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**CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME TOWARDS  
ACHIEVING THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY (2011-2020) AND THE AICHI  
BIODIVERSITY TARGETS**

*Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. The Executive Secretary is circulating herewith, for the information of participants in the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation, the contributions of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) towards achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.
2. The document is being circulated in the form and language in which it was received by the Secretariat.

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\* UNEP/CBD/SBI/1/1/Rev.1.



**Contributions of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) towards achieving the Strategic Plan of Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the Aichi biodiversity targets<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> This is an unedited version of the report submitted by UNEP to the first meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Implementation to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD SBI1) scheduled to be held between 2-6 May 2016, Montreal, Canada for information purposes only. The edited and formatted document will be presented by UNEP at the forthcoming UNEA 2 meeting that will be held in Nairobi, Kenya during 23-27 May 2016.

# **Contributions of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) towards achieving the Strategic Plan of Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the Aichi biodiversity targets**

## **Executive Summary**

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is committed to supporting Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in their efforts to achieving the Strategic Plan of Biodiversity (2011-2020) and the Aichi biodiversity targets.

With more than 150 projects spread across more than 130 countries, UNEP's contribution to the CBD, specifically in achieving the twenty Aichi targets, is the key focus of this report for information and consideration by the Parties to the CBD as well as the Member States of UNEP.

It is noteworthy to mention that the UNEP's Medium Term Strategy and Programme of Work are in close alignment with the priorities of not just the CBD but also other biodiversity related conventions with regard to programmatic issues related to biodiversity.

This un-edited version of the report provides a sample of UNEP actions in the area of biodiversity and ecosystem management linked to economic growth and social well-being. Full version of the edited and updated report will be made available to Member States during the forthcoming Second meeting of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA 2) during May 2016.

# 1. Introduction

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters within the United Nations system. The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). The Governing Council of UNEP further clarified the mandate of UNEP in its decision 19/1, setting out the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment programme, which was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in the annex to its resolution S/19-2 in 1987 and further reaffirmed by Resolution 53/242 in 1999 and 66/288 and 67/213 in 2012<sup>2</sup>.

The objective pursued by UNEP over the period 2014–2017 is to catalyse a transition towards low-carbon, low-emission, resource-efficient and equitable development based on the protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services, coherent and improved environmental governance and the reduction of environmental risks. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the well-being of current and future generations and the attainment of global environmental goals. The organization's strategy for achieving this objective is contingent on its ability to catalyse change among member States in their efforts to achieve progress on environmental issues.

Recognizing its contributions to global environmental agenda, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD, Rio + 20) called for UNEP to be elevated to a full-fledged UN entity in 2012 with universal membership of the UN<sup>3</sup>. This was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly<sup>4</sup>.

Since its establishment, UNEP has focused on issues of conservation, sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity as well as ensuring appropriate and equitable use of the resources through a number of actions and programmes covering local, national, regional and global levels.

As the host organization of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) as well as two other key biodiversity conventions, namely, the Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Fauna (CMS) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) and working closely with several multilateral environmental agreements, including the regional seas programmes, UNEP has been contributing significantly to the development and implementation of global biodiversity agenda including to the Strategic Plan of Biodiversity (2011-2020) as well as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets adopted by the Parties to CBD in 2010<sup>5</sup>. This report of UNEP provides a synopsis of actions by UNEP covering the last three years focusing on UNEP's contributions to achieving the global biodiversity targets (the Aichi targets).

UNEP hopes that the Parties to the CBD recognizes its contributions to the issue of biodiversity and support enhancing cooperation and collaboration in order to not only achieve the CBD objectives but also strengthen the efforts of UNEP in delivering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that focus on contributions of ecosystems and biodiversity to sustainable development.

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<sup>2</sup> UNGA A/71/6 (Prog.11), 2016

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 88 of "The Future We Want" (outcome document of Rio + 20)

<sup>4</sup> UNGA Resolution 67/213

<http://www.unep.org/rio20/portals/24180/Docs/727The%20Future%20We%20Want%2019%20June%201230pm.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.cbd.int/sp/>

## 2. UNEP's Programme of Work

UNEP will deliver its work within the context of seven priority areas for the biennium 2016-2017<sup>6</sup>.

- (a) Climate change;
- (b) Disasters and conflicts;
- (c) Ecosystem management;
- (d) Environmental governance;
- (e) Chemicals and waste;
- (f) Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production;
- (g) Environment under review.

*Climate change:* Within the framework of the United Nations approach to climate change, UNEP will work with member States and other partners – including the private sector – to: (a) build the resilience of countries to climate change through ecosystem-based and other supporting adaptation approaches; (b) promote the transfer and use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for low emission development; and (c) support planning and implementation of initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

*Disasters and conflicts:* As a part of United Nations system-wide strategies for natural and human-caused disaster risk reduction and preparedness, crisis response and recovery, UNEP will build national capacity to use sustainable natural resource and environmental management to: (a) reduce the risk of natural and human-caused disasters and bring in the environmental dimension in support of the conflict-prevention mandates exercised by other United Nations entities; and (b) support sustainable recovery from natural and human-caused disasters. The sub programme will integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of risk management.

*Ecosystem management:* With a view to mainstreaming the ecosystem approach in policymaking and implementation processes, facilitating the reversal of ecosystem degradation and addressing the challenge of food security and water quality, UNEP seeks to promote the proper management of biodiversity, in particular at the ecosystem level. UNEP will catalyse the maintenance of natural capital and the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems, with the aim of promoting integrated and cross-sectoral approaches so as to boost the resilience and productivity of interdependent landscapes and their associated ecosystems and species. To that end, UNEP will: (a) promote integrated land and water management approaches that help strengthen and restore the resilience and productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems, thereby maintaining natural ecological processes that support food production systems and maintain water quantity and quality; (b) promote the management of coasts and marine systems to ensure that ecosystem services are restored or maintained; and (c) help strengthen the enabling environment for ecosystems, including transboundary ecosystems, at the request of all concerned countries. Implementation of the programme will be carried out in consultation with the secretariats of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and will include support to countries in creating an enabling environment for the implementation of ecosystem and biodiversity-related agreements, paying particular attention to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

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<sup>6</sup> In its decision 26/9, the Governing Council requested UNEP to prepare for adoption in 2013 a medium-term strategy for the period 2014–2017 to guide the organization's work with Governments, partners and other stakeholders.

UNEP will also encourage countries to integrate biodiversity values into national development planning and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.

