sup>1</sup> It is based on information contained in the revised and updated NBSAPs as well as the fifth national reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity. It has been revised to reflect additional national biodiversity strategies and action plans and fifth national reports received by 24 November 2016. It is complimented by the following addenda:

- (a) Updated analysis of progress in revising/updating NBSAPs, including national targets (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.1/Rev.1);
- (b) Updated analysis of the contribution of targets established by Parties and progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.2/Rev.1);
- (c) Implementation of the Gender Plan of Action (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.3).

## II. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION

6. The midterm review of progress towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020<sup>2</sup> concluded that that there had been encouraging progress towards meeting some elements of most Aichi Biodiversity Targets, but, in most cases, this progress would not be sufficient to achieve the targets unless further urgent and effective action was taken to reduce the pressures on biodiversity and to prevent its continued decline. Additional information from updated and revised national biodiversity strategies and actions plans as well as fifth national reports that were not available for consideration in the mid-term review reinforces this overall conclusion.

### A. National biodiversity strategies and action plans

7. NBSAPs are the principal instrument for implementing the Convention at the national level. Since 1993, 189 Parties have developed at least one NBSAP, while 7 Parties have yet to submit their first.

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<sup>1</sup> An earlier version was prepared for the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation as document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2 and addenda.

<sup>2</sup> The midterm review of progress was supported by the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook* and led to decision XII/1.

8. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties to review, revise and update, as appropriate, their NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. Aichi Biodiversity Target 17, which had a deadline of 2015, calls on Parties to develop, adopt as a policy instrument, and commence implementing an effective, participatory and updated NBSAP. Parties also committed to establishing national targets, using the Strategic Plan and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets as a flexible framework.

9. Since the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, the majority of Parties have initiated revisions of their NBSAPs in response to decision X/2. A total of 69 Parties met the 2015 deadline, and 62 others have submitted their NBSAPs by 24 November 2016, making a total of 131 (see annex II for the list of Parties). This represents approximately 67 per cent of the Parties to the Convention.

10. Document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.1/Rev.1 summarizes progress in revising and implementing NBSAPs and national targets and analyses the contents of the post-Nagoya NBSAPs submitted by 30 September 2016. This analysis is based on criteria from decision IX/8 which provides detailed guidance on the process, contents and components of NBSAPs. It indicates that many of the revised NBSAPs show substantial improvements over previous NBSAPs as reflected in the global assessment<sup>3</sup> undertaken in 2010, in terms of their legal status, their building on assessments of their predecessor documents, the engagement of other government ministries and other criteria.

11. The NBSAP analysis also includes a section on Parties' adoption of the revised NBSAPs as policy instruments as committed in Aichi Biodiversity Target 17. It concludes that 34 revised NBSAPs have been adopted as "whole-of-government" instruments while the majority of the rest of the revised NBSAPs do not provide sufficient information to know if they have been adopted as a policy instrument, or, if they have been, what type of instruments they are.

12. The analysis also shows that few of the revised NBSAPs contain resource mobilization strategies, communication and public awareness strategies, or capacity development strategies as the NBSAP guidance suggests. Further, only a few NBSAPs demonstrate that biodiversity is being mainstreamed significantly into cross sectoral plans and policies, poverty eradication policies, or even into sustainable development plans. Revised NBSAPs bear little evidence of the use of valuation studies to encourage mainstreaming in countries.

13. These findings contrast significantly with the aspirations communicated in the revised NBSAPs. Many Parties have either set targets or otherwise stated an intent to implement actions on resource mobilization, valuation, establishment of the national clearing-house mechanism, communication and public awareness, capacity development, and development of subnational biodiversity plans, among other topics.

14. The majority of NBSAPs developed or revised since the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties contain targets related to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, though, for some Aichi Targets, such as Targets 3, 6, 10, 14 and 17, there were many NBSAPs without associated national targets or commitments. Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1, 9, 11, 12, 16 and 19 are the Aichi Targets with the greatest number of broadly similar national targets or commitments. However, even in these cases, the number of NBSAPs with targets having a similar scope and level of ambition as the Aichi Targets rarely surpassed 20 per cent. Overall, the majority of national targets and/or commitments contained in the NBSAPs were lower than the Aichi Targets or did not address all of the elements of the Aichi Target. Generally, the national targets that have been set to date are more general than the Aichi Targets. As more NBSAPs are received, this overall picture may change.