*Environmental governance:* UNEP will improve coherence and synergy in environmental governance, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, by: (a) providing support to the United Nations system and entities of multilateral environmental agreements, taking advantage of United Nations coordination mechanisms to increase the coordination of actions on environmental policies and programmes within the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements; (b) helping countries, upon their request, to strengthen their environmental institutions and laws and implement their national environmental policies, ensuring the integration of gender perspectives; and (c) helping to increase the integration of environmental sustainability in national and regional policies and plans, based on demand from countries, and taking into account gender perspectives. A key area of its work in this priority area is providing support to countries in developing and reporting on the environmental aspects of the sustainable development goals. UNEP will strengthen the science-policy interface in carrying out this work. UNEP will also work towards facilitating, where appropriate, the increased participation of stakeholders in environmental decision-making processes and ensuring access to justice along the lines of principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

*Chemicals and waste:* As a part of system-wide efforts by the United Nations and in close collaboration with the entities involved in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the secretariats of the other chemicals and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, UNEP will work to lessen the environmental and human health impacts of chemicals and waste. It will also step up its efforts to support countries in building their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including e-waste, in order to help them achieve, by 2020, sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle.

*Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production:* UNEP will promote government policy reform, changes in private sector management practices, and increased consumer awareness (taking into consideration gender differences) as a means of reducing the impact of economic growth on resource depletion and environmental degradation. Following the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, UNEP, which has been designated as the secretariat of the 10-year framework, will prioritize support for this work. It will provide support to countries willing to engage in such a transition in designing the appropriate policy mix and sharing experiences, best practices and knowledge. UNEP will work with its network of partners to: (a) strengthen the scientific basis for decision-making, and support governments, cities and other local authorities in designing and implementing tools and policies to increase resource efficiency, including sustainable consumption and production and green economy practices, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; (b) promote the application of life-cycle and environmental management approaches, to improve resource efficiency in sectoral policymaking and in business and financial operations along global value chains, using public-private partnerships as a key delivery mechanism; and (c) promote the adoption of consumption-related policies and tools by public institutions and private organizations, and increase consumer awareness of more sustainable lifestyles.

*Environment under review:* Keeping the global environmental situation under review in a systematic and coordinated way and providing early warning on emerging issues for informed decision-making by policymakers and the general public constitute one of the core mandates of UNEP. To this end, UNEP aims to enhance the integrated assessment, interpretation and coherence of environmental, economic and social information with a view to assessing the state of the

environment, identifying emerging issues and contributing data with a view to tracking progress towards environmental sustainability, including targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and to facilitating global policymaking. The global environmental goals used in the preparation of the fifth report in the Global Environment Outlook series will continue to serve as a basis for assessing the state of the environment, and guidance will be taken from the Global Gender and Environment Outlook in providing the relevant gender data and indicators.

### **3. The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020)**

In decision X/2, the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted a revised and updated Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, for the period 2011-2020<sup>7</sup>. This plan provides an overarching framework on biodiversity, not only for the biodiversity-related conventions, but for the entire United Nations system and all other partners engaged in biodiversity management and policy development.

As elaborated under decision X/2, *“the Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets for 2015 or 2020 (the “Aichi Biodiversity Targets”), organized under five strategic goals. The goals and targets comprise both: (i) aspirations for achievement at the global level; and (ii) a flexible framework for the establishment of national or regional targets”*.

Thus, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020) is a framework for action by all countries and stakeholders to save biodiversity and enhance its benefits for people.

#### **3.1 The Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

Twenty global targets on biodiversity were adopted as a part of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020). These are categorized under five Strategic Goals as follows:

- Strategic Goal A: Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society – 4 targets
- Strategic Goal B: Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use – 6 targets
- Strategic Goal C: To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity – 3 targets
- Strategic Goal D: Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services – 3 targets
- Strategic Goal E: Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building – 4 targets

### **4. UNEP’s actions to realizing the Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

This report presents actions undertaken by UNEP in support of achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Aichi biodiversity targets between the period 2013-2016, mapped against the Aichi targets.

It has to be noted that the details presented in this report are mere samples from a number of projects/initiatives currently being implemented by UNEP to support achieving the Aichi biodiversity targets. As it can be ascertained from the details presented here, several projects/initiatives, including

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<sup>7</sup> CBD COP X Decision X/2.

those supported by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), contribute to multiple Aichi biodiversity targets and are spread across geographic regions and linked to other ongoing priority actions by UNEP that are directly linked to UNEP's Medium Term Strategy and Programme of Work (2014-2017).



**Table 1: Projects Contributing to Individual Aichi Biodiversity Target being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**

<b>Aichi Biodiversity Target</b>	<b>Aichi Target</b>	<b>Number of Projects</b>
<b>1.</b>	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.	31
<b>2.</b>	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.	23
<b>3.</b>	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.	11
<b>4.</b>	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.	23
<b>5.</b>	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.	29
<b>6.</b>	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.	14
<b>7.</b>	By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity.	28
<b>8.</b>	By 2020, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been brought to levels that are not detrimental to ecosystem function and biodiversity.	9
<b>9.</b>	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.	6
<b>10.</b>	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.	10

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.	40
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.	13
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.	5
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.	48
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.	24
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.	13
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.	31
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.	6
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.	30
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	16

	substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.	
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**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.**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 47 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a and b), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment b), Resource efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a, b and c).

**Sample Projects:** The Massive Open, Online Course (MOOC), the Sustainable Rice Platform, Biodiversity on Campus, Regional Knowledge Hubs on Ecosystem Approaches and Systems Thinking, InforMEA Portal, Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Heart of Decision Making project and series of activities commemorating designated UN Days.

The focus of this target is both enhancing awareness about biodiversity as well as using the awareness for conservation and sustainable use action.

UNEP's actions related to realizing this target are planned around improving the reach and visibility of biodiversity related issues at global, regional and national levels through the Divisions of Communication and Public Information (DCPI) that focuses on traditional and modern modes of communication ranging from celebrating International Days related to biodiversity such as the International Biodiversity Day, the World Wildlife Day and the World Environment Day besides others.

Significant amount of work through the Division of Communication and Public Information (DCPI) at UNEP focuses on issues of increasing awareness on issues of biodiversity and ecosystems besides other priority programme areas of UNEP.

Key activities of the Division including public awareness on issues through special programs on social media, print and electronic media on themes of various designated international days such as the International Day of Biological Diversity, International Day of Forests, World Environment Day, World Water Day, World Wildlife Day and others.

For example, through a targeted social media approach, UNEP was able to create 1.3 million twitter impressions, with more than 24,000 twitter based engagements, 285,000 face book post reach and about 540,000,000 primary hashtag reach of all content posted across twitter on the World Wildlife Day in 2016 alone.

UNEP is implementing a component for the project on Illegal Trade on Wildlife with a focus on communication and outreach through global Public Awareness on ITW to achieve behavioural change and reduce demand for unsustainable wildlife products, encouraging social mobilization to advocate for stronger legal frameworks and other incentives to reduce ITW and implement communications campaigns to raise awareness and support policy and legal interventions with targeted approaches to awareness raising, and demand reduction for illegally-sourced wildlife products supporting strengthening

international efforts to develop and catalyze demand reduction strategies for threatened wildlife by governments and local partners.

In general, UNEP's advocacy and outreach initiative will use a variety of tactics to implement the strategy, including marketing change, education and public awareness, training and capacity building, media outreach, social media campaigns, community and grass-roots action, mobilizing special groups, the business community and celebrities, including the UNEP Goodwill Ambassadors.

UNEP also is implementing several projects at regional and national levels to promote awareness on biodiversity and ecosystem services that clearly contributes to achieving this target.

The following are specific examples of such projects.

### **1. Using economic values to enhance conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems – The Philippines**

Through a project supported by The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), land reclamation and coastal development plans for Manila Bay in the Philippines to an extent of 685 hectares is being undertaken with full involvement of all relevant stakeholders who were made aware of importance of this action that not only contributes to conservation of biodiversity under the CBD but also relates to supporting action under other key biodiversity conventions..

One of the areas that could be affected by this reclamation project is the Las Piñas-Paranaque Critical Habitat and Ecotourism Area (LPPCHEA). This 175-hectare area was declared a "Critical Habitat" in April 2007 by Presidential Proclamation No. 1412, and was named a Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) in 2013.

The site attracts migratory birds as well as indigenous and endemic species of water birds, including some that have been classified as threatened by the IUCN. It is the only sanctuary for wildlife in the heart of Metro Manila.

### **2. Informing 'Big Results Now' policy of land use change in Tanzania**

Through a concerted programme on enhancing awareness of ecosystems and biodiversity in Tanzania, three regions are inter-connected in a delta, Rufiji Basin. With focused action on improving information related to conservation and management action, the highlands regions, mountainous grasslands and lowland were put under a coordinated management plan to pave way for community-based land use planning on livestock management. The awareness has contributed to management of the lowlands and mangrove ecosystems that are under threat from deforestation and upstream water use, both of which contributing to water availability and quality as well as promoting hydrological modeling and scenario analysis on ecosystem change.

### **3. Databases to promote compliance and awareness**

UNEP-WCMC manages the CITES Trade Database on behalf of the CITES Secretariat and has produced the data dashboards to increase access to and understanding of recent trade trends. Reports are produced for each CITES COP examining trends in trade, with the report *CITES at 40: perspectives, trade patterns and future prospects* providing an accessible overview of CITES achievements and plans for the future.

UNEP-WCMC re launched Species+ in late 2013 and an upgraded CITES Trade Database in 2014 to provide information on species protected by CITES, CMS and the European Union Wildlife Trade Regulations. These have been used to help increase awareness among key agencies dealing with compliance issues related to threatened species and trade. The CITES Trade Database holds over 16 million records of trade in some 35,000 taxa listed by CITES. UNEP-WCMC is also developing new technologies such as online data dashboards and electronic permit exchange mechanisms as a way to improve monitoring in near-real time and ultimately ensure wildlife trade is sustainable.

The work has also directly contributed to managing shark species listings that came into effect in September 2014 and discussions are underway with FAO regarding CITES trade data and synergies between CITES and Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs).

Finally, as part of its role in tracking, monitoring and assessing wildlife trade and other species information, UNEP-WCMC helps contribute to the identification of alien invasive species. UNEP-WCMC has carried out work to inform action relating to invasive alien species within the framework of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations, and together with the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group, UNEP-WCMC is exploring development of national indicators to track progress in managing alien invasive species for Small Islands Developing States.

#### **4. InforMEA – The knowledge and information management system for the multilateral environmental agreements**

UNEP has developed the InforMEA as an information and knowledge generation portal to provide access to stakeholders on decisions and issues related to various multilateral environmental agreements.

The United Nations Information Portal on MEAs obtains content directly from MEA Secretariats through an inter-operable data sharing mechanism MEAs agreed upon. Thanks to this mechanism, users can search across 85, 000 COP Decisions, 4900 national reports and 450 national plans.

InforMEA further provides ratification information and focal points per country and treaty, a joint MEA calendar, news feeds and 21 e-learning courses, including eight on biodiversity-related conventions. The introductory course on the CBD which is also available in Russian obtained encouraging feedback from certificate holders. Before the end of the year all courses will be available in Chinese, French and Spanish, and several in Russian.

Through the glossary section – the Law and Environment Ontology (LEO) links and relationship was established to over 1000 000 national laws, 1900 cases and over 2000 bilateral and regional environmental treaties collected through the FAO-IUCN-UNEP partnership ECOLEX. LEO further provided semantic standards and allowed result retrieval across categories of information.

InforMEA is being developed collaboratively among UNEP and the participating MEAs through the MEA IKM Initiative spanning several UN entities (FAO, UNESCO, UNECE and UNFCCC) and IUCN.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 32 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishment c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishments a and c) Resource efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (Expected accomplishment b) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment b and c).

**Key Projects:** ProEcoServe project, UN-REDD, Blue Growth Initiative, National Biotrade Strategy, Forest accounting, Green Economy in Africa

Mainstreaming biodiversity across sectors is a key requirement under Article 6 b of the CBD. Specific focus of the target is on ensuring the planning, economic and finance sectors and ministries at national level realize the potential contributions of biodiversity and ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development and contribute to reducing poverty.

UNEP's actions in support of this target include supporting countries on assessing the economic values of ecosystems and services, understanding potential of biotrade for economic development, linking payments for ecosystem services to poverty reduction, developing online applications and budget coding systems for conservation, mitigation and adaptation, supporting local governance frameworks for conservation centered poverty reduction, sustainable financing for ecosystem management, sustaining production landscapes for development, a suite of actions in support of green economy projects and supporting countries to deal with financing and NBSAP implementation.

Some of the key projects are highlighted here.

**1. Mapping the health of ecosystems in supporting human welfare at macro level using experimental ecosystem accounting.**

The System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) Experimental Ecosystem Accounting (SEEA-EEA) is a tool to support policy and analysis of the environment and its relation with economic and human activities. This collaborative project between UNEP, UN-DESA and the Secretariat to CBD provides the capacity to integrate environmental information into standard measures of economic activity. It can facilitate the mainstreaming of environmental information in economic development and planning discussions. This global project is currently being implemented in seven countries.

## **2. The Green economy project in Africa**

In the context of operationalizing the Green Economy in Africa, UNEP-WCMC has developed a guide to assist environmental practitioners working in governmental offices at the national and sub-national levels with the conceptual and practical aspects of undertaking a Natural Capital assessment.

A project on “Natural capital assessment at the national and sub-national level: a guide for environmental practitioners” was undertaken by UNEP-WCMC with the UNEP Regional Office for Africa, as part of their larger “Operationalization of the Green Economy” project. There are two parts to the natural capital assessments component: (a) the development of a guidance document; and (b) the development of training materials. The guidance document, *Natural Capital Assessments at the National and Sub-national Level*, presents a step-wise approach to Natural Capital Assessments.

It is envisaged that conducting a Natural Capital Assessment demonstrates the key linkages between priority sector activities and the status and trends of natural capital in a planning unit. This helps to inform decision-making that supports long-term sustainable and inclusive economic growth, in turn, generating green jobs, reducing poverty and addressing ecological scarcity and environmental risks.

## **3. Iyanola- Natural Resource Management of the NE Coast of St. Lucia**

The project focuses on enhanced land use planning and regulatory framework (as applied to NE Coast of St. Lucia) with a view to consider ecological issues within planning policies and regulations for development categories through review of the National Planning and Development Policies.