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.ias.unu.edu/resource\\_centre/UNU-IAS\\_Biodiversity\\_Planning\\_NBSAPs\\_Assessment\\_final\\_web\\_Oct\\_2010.pdf](http://www.ias.unu.edu/resource_centre/UNU-IAS_Biodiversity_Planning_NBSAPs_Assessment_final_web_Oct_2010.pdf)

15. Many countries have established targets or made commitments within the framework of other international processes, beyond the Convention on Biological Diversity, and many of these targets and commitments may be relevant to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. For example, as part of the intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) to the Paris Climate Agreement, many countries have included targets for reducing deforestation or promoting ecosystem restoration, related to Aichi Biodiversity Targets 5 and 15, respectively. However, such targets are not always reflected in the updated NBSAPs. There is an opportunity, therefore, for Parties, when establishing or reviewing their national targets under the Convention, to take into account relevant targets under other processes.

16. Decision X/2 urged Parties to develop national and regional targets with a view to contributing to collective global efforts to reach the global Aichi Biodiversity Targets. If the NBSAPs which are yet to be finalized follow a pattern similar to those already developed, it is unlikely that the aggregation of the additional national commitments will correspond to the scale and level of ambition set out in the global Aichi Targets. Further information on the progress made in developing, revising and updating NBSAPs is contained in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2/Rev.1.

## **B. National reports**

17. In adopting the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020,<sup>4</sup> the Conference of the Parties noted the need to keep its implementation under review. The national reports are a main source of information for doing this. In decision X/10, the Conference of the Parties requested Parties to submit their fifth national report by 31 March 2014. By 24 November 2016, 182 fifth national reports had been received (see annex I for the list of Parties).

18. Information contained in 179 fifth national reports on the status, trends and pressures on biodiversity as well as information on the different actions that countries have reported taking or will be taking in the near future was used to determine overall progress towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. The assessment of the information in the national reports indicate that the majority of Parties have made progress towards the Aichi Targets but at a rate that is insufficient to allow the targets to be met by the deadline unless additional actions are taken. Across all Aichi Biodiversity Targets, between a third and three quarters of the national reports contain information suggesting that progress towards a given target is being made but at an insufficient rate. Further, across all Aichi Biodiversity Targets, between 6 and 44 per cent of national reports contain information suggesting that either no significant change has occurred or that the country is moving away from a given target. The number of assessments classified as being on track to reach an Aichi Biodiversity Target, or on track to exceed it, ranges between 1 and 31 per cent depending on the target. Overall, the assessment of information in the national reports indicates that between 63 and 87 per cent of Parties are not on track to attain a given Aichi Biodiversity Target. This assessment is consistent with that presented in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which, based on an assessment of 64 fifth national reports, concluded that between 2 and 42 per cent of Parties were on track to attain or exceed a given Aichi Biodiversity Target. Further information on the progress made reaching the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as presented in the national reports is contained in document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.2/Rev.1.

19. Three Aichi Biodiversity Targets have deadlines in the year 2015. As previously noted in decision XII/1, Aichi Biodiversity 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”) has not been met though it remains valid. To accelerate

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<sup>4</sup> Decision X/2.

progress, the Conference of the Parties, in decision XII/23, adopted priority actions to achieve Aichi Biodiversity Target 10 for coral reefs and closely associated ecosystems.

20. Good progress is being made towards Aichi Biodiversity 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”). Since the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity in 2010, a number of initiatives have been taken by Parties to the Convention to achieve Target 16 and to make progress in the ratification and operationalization of the Protocol. The entry into force of the Protocol on 12 October 2014 marked the achievement of the first part of Target 16, and many Parties are currently working on revising existing ABS measures or developing new ones to implement the Protocol. It is clear that Parties are still in the process of establishing or revising ABS measures to implement the Protocol and publishing the necessary information in the ABS Clearing-House. While progress has been made, the operationalization of the Protocol, as required by the second part of Target 16, has not yet been fully achieved. Further information on this issue can be found in document UNEP/CBD/NP/COP-MOP/2/2.