The project is currently identifying and assessing the viability of innovative economic and fiscal instruments and other options for conservation and sustainable use of critical biodiversity and ecosystems in NE Iyanola Region and to establish the link between resource conservation and income generation and propose measures to support integration of ecological considerations into planning and development policy framework;

## **4. Ecosystem Management of Productive Landscapes**

The objective of this project is to develop and promote the “Landscape Approach” to increase the sustainability of production and improve water, energy, and food security through ecosystem management. This is done by providing tools and concepts for allocating and managing land and water resources to achieve multiple social, economic and environmental objectives in areas where agriculture, hydropower and other productive land uses compete with environmental and biodiversity goals. The project aims to increase the capacity of target countries to plan and design sustainable production strategies through improved ecosystem management. The project is currently being implemented in 65 countries across Africa, Asia and Latin America





**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.**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 25 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishments b and c), Resource efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment c).

**Key Projects:** UN Development Assistance projects, Extractive Industries and Sovereign Wealth Fund project, Fiscal reforms in water sector project, Public Environmental Expenditure Review project, Sustainable Financing project and Sustainable Food Systems Programme.

Considering the need for removing disincentives and perverse incentives impacting conservation and sustainable use action, UNEP's focus in support of the target is over-arching by considering actions in support of system-wide changes at decision making level informed by ground realities in target countries.

Activities in support of this target include projects that link macroeconomic policies and natural capital on water use and irrigation in Africa and Central Asia with focus on reforming the subsidy regimes, activities to incentivize sustainable food production by removing perverse incentives, supporting public environment expenditure actions related to biodiversity, developing wild commodities index to remove disincentives and developing fiscal reform options and adjusting market based instruments to deal with sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity.

### **1. Providing analytical framework to deal with food security based on fiscal reform, regulatory intervention supported by market-based instruments**

The aim of the *TEEBAgriFood* study, which is a part of collaboration between UNEP, FAO, the CGIAR network, UNEP-WCMC and Wageningen University, is to provide a comprehensive economic evaluation of the eco-agri-food systems complex, from 'farm to fork', i.e. across the entire value chain. The study demonstrates that the economic environment in which farmers operate is distorted by significant externalities and impacts, both positive and negative, and a lack of awareness of dependency on natural and social capital.

*TEEBAgriFood* links strongly to the Aichi target in that 80% of new agricultural lands have replaced tropical forests since the 1980s, a trend resulting in significant biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.

The project in its first phase has adopted a sectoral approach, with studies commissioned for livestock, rice, maize, agro-forestry, inland fisheries and palm oil.

Initial results suggest that demonstrating and then capturing the values of ecosystems and biodiversity can improve livelihoods; for instance, in Senegal a switch to Sustainable Rice Intensification would realize both increases in yield (ca. \$17 million USD) and savings in terms of freshwater use (ca. 11 million USD).



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 16 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** 2016-2017 - Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a and b), Resource efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (Expected accomplishments a and b) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c).

**Key Projects:** 10 YFP Sustainable Food Systems Programme, Conservation Agreements Private Partnership Platform (CAPPP), Sustainable farming and critical habitat conservation project, Greening the cocoa industry project, Mainstreaming sustainable management of tea production landscapes.

Sustainable consumption and production related issues receive significant attention at UNEP through a dedicated sub-programme since 2008. UNEP supported actions to realizing this target include a suite of actions through the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Production and Consumption (10YFP), the post conflict ecosystem management projects, developing development of community and private sector partnership model projects, mainstreaming biodiversity information into the heart of government decision making project and the biodiversity offset tool project using the International Finance Commission Performance Standard 6 requirements.

### **1. Conservation Agreements Private Partnership Platform (CAPPP)**

The goal of the Conservation Agreement Private Partnership Platform (CAPPP) proposed by Conservation International (CI) with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as Implementing Agency (IA) is to catalyze private sector support for conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem services in globally important sites.

The objective of the Platform is to demonstrate how this goal can be achieved using conservation agreements with local land- and resource-users. Thus, the CAPPP will seek to forge mutually beneficial links between the private sector and local communities or landowners who commit to achieve biodiversity conservation, reduce land degradation, support climate regulation efforts, and promote sustainable natural resource management.

Under a conservation agreement, local resource users agree to protect priority habitats in exchange for a steady stream of structured compensation from conservationists or other investors. This model has proven to resonate with private sector partners as they recognize the deal-like nature of the approach, and has been welcomed by communities around the world as a transparent way of generating tangible benefits.

Using the conservation agreement model, each CAPPP site initiative will engage the private sector in conservation in one of three ways. The site initiatives will use conservation agreements to:

1. Frame product sourcing agreements between companies and communities
2. Develop conservation partnerships between private sector actors and communities that produce social and environmental results to meet corporate responsibility commitments
3. Build capacity of small and medium enterprises to ensure increased community participation in product/service supply chains that benefit conservation and economic development

The project is being implemented along the guidelines set out in the "Earth Fund CAPPP Operation Manual 5-11". It will contribute overall to achieving the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Targets 4, 7 and 14.

## **2. Strengthening Forest and Ecosystem Connectivity in RIMBA Landscape of Central Sumatra through Investing in Natural Capital, Biodiversity Conservation, and Land-based Emission Reductions (RIMBA), Indonesia**

The RIMBA Project funded by a USD 9.43 million core grant from the Global Environment Facility is to assist the Government of Indonesia to implement a transition to a low carbon emission, Green Economy, in a region of central Sumatra, recognized in the Sumatra Island Spatial Plan (Presidential Decree 13/2012) for the importance of sustainable management of forests, water resources and biodiversity; and as a key area for reducing carbon emissions.

The region, known as the RIMBA Corridor, encompasses about 3.8 million ha and falls within the jurisdiction of the Provinces of Riau, Jambi and West Sumatra and 19 Districts (*Kabupaten*). Each of these Governments has indicated strong support for the RIMBA Project concept, as have the national government ministries of BAPPENAS, Home Affairs, Public Works, Environment and Forestry that are signatories to the Sumatra Roadmap 2020, and hold specific responsibilities within the Presidential Decree 13/2012.

The RIMBA Corridor contains the national parks of Kerinci Seblat, Bukit Tiga Puluh and Berbak and other conservation areas; but fragmentation, fire and human encroachment has caused such a loss of natural capital that the future options for communities to sustain and grow their livelihoods throughout the corridor is seriously threatened.

Working closely in support of government programs at all levels, and across the main land use sectors, the Project will restore the natural capital of the region within three investment Clusters totaling an area of 640,000 ha, as the basis for a sustainable Green Economy, and deliver practical examples of how Indonesia can achieve its commitments as stipulated in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional - RPJMN 2015-2019*).

### 3. Chinese national initiative on business and biodiversity

In January 2016, the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO), an affiliated agency of the Chinese Ministry of Environmental Protection, engaged the support of UNEP-WCMC to help them develop the governance structure, technical delivery and financial model for a national initiative on business and biodiversity. This moved forward a commitment made by China in 2015 as a member of the CBD Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity. UNEP-WCMC is drawing on its global networks into national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives to understand lessons learned by those initiatives to date in engaging with business, and will build on those to devise an optimal approach for a business and biodiversity initiative in China.



**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.**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 15 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Climate Change (Expected accomplishment a), Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a and b), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishments a and c), Disasters and Conflicts (Expected accomplishments a and b) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c).

**Key Projects:** *Socio Bosque* programme, Global mangrove management initiative, Global coral reef partnership project, Global forest watch project, REDD+ projects.

The core focus of the ecosystem management sub-programme is to achieve sustainable management of ecosystems and related services, across a range of ecosystems. UNEP's support to realize this target is concentrated around projects and initiatives such as the *socio bosque* programme on forest conservation, the conservation and management of mangroves, sea grasses and coral reefs, support to regional seas conventions, supporting multiple ecosystem services select regions of the world, projects focusing on strengthening networks of ecosystems and climate change, forest conservation projects.

#### 1. Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) – Facilitating financing for Sustainable Forest Management in SIDS and LFCCs.

In 2009 all 192 member states of the United Nations created the 'Facilitative Process' to assist developing countries mobilize funds for forests. This project of UNEP with support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) started the 'Facilitative Process', aimed at facilitating 78 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCCs) with the objective of enhancing the understanding of gaps, obstacles and opportunities for financing sustainable forest management (SFM) through analyses and the strengthening of stakeholder capacity in the countries on all types of forests.

The project focused on fact-finding and analysis of the situation and prospects with regards financing for SFM, on the design and implementation of communications activities at the national and inter-regional levels to address SFM funding gaps and increase political attention on innovative approaches on financing for SFM through policy briefs, an in-depth analysis of gaps, obstacles and opportunities for forest financing in SIDS and LFCCs. The work is being continued by UN Forum on Forests and UN-DESA as part of the 'Facilitative Process'.

## **2. The McArthur project in Great Lakes of Africa, Andes watershed and Greater Mekong projects**

As part of a project funded by the MacArthur Foundation, UNEP-WCMC has identified current and future trade-offs between the demand for commodities and biodiversity in the Great Lakes of Africa, the watersheds of the Andes and the Greater Mekong and its headwaters. The project modelled current and predicted land use change in the Great Lakes of Africa to reveal which watersheds are important for biodiversity and future commodity provisions. An online Watershed Exploration tool allows watersheds to be compared for their biodiversity importance and ecosystem function for now and for future scenarios of change (2050).

A follow-on phase of the project will focus on interpreting policy actions at the sub-regional scale within the basin, further developing the analysis and assessing how better support can be provided for decision making in relation to the current and likely future impacts of agricultural development on ecosystems, under a changing climate, in the Lake Victoria Basin areas of Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda.



**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.**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 20 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Climate Change (Expected accomplishment a), Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a, b and c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishments a and c), Disasters and Conflicts (Expected accomplishment c), Resource efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (Expected accomplishments a and b) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and b).

**Key Projects:** Regional Seas Programme, Ecosystem Approach projects, Nereus programme, CITES trade database project.

Considering the importance of fisheries for livelihood and food security of millions of people around the world and realizing current pressures on the aquatic ecosystems, UNEP has been focusing on sustainable fisheries and coastal resource management for several years. Sub-programmes on ecosystem management and resource efficiency and sustainable production and consumption anchor actions to achieve this target of the CBD in addition to support from other UNEP sub-programmes.

Actions ranging from ecosystem based approach to fisheries management, supporting regional fisheries organizations, promoting networks of marine protected areas to improve fisheries and aquatic resource conservation and management, site based aquatic resource management and strengthening the CITES Trade Database to deal with international trade in CITES-listed marine species are some of the actions in support of this target.

### **1. Cross-Cutting Capacity Development project (CCCD): Developing Core Capacity for MEA Implementation in Haiti**

The project focuses on reducing environmental degradation and the resulting decreases in human well-being through better environmental management using an ecosystem approach. The objective of the project is to enhance the capacities of Haiti's Government for environmental decision-making and implementation in line with national priorities, with an emphasis on cross-sectoral issues such as coastal zone management and the protection of water sources and riverbeds.

The project has been designed to deal with weak institutional capacities in the country on coastal management, including fisheries, improving awareness on the national benefits of implementing multilateral environmental agreements, managing limited financial resources of government institutions to achieve maximal impacts, strengthening cross-cutting environmental information and datasets, and improving coordination among stakeholders, among other challenges and barriers.

The project, implemented in the Southern region of the country (Départements du Sud, Grande Anse et Nippes), aims to maintain provision of ecosystem services and sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems. It supports rural coastal and mountainous communities to switch from entrenched poverty and unsustainable natural resources based livelihoods to more economically productive and environmental sustainable ecosystem based livelihoods, fully utilizing coastal and marine ecosystem services and respecting ecosystem integrity.

Under these perspectives, the project is divided into 3 interlinked components/specific objectives, namely,

1. Protected Areas: Strengthen Government capacities to establish and enforce four enacted protected areas -PAs (marine and terrestrial) and to identify new marine and coastal ones in the Southern Region of Haiti in order to geographically prioritize interventions and promote ecosystems services restoration for conservation and sustainable production and consumption purposes in Southern Haiti.
2. Sustainable Resilient Livelihoods: Strengthen Government and local resource user's capacities to promote sustainable environmental management for socio-economic purposes outside PAs and hence contribute to a viable and healthy network of PAs and ecological corridors in Southern Haiti.
3. Regional Planning: Support the Government led Southern Haiti Regional Development Plan to take into account ecological potential and threats of the Region and be considered by donors and private sector as framework for long term investment in sustainable development in Southern Haiti.

## **2. Ecosystem approach to Haiti Côte Sud**

The project aims to mainstream an ecosystem approach in Haiti's Cote Sud. The project objective is increasing resilience to climate change risks and decreasing disaster risk using an ecosystem management approach targeting protected areas and fragile ecosystems in the southwestern peninsula of Haiti.

The project is designed around five components, namely, extension and management of the PA system in the South, ecosystem sustainability and resilience in the identified Protected Areas of the South Department in Haiti's Southwestern Peninsula, disaster Risk Reduction achieved through an ecosystem management approach in the broader southwestern peninsula landscape, reducing land degradation and climate change impacts by introducing improvements in the vetiver value chain and enforcement, knowledge management and awareness.

## **3. Establishment and Operation of a Regional System of Fisheries Refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand**

The project aims to operate and expand the network of fisheries refugia in the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand for the improved management of fisheries and critical marine habitats linkages in order to achieve the medium and longer-term goals of the fisheries component of the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea. The project focuses on establishing operational management at 14 priority fisheries refugia sites which will enable the efficient timing of site level activities required to ensure the transfer of lessons-learned between and amongst sites, and evaluation of the effectiveness of project interventions in achieving the medium and longer term resource and institutional objectives of the refugia system.