21. With regard to Aichi Biodiversity 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), about 67 per cent of Parties have developed an NBSAP or revised one since the adoption of the Strategic Plan. Further, fewer than half of these have clearly adopted their NBSAPs as “whole-of-government” instruments. Given this, it is clear that Aichi Biodiversity Target 17, which has a deadline of 2015, has not been met. This assessment differs from that presented in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which concluded, based on the information available when it was prepared, that the first part of Aichi Biodiversity Target 17 (each Party has developed an NBSAP) was on track to be met. A progress report and updated methodology for the voluntary peer review of NBSAPs are presented in document UNEP/CBD/COP/13/19.

### **C. Progress in implementing Article 8(j) and related provisions, including the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity**

22. A total of 22 Parties reported the involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the NBSAP revision process.<sup>[1]</sup> Further, some improvements in both the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the Convention have been noted. The benefits of involving communities in the designation, management and monitoring of protected areas, including by the recognition of indigenous community conservation areas (ICCAs), is gaining acceptance in many countries. Additionally, 35 Parties have established national focal points for Article 8(j) and related provisions. Furthermore, some advances have been made in establishing minimal standards for access and use of traditional knowledge, such as prior informed consent or approval and involvement, and benefit-sharing, especially concerning measures taken under the Nagoya Protocol. However, overall, the information from the NBSAPs suggest that greater efforts are needed to achieve the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the national implementation of the Convention as well as in actions to attain Aichi Biodiversity Target 18.

23. With regard to the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity, which was endorsed during the twelfth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, there is currently limited information regarding its implementation. Of 98 NBSAPs examined only 20 per cent have mentioned customary sustainable use. Additionally, Benin, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the

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[1] Burundi, Cameroon, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland, Gambia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, Namibia, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, Venezuela and Zambia.

Forest Peoples Programme have referred to customary sustainable use in recent submissions in response to decision XII/12.

24. The Secretariat, along with partners, has been carrying out a range of capacity-building activities to help develop a network of indigenous peoples and local communities that is familiar with the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity. These activities, which have been implemented with the financial support of the Governments of Guatemala, Japan and Sweden, have enabled participants to organize local, subnational and national workshops and assisted in their effective participation in the meetings of the Convention, as well as increased their awareness about the importance of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, 2011-2020 and the Nagoya Protocol. Currently, these capacity-building activities are funded until December 2016.

25. There has also been some progress in incorporating Article 8(j) on traditional knowledge and Article 10(c) on customary sustainable use of biological diversity into other areas of work under the Convention. For example, for Aichi Biodiversity Target 15 there has been increased interest in the possible contributions of indigenous peoples and local communities on issues associated with ecosystem restoration, ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Similarly with regard to the Nagoya Protocol mechanisms exist for the effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities as observers in relevant meetings.

26. In decision XII/12, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties, other Governments, international organizations, indigenous and local communities and other relevant organizations to submit information on the implementation of the programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions and mechanisms to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention. By 12 September 2016, 10 submissions had been received by the Secretariat.<sup>5</sup> These submissions suggest moderate progress towards the attainment of some components of Aichi Target 18 (for further information, see UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/2). However, overall, the information available on the progress made in implementing Article 8(j) and related provisions, including the plan of action on customary sustainable use of biological diversity,<sup>6</sup> suggests that, while some progress has been made by some Parties, greater efforts are required to ensure that indigenous peoples and local communities can effectively participate in and support the implementation of the Convention and that Aichi Biodiversity Target 18 can be met. Further information on the progress on this issue is contained in document UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/2/Add.3.

27. A report entitled *Local Biodiversity Outlooks: Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Contributions to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*, prepared by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Forest Peoples Programme with the support from the Secretariat, will be launched at the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.<sup>7</sup>

#### **D. Progress in implementing the Gender Plan of Action**

28. In decision XII/7, the Conference of Parties welcomed the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action under the Convention on Biological Diversity, requested the Executive Secretary to support its implementation and requested Parties to report on actions taken in this regard. Building on provisions

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<sup>5</sup> Contributions to the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation were received from: Bosnia and Herzegovina; Australia, including an update; Benin; China; Colombia; New Zealand, including an update; Peru; the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP); the Swedish Association for Transhumance and Pastoralism; Swedish Biodiversity Centre; Hårjedalspartiet, Sweden; Sámi Árvvut (Saami Values); Sami Parliament of Sweden; SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre; and the Swedish Saami Parliament.

<sup>6</sup> Decision XII/12 B, annex.

<sup>7</sup> An early draft of this report was made available as UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/INF/51.

from decisions XI/8 and X/19, mainstreaming gender into NBSAPs is among the objectives of the Gender Plan of Action, which also includes a number of possible actions that Parties might wish to take.