The project is composed of three main components namely: (1) the establishment and management of 14 fisheries refugia, (2) enhancement of the scientific understanding of the linkages between fish stock and habitat and, policy and regulatory frameworks governing the fisheries sector as well as (3) through information management and dissemination to ensure the uptake of the good practices in integrating fisheries management and biodiversity conservation in the design and implementation of regional and national fisheries management systems.

The project has been approved by GEF in January 2016 and will soon be implemented by the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center (SEAFDEC) and Fisheries Departments of participating countries.

## **4. The Regional Seas Programme**

The UNEP Regional Seas Programme involves eighteen Regional Seas programmes across the world. All the Regional Seas programmes strive to address the degradation of oceans and seas and their work has been contributing to the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, especially Target 6, 10 and 11 which are closely linked with the marine and coastal ecosystems.

One of the Regional Seas Programme's initiatives relevant to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets is the coordinated Regional Seas indicators set. In October 2015, the Coordinators of the Regional Seas programmes adopted the Regional Seas core indicators set, which will serve as a tool box for their monitoring of the state of marine environment. The indicator set includes indicators that are relevant to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

For example, the indicator for Target 6 will be included as the Regional Seas indicator. The Regional Sea indicator on the coverage of marine protected area will also help monitor the achievement of the Target 11.

Many Regional Seas programmes also worked with CBD in identifying the Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas, EBSAs, in their respective regions. The UNEP Regional Seas Programme continues working with CBD to use the information on EBSA for future management activities.



## **Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 36 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a and b), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c), Resource efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c).

**Key Projects:** TEEB AgFood Study, Mainstreaming agrobiodiversity conservation projects, Integrated ecosystem services management projects, Sustainable timber management.

Ecosystem based management has been the core focus of UNEP's work on sustainable environmental management at different levels. Landscape based approaches, participatory actions for ecosystem conservation, supporting production systems using sustainable management options and community based conservation form key areas of focus from UNEP in support of achieving this target. The Sustainable Lifestyles, Cities and Industry (SLCI) branch of UNEP has been focusing on actions related to this target in addition to actions through several sub-programmes and Divisions within UNEP.

The Conservation Agreements Private Partnership Platform (CAPPP), the mainstreaming agrobiodiversity conservation and utilization of agricultural sector project, the marine protected areas projects and the national landscape restoration programmes at national level are all designed in support of achieving this target.

### **1. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity to improve regulating and supporting ecosystem services in agriculture production in Uzbekistan**

The project being implemented in Uzbekistan mainstreams the conservation and use of fruit tree biodiversity to enhance ecosystem services and thereby improve the resiliency of traditional agricultural production systems in water-scarce landscapes.

The expected global environmental benefits of the project include: (i) conservation of globally important biodiversity adapted to water-scarce agricultural landscapes (ii) increased number of hectares in the target sites in three agro-ecoregions of Uzbekistan with biodiversity rich solutions as a substitute for external inputs in these globally important ecosystems, (iii) conservation of traditional fruit



tree genetic diversity of apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), grape (*Vitis vinifera*), pomegranate (*Punica granatum*), pear (*Pyrus* sp.), almond (*Amygdalus* sp.), pistachio (*Pistacia vera*), and apple (*Malus* sp.) and the ecosystem services they provide through a set of globally applicable technologies to increase the resilience of water-scarce agricultural ecosystems (iv) globally applicable, community-based conservation models and tools that support indigenous and local communities – as well as the scientific and development communities – to conserve and use local fruit tree biodiversity to regulate pests and diseases, increase pollination services, and improve soil conservation and water use efficiency in water-scarce production systems.

## **2. Enhancing livelihoods in rural communities of Armenia through mainstreaming and strengthening agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilization**

The project aims is to enhance conservation of the agricultural biodiversity in Armenia that supports adaptation to environmental and agricultural challenges in the country and provides a sustainable basis for enhanced utilization to improve rural livelihoods through improving the national capacity and institutional framework to strengthen national cooperation and coordination for sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity, mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity practices and procedures at the district, local and community level, improving market opportunities for agricultural biodiversity and other products and initiatives based on agricultural biodiversity friendly practices

The project will contribute a number of global environmental benefits the most important of which will be much improved protection for agricultural biodiversity in Armenia and will help cope with climate change and contribute to future food security. Increased protection, conservation and use of agricultural biodiversity will contribute to enhanced ecosystem services such as improved soil fertility, enhanced pollination and biocontrol services.

## **3. Regional focus on sustainable timber management in the Congo Basin**

The objective of the project is to promote a harmonized approach to the sustainable management of production forests in 6 countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Republic of Congo) in the Congo Basin, which between them contain the second largest area of contiguous moist tropical forest of the world, covering about 2 million km<sup>2</sup>.

The project focuses on developing instruments that enable the countries to apply a harmonized regional approach to tackling illegal logging, developing and promoting harmonized market and fiscal incentives that will make it attractive for forest users to manage production forests in a legal and sustainable manner through lessons learn from activities in pilot countries (Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea and Congo Republic) and supporting the development of governance conditions exist that permit equitable participation and benefit sharing among all forest stakeholders.



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

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 24 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a and b), Chemicals and Wastes (Expected accomplishment a and c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a).

**Key Projects:** Sustainable Food Systems project, National implementation plans for POPs, Multiple ecosystem services project, Reducing Dependence on POPs and other Agro-Chemicals in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through Integrated Production, Pest and Pollution Management..

Nutrient management is a key performance indicator of UNEP's Sustainable Resource Panel's standards and indicators. UNEP's support to achieving this target is focused on issues such as developing methodological frameworks to assess human health and ecosystem impacts of nutrients in agriculture, livestock management, and managing healthy ecosystems by reducing impacts of persistent organic pollutants, actions to deal with issues of ocean acidification and marine pollution.

### **1. Managing wastewater through Global partnership**

The project is designed to implement the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) program of work approved, through the Manila Declaration. Through the implementation of this project, UNEP, as a Secretariat of the GPA has not only demonstrated its commitment but also its capability to address issues of global concern identified by the governments, through developing partnerships, such as the Global Wastewater Initiative (GW2I) and alliances with various stakeholders, mobilizing their talents and augmenting resources to assist countries in their efforts at managing wastewater and promoting sustainable development through policy, legislative and institutional reforms.

The objective of the project is to prevent the further degradation of the coastal and marine environment by promoting better wastewater management using a life cycle perspective. This is accomplished by strengthening the basis for managing and monitoring the impact of wastewater on the marine environment and to avoid impact shifting from one life cycle stage to another, from one geographic area to another and from one.

Through this project, at global level, concrete recommendations have been made for SDG targets and indicators for wastewater and water quality, with target 6.3, particularly focusing on wastewater. Building on that, and partnering with WHO and UN-Habitat, UNEP is developing a Global monitoring mechanism for wastewater and water quality (and water resource management).

The project had also contributed to build capacity of member states on Safe Use of wastewater in Agriculture together with 5 other UN agencies and partners thus contributing to water security and

enhanced UNEP cooperation with UN- Habitat through the Greener cities project as well as with UNEP Regional Offices (ROAP) and Regional Seas Programme (PERSGA).

The project also is engaged at local level, dealing with impact of polluted river on the Black Sea in Georgia, working with members States (Egypt, Tanzania, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Morocco, two Caribbean countries (Antigua and Barbuda and St Vincent and the Grenadines) in using treated wastewater for irrigation and reforestation. Further, the project has created infrastructure for improved cooperation in wastewater management with Global Wastewater Initiative (GW<sup>2</sup>I) which is now getting momentum and members are sharing information and developing joint initiatives to boost sustainable wastewater management which entails, supportive policies, tailored technologies and innovative financial mechanism.

## **2. Addressing the Nutrient Challenge through an Effective Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM) - Project scope is global with focus on the Asia, Africa and Caribbean regions**

The project supports the efforts of the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (GPNM) within the scope of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA) in enhancing application of best management practices for management of nutrients.

The project draws attention to the impact of current practices of inefficient and unsustainable nutrient uses on the marine environment through the publication of scientific reports and using them for targeted outreach and campaigns and mobilize actions to promote nutrient use efficiency. The targeted advocacy is aimed at stimulating public discourse on run-off and atmospheric deposition of nutrients from various sources into the coastal and marine environment, which is the root cause of harmful algal blooms leading to eutrophication and dead zones worldwide with consequent economic and social costs.

It is envisaged that a strengthened GPNM will continue to build the necessary momentum to catalyze a global network of policy makers, private sector bodies, NGOs and international organizations with the common goal to raise awareness and facilitate the exchange of good practices to promote sustainable nutrient management and nutrient use efficiency to ensure food security and maintaining the integrity of our natural environment, including the most productive areas of the marine environment, in estuaries and near-shore coastal waters.

## **3. Global foundations for reducing nutrient enrichment and oxygen depletion from land based pollution, in support of Global Nutrient Cycle (GEF-GNC Project)**

The activities under this project provides the foundations (including partnerships, information, tools and policy mechanisms) for governments and other stakeholders to initiate comprehensive, effective and sustained programmes addressing nutrient over-enrichment and oxygen depletion from land based pollution of coastal waters in Large Marine Ecosystems.

This is to be achieved through a number of core project outcomes and outputs that include, the development and application of quantitative modeling approaches: to estimate and map present day contributions of different watershed based nutrient sources to coastal nutrient loading and their effects; to indicate when nutrient over-enrichment problem areas are likely to occur; and to estimate the magnitude of expected effects of further nutrient loading on coastal systems under a range of scenarios, the systematic analysis of available scientific, technological and policy options for managing nutrient over-

enrichment impacts in the coastal zone from key nutrient source sectors such as agriculture, wastewater and aquaculture, and their bringing together an overall Policy Tool Box. The application of this approach is being mainstreamed into broader planning and a fully established global partnership on nutrient management to provide a necessary stimulus and framework for the effective development, replication, up-scaling and sharing of these key outcomes.

#### 4. Reducing Dependence on POPs and other Agro-Chemicals in the Senegal and Niger River Basins through Integrated Production, Pest and Pollution Management

The project aimed to contribute to POPs reduction by developing local and national-level awareness-raising activities; policy studies on national pesticide use patterns, and to create links with national and regional pesticide legislative bodies. It also sought to build capacity in the region to carry out water quality assessment studies in six countries, run models to estimate the impact of toxic chemicals on biodiversity in terrestrial and aquatic systems, and estimate quantifiable risks to human health. At the local level, the project sought to work with communities to adopt improved, alternative agricultural production methods and to promote and develop local, national and regional networks of stakeholders interested in improving the conditions surrounding the use of harmful agrochemicals and POPs.



#### **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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 11 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Climate Change (Expected accomplishment a), Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishment a), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c), Disasters and Conflicts (Expected accomplishment a) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a).

**Key Projects:** Ecosystem approach projects, IAS management in production and protection of forests project, regional marine IAS management projects.

Considered as the second major threat to biodiversity loss and ecosystem, UNEP's sub-programme on ecosystem management and climate change has been focusing on managing invasive alien species for long, UNEP's focus in support of achieving this target is centered around removing barriers to invasive species management in production landscapes, interventions in support of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations and the IUCN Global Invasive Species Specialist Group to support national action.

Linking invasive species management to protecting ecosystems and securing livelihoods is a key focus on current projects in support of achieving this target.

## **1. Prevention, control and management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) in the Pacific Islands project**

This project is being implemented in nine countries in the Pacific region, namely, Cook Islands, FSM, Kiribati, RMI, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. At a regional level the project starts to implement the "Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific".

The main activities have included establishing in each country National Invasive Species Strategies and Action Plans, and country projects which start to implement them. Activities have included training (e.g. border biosecurity), pest control and eradication, public awareness and education, and baseline survey.

Each country has undertaken its own project because of the wide range of capacity between the participating countries. The project's Executing Agency is the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and has contributed to the project via its IAS programme and partnering another GEF PAS project – the Integrated Island Biodiversity project.

## **2. Strengthening national and regional capacities to reduce the impact of Invasive Alien Species on globally significant biodiversity in the Pacific**

This is a four country project (Tonga, Niue, Tuvalu and Republic of Marshall Islands) that builds on the above project and extends further the implementation of "Guidelines for Invasive Species Management in the Pacific". The project focuses on striking a balance between IAS threats to native Biodiversity assets and border biosecurity and the threats of IAS poses to agriculture and human health.

Marine IAS will also be tackled in the project. The components of the project will deal further with strengthening institutional frameworks and capacities for IAS management; establishing national systems for prioritizing IAS management and implementing programmes for IAS risk reduction, disaster risk reduction, eradication, control and restoration.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 20 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** 2016-2017 Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a and b), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c), Disasters and Conflicts (Expected accomplishment a), Climate Change (Expected accomplishment a and c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c).

**Key Projects:** Coral reef restoration project, Green Fins project, Ocean Data Viewer, Global Coral reef partnership.

The initiatives in support of this Aichi target is centered around UNEP sub-programmes on ecosystem management and climate change supported by other sub-programmes through a series of local projects at national, sub-regional and regional levels.

Actions in support of this target include projects on developing resilience indicators, reducing impacts of tourism, assessing impacts of trade, addressing behavioral change and improving functionality and decision making on ecosystem management.