29. An analysis was undertaken by the Global Gender Office of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) to assess the incorporation of gender equality and women's empowerment in NBSAPs submitted by Parties to the Secretariat of the Convention between 1993 and May 2016. NBSAPs were quantitatively analysed using keyword searches and those containing gender keywords were qualitatively analysed to examine a variety of topics, from how women are characterized (as vulnerable, beneficiaries, stakeholders and agents of change), whether sex-disaggregated data and indicators are used and whether there are funded and monitored activities that explicitly include or empower women. The assessment shows that the vast majority of NBSAPs contain only a few references to "gender" and "women", which presents challenges for determining whether or how women have been involved in development and implementation, or whether actions will have gender-equitable outcomes. This indicates that overall, explicit consideration of gender and women's issues in NBSAPs is limited, which may, in turn, reflect a significant gap in meeting gender equality commitments under the Convention.

30. There are a number of opportunities to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable use that addresses issues of gender equality and women's empowerment. These include increasing the attention to gender and environment linkages, such as through: (a) provision of more detailed information on gender-differentiated biodiversity use, dependence, and conservation practices; (b) identification of gender-specific indicators and ensuring adequate budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of gender-specific actions; and (c) expanding the frame of reference for consideration of gender issues to include women's roles in all areas of natural resource management, and identifying opportunities for women to engage in biodiversity-related activities beyond environmental education. These types of actions are supported by the findings of the NBSAP analysis and are consistent with those proposed in the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action. A report containing a summary of the analysis is presented in document (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/8/Add.3).

31. The findings from this analysis highlight the need for further effort to mainstream gender considerations in the development and implementation of NBSAPs, and by extension, in other areas of work to implement the Convention.

### III. CONCLUSION

32. While the information from the assessment of NBSAPs relates to commitments and the information from the national reports relates to actions and outcomes, the two sources of information provide a consistent picture. Efforts have been made to translate the Aichi Biodiversity Targets into national commitments, and national actions have been taken to reach the Aichi Targets. However, these commitments and efforts will need to be significantly scaled up if the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, more generally, are to be met.

33. The information from this assessment is broadly consistent with the information presented in the fourth edition of the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, which concluded that, while progress is being made towards the achievement of all targets, progress is not currently sufficient to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and that additional action is required to keep the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 on course.

34. With respect to mainstreaming gender considerations in the work to implement the Convention, there remains a considerable gap in addressing issues of gender equality and women's empowerment within NBSAPs. Attention to gender issues will need to be increased if the objectives of the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action are to be met. To this end, the Conference of the Parties could consider requesting

Parties to enhance efforts to implement the 2015-2020 Gender Plan of Action, with particular attention to the revision and implementation of NBSAPs, and to report on the integration of gender into the implementation of their NBSAPs for future meetings of the Conference of the Parties.

35. Further information on strategic actions to enhance implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 is contained in documents on mainstreaming and the integration of biodiversity across relevant sections (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/9) and on the further implications of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNEP/CBD/COP/13/10).



*Annex I***LIST OF NATIONAL REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION  
ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY BY 24 NOVEMBER 2016**

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|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan                       | 32. Chile                            |
| 2. Albania                           | 33. China                            |
| 3. Algeria                           | 34. Colombia                         |
| 4. Andorra                           | 35. Comoros                          |
| 5. Angola                            | 36. Congo                            |
| 6. Antigua and Barbuda               | 37. Costa Rica                       |
| 7. Argentina                         | 38. Côte d'Ivoire                    |
| 8. Armenia                           | 39. Croatia                          |
| 9. Australia                         | 40. Cuba                             |
| 10. Austria                          | 41. Cyprus                           |
| 11. Azerbaijan                       | 42. Czechia                          |
| 12. Bahrain                          | 43. Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| 13. Bangladesh                       | 44. Denmark                          |
| 14. Belarus                          | 45. Djibouti                         |
| 15. Belgium                          | 46. Dominica                         |
| 16. Belize                           | 47. Dominican Republic               |
| 17. Benin                            | 48. Ecuador                          |
| 18. Bhutan                           | 49. Egypt                            |
| 19. Bolivia (Plurinational State of) | 50. El Salvador                      |
| 20. Bosnia and Herzegovina           | 51. Equatorial Guinea                |
| 21. Botswana                         | 52. Eritrea                          |
| 22. Brazil                           | 53. Estonia                          |
| 23. Brunei Darussalam                | 54. Ethiopia                         |
| 24. Bulgaria                         | 55. European Union                   |
| 25. Burkina Faso                     | 56. Fiji                             |
| 26. Burundi                          | 57. Finland                          |
| 27. Cabo Verde                       | 58. France                           |
| 28. Cambodia                         | 59. Gambia                           |
| 29. Cameroon                         | 60. Georgia                          |
| 30. Canada                           | 61. Germany                          |
| 31. Chad                             | 62. Ghana                            |

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| 63. | Greece                           | 98.  | Malta                            |
| 64. | Grenada                          | 99.  | Mauritania                       |
| 65. | Guatemala                        | 100. | Mauritius                        |
| 66. | Guinea                           | 101. | Mexico                           |
| 67. | Guinea-Bissau                    | 102. | Micronesia (Federated States of) |
| 68. | Guyana                           | 103. | Monaco                           |
| 69. | Haiti                            | 104. | Mongolia                         |
| 70. | Honduras                         | 105. | Montenegro                       |
| 71. | Hungary                          | 106. | Morocco                          |
| 72. | India                            | 107. | Mozambique                       |
| 73. | Indonesia                        | 108. | Myanmar                          |
| 74. | Iran (Islamic Republic of)       | 109. | Namibia                          |
| 75. | Iraq                             | 110. | Nauru                            |
| 76. | Ireland                          | 111. | Nepal                            |
| 77. | Israel                           | 112. | Netherlands                      |
| 78. | Italy                            | 113. | New Zealand                      |
| 79. | Jamaica                          | 114. | Nicaragua                        |
| 80. | Japan                            | 115. | Niger                            |
| 81. | Jordan                           | 116. | Nigeria                          |
| 82. | Kazakhstan                       | 117. | Niue                             |
| 83. | Kenya                            | 118. | Norway                           |
| 84. | Kiribati                         | 119. | Oman                             |
| 85. | Kuwait                           | 120. | Pakistan                         |
| 86. | Kyrgyzstan                       | 121. | Palau                            |
| 87. | Lao People's Democratic Republic | 122. | Panama                           |
| 88. | Latvia                           | 123. | Paraguay                         |
| 89. | Lebanon                          | 124. | Peru                             |
| 90. | Liberia                          | 125. | Philippines                      |
| 91. | Liechtenstein                    | 126. | Poland                           |
| 92. | Luxemburg                        | 127. | Portugal                         |
| 93. | Madagascar                       | 128. | Qatar                            |
| 94. | Malawi                           | 129. | Republic of Korea                |
| 95. | Malaysia                         | 130. | Republic of Moldova              |
| 96. | Maldives                         | 131. | Romania                          |
| 97. | Mali                             | 132. | Russian Federation               |

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| 133. | Rwanda                           | 159. | Switzerland  |
| 134. | Saint Kitts and Nevis            | 160. | Syrian Arab Republic                                 |
| 135. | Saint Lucia                      | 161. | Tajikistan   |
| 136. | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 162. | Thailand   |
| 137. | Samoa                            | 163. | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia            |
| 138. | San Marino                       | 164. | Timor-Leste  |
| 139. | Sao Tome and Principe            | 165. | Togo   |
| 140. | Saudi Arabia                     | 166. | Tonga  |
| 141. | Senegal                          | 167. | Tunisia  |
| 142. | Serbia                           | 168. | Turkey   |
| 143. | Seychelles                       | 169. | Turkmenistan   |
| 144. | Sierra Leone                     | 170. | Uganda   |
| 145. | Singapore                        | 171. | Ukraine  |
| 146. | Slovakia                         | 172. | United Arab Emirates                                 |
| 147. | Slovenia                         | 173. | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| 148. | Solomon Islands                  | 174. | United Republic of Tanzania                          |
| 149. | Somalia                          | 175. | Uruguay  |
| 150. | South Africa                     | 176. | Uzbekistan   |
| 151. | South Sudan                      | 177. | Vanuatu  |
| 152. | Spain                            | 178. | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)                   |
| 153. | Sri Lanka                        | 179. | Viet Nam   |
| 154. | State of Palestine               | 180. | Yemen  |
| 155. | Sudan                            | 181. | Zambia   |
| 156. | Suriname                         | 182. | Zimbabwe   |
| 157. | Swaziland                        |      |  |
| 158. | Sweden                           |      |  |

*Annex II***LIST OF NATIONAL BIODIVERSITY STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS RECEIVED BY  
THE SECRETARIAT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY BETWEEN  
OCTOBER 2010 AND 24 NOVEMBER 2016**

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan                            | 36. Dominica                         |
| 2. Albania                                | 37. Dominican Republic               |
| 3. Algeria                                | 38. Egypt                            |
| 4. Andorra                                | 39. El Salvador                      |
| 5. Antigua and Barbuda                    | 40. Equatorial Guinea                |
| 6. Armenia                                | 41. Eritrea                          |
| 7. Australia                              | 42. Estonia                          |
| 8. Austria                                | 43. Ethiopia                         |
| 9. Bahrain                                | 44. European Union                   |
| 10. Bangladesh                            | 45. Finland                          |
| 11. Belarus                               | 46. France                           |
| 12. Belgium                               | 47. Gambia                           |
| 13. Benin                                 | 48. Georgia                          |
| 14. Bhutan                                | 49. Germany                          |
| 15. Bosnia and Herzegovina                | 50. Grenada                          |
| 16. Botswana                              | 51. Greece                           |
| 17. Brazil                                | 52. Guatemala                        |
| 18. Brunei Darussalam                     | 53. Guinea                           |
| 19. Burkina Faso                          | 54. Guinea-Bissau                    |
| 20. Burundi                               | 55. Guyana                           |
| 21. Cabo Verde                            | 56. Hungary                          |
| 22. Cambodia                              | 57. India                            |
| 23. Cameroon                              | 58. Iran (Islamic Republic of)       |
| 24. Canada                                | 59. Iraq                             |
| 25. Chad                                  | 60. Ireland                          |
| 26. China                                 | 61. Italy                            |
| 27. Colombia                              | 62. Japan                            |
| 28. Comoros                               | 63. Jordan                           |
| 29. Congo                                 | 64. Kiribati                         |
| 30. Côte d'Ivoire                         | 65. Kyrgyzstan                       |
| 31. Cuba                                  | 66. Lao People's Democratic Republic |
| 32. Czechia                               | 67. Latvia                           |
| 33. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 68. Lebanon                          |
| 34. Democratic Republic of the Congo      | 69. Liechtenstein                    |
| 35. Denmark                               | 70. Madagascar                       |

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| 71.  | Malawi                | 102. | Samoa  |
| 72.  | Malaysia              | 103. | Senegal  |
| 73.  | Maldives              | 104. | Serbia   |
| 74.  | Mali                  | 105. | Seychelles   |
| 75.  | Malta                 | 106. | Slovakia   |
| 76.  | Mauritania            | 107. | Solomon Islands                                      |
| 77.  | Mexico                | 108. | Somalia  |
| 78.  | Mongolia              | 109. | South Africa   |
| 79.  | Morocco               | 110. | Spain  |
| 80.  | Mozambique            | 111. | Sri Lanka  |
| 81.  | Myanmar               | 112. | Sudan  |
| 82.  | Namibia               | 113. | Suriname   |
| 83.  | Nauru                 | 114. | Sweden   |
| 84.  | Nepal                 | 115. | Switzerland  |
| 85.  | Netherlands           | 116. | Tajikistan   |
| 86.  | New Zealand           | 117. | Thailand   |
| 87.  | Nicaragua             | 118. | Timor-Leste  |
| 88.  | Niger                 | 119. | Togo   |
| 89.  | Nigeria               | 120. | Tonga  |
| 90.  | Niue                  | 121. | Tuvalu   |
| 91.  | Norway                | 122. | Uganda   |
| 92.  | Paraguay              | 123. | Ukraine  |
| 93.  | Peru                  | 124. | United Arab Emirates                                 |
| 94.  | Philippines           | 125. | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland |
| 95.  | Poland                | 126. | United Republic of Tanzania                          |
| 96.  | Qatar                 | 127. | Uruguay  |
| 97.  | Republic of Korea     | 128. | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)                   |
| 98.  | Republic of Moldova   | 129. | Viet Nam   |
| 99.  | Romania               | 130. | Zambia   |
| 100. | Russian Federation    | 131. | Zimbabwe   |
| 101. | Saint Kitts and Nevis |      |  |
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