## **1. The Green Fins**

The project, Green Fins, focuses on an approach for reducing environmental impacts from reef tourism, diving and snorkeling and encompassing: certification of dive centre operations based on a code of conduct and a robust assessment system; support towards developing or strengthening relevant regulatory frameworks; and strategic outreach to dive centers and the general public

The Green Fins is a public-private partnership initiative for sustainable diving and snorkeling established by UNEP and Reef World Foundation. The approach encompasses three main elements; 15-point environmental codes of conduct for dive centers complemented by a robust assessment system to monitor and promote compliance; support towards developing or strengthening implementation of relevant regulatory frameworks; and strategic outreach to and capacity building among dive centers and their customers as well as government partners. Green Fins has been introduced to six countries in Asia and the total membership has stands at over 400 diving and snorkeling operators who are continuously improving their business practices to mitigate negative environmental impacts. Green Fins forms part of the Key Performance Index (KPI) for the delivery of Aichi Target 10 of Department of Marine Parks Malaysia (DMPM), and in the Philippines the Code of Conduct has been adopted as a guideline for environmentally sustainable diving (Departmental Administrative Order: Sustainable Coral Reef Ecosystem Management Plan (DAO-SCREMP)). Similar efforts are underway in the Maldives and Viet Nam. The Green Fins approach is highly replicable. A comprehensive Green Fins 'Toolbox' will be launched in April 2016 and will create a consolidated, comprehensive and standardized set of guidance materials and tools that cover Green Fins implementation, learning and outreach. This will be utilized in the further implementation and geographic expansion of Green Fins. Collaboration with key industry bodies and diver training agencies is also being initiated, towards environmental mainstreaming in diver training as well as other business operations.

## **2. Datasets of marine importance**

In 2015, UNEP-WCMC published the second edition of a global overview of marine biodiversity-relevant data, which identifies 128 datasets, databases, and data portals, and provides detailed metadata for 69 of these resources.

The availability and appropriate use of marine and coastal data form the foundation of effective decision-making in marine and coastal regions. The Manual of Marine and Coastal Datasets of Biodiversity Importance (<http://wcmc.io/MarineDataManual>), is the second edition of the manual published by UNEP-WCMC. It aims to provide an overview of global marine and coastal datasets of biodiversity importance.

The intention is to address the fragmented information and guidance for users of marine data. Although not exhaustive, this review has resulted in the identification of 128 datasets, databases and data portals (Annex 2 of the manual). The report also includes detailed standardised metadata for 69 of these reviewed datasets (Annex 3 of the manual). The various challenges, gaps and limitations which can be

presented by coastal and marine data are also discussed. A number of the datasets listed in the manual are of particular relevance to the Aichi Targets, in particular Aichi Target 10. The Manual is constantly updated, and UNEP-WCMC aims to release annual (or so) versions of it.

UNEP-WCMC also provides an “Ocean Data Viewer” to facilitate viewing and downloading a range of spatial datasets that are potentially useful for informing decisions regarding the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity. To date, users of this tool have included government agencies, scientists, researchers, the corporate sector, and non-governmental organisations. These data come from internationally respected scientific institutions and other organisations that have agreed to make their data available to the global community. The Ocean Data Viewer, which can be accessed at <http://data.unep-wcmc.org> is primarily a mechanism to view and download data, and is not intended to be used for analysis or to query data.

### **3. Statistical downscaling of climate model projections for coral reef bleaching conditions,**

The aim of the project is to enable countries to consider exposure scenarios in prioritization of reef management interventions. This will include publicly available datasets, globally, by ocean basin, Regional Sea, and country, and will include associated guidance on its use.

Coral reefs are highly vulnerable to temperature stress, which is predicted to increase with climate change. Climate Model Projections of Coral Bleaching Conditions are being statistically downscaled through collaboration between UNEP, NOAA and other partners. This will generate a dataset on the spatial variation in the onset of annual coral reef bleaching and severe bleaching conditions, at a resolution of 4km for every year up until 2050. Findings will be presented in a grey literature report as well as an article in a peer-reviewed journal. Maps will be prepared for ocean basins, for each tropical Regional Sea, and on demand for each of the 106 countries and territories with reef resources.

The downscaled projections will aid in identifying where bleaching conditions are projected to occur sooner, and reef areas that are relative refugia, where bleaching conditions are projected to occur later. As such it provides a very important dataset in prioritizing reef management based on the primary climate change exposure factor, which can also be applied in the context of coral reef resilience assessments for decision support (see below). The data will be made publicly available (as images as well as spatial data) through UNEP-Live and NOAA Coral Reef Watch data portals. Guidance on the use of downscaled climate model data in reef planning will also be prepared, to enable countries to consider exposure scenarios in prioritization of reef management interventions. These resources will be made available mid-2016.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 34 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a, b and c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment c).

**Key Projects:** Green economy project, National marine protected area projects, Protected area network projects, World Database on Protected Areas project, Community Conservation Areas projects, ACP project.

UNEP is currently implementing a large portfolio of projects and activities in support of this target, both supported by the GEF portfolio as well as through non-GEF projects. The focus of initiatives under this target related actions range from improving governance and legal systems to designate and manage protected areas to supporting community managed conservation sites.

The Green Economy Progress measurement framework, multiple-ecosystem based approaches to protected area management, strengthening the World Database on Protected Areas, the connectivity of ecosystems projects, the Deep Seas project that focuses on issues of marine protected area management beyond national jurisdiction and support to ecologically and biologically sensitive areas projects all are designed in support of achieving the CBD strategic goals C and this target.

### **1. Advancing Sustainable Resources Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Palau**

The Ridges to Reef project in Palau titled "*Advancing sustainable resource management to improve livelihoods and protect biodiversity in Palau*" will enhance the already established Protected Area Network (PAN) by setting up the infrastructure at local and national level so that the PAN can deliver outputs at local level. The PAN system in Palau focuses on locally managed habitats which are linked near-shore marine and terrestrial catchments. These catchments need to be managed wisely to protect their own inherent biodiversity and ecosystem services but also to ensure they don't compromise marine habitats with various types of pollution. Many State and non-state agencies are involved and their coordination will be a major focus of the project.

The project will provide a critical boost to the GEF and partners sponsored Micronesia Challenge and Palau's Green and PAN funds by providing the infra-structure for the revenue generated by these sources to be practically used at local level.



## **2. Green economy work related to protected areas, indicators and the related.**

The Green Economy Progress (GEP) measurement framework offers a methodology to measure country progress in achieving a transition towards an inclusive green economy. It adopts a multidimensional (economic, social and environmental) approach to track this progress by evaluating country achievements against targets set within planetary boundaries. Progress is assessed both by using individual indicators, as well as by computing an aggregate index. The individual and aggregated results are compared to indicators of strong sustainability that are included in a dashboard.

The indicator on marine and terrestrial protected areas is included in the GEP measurement framework to signal a country's recognition of the value of conserving natural capital for its current well-being and development. As protected areas contribute to maintaining the stock of natural capital, this indicator is considered to mitigate the challenge of overstepped planetary boundaries, as identified in the concept of an inclusive green economy. This indicator is also identical to the suggested SDG headline indicator to monitor target 14.5: "By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information", which will allow the GEP measurement framework to be a complementary instrument to monitoring the implementation of the SDGs.

## **3. Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (CAMPAS project), Cambodia**

CAMPAS is a project of collaboration between the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries of Cambodia and a consortium of conservation NGOs. As its title suggests, the project holds the interconnected aim to improve the sustainability of Cambodia's national system of protected areas, with the complementary objectives to mainstream biodiversity into production forests and promoting conservation of carbon stocks at a landscape level.

The project targets improving the management effectiveness of over 4.5 million hectares of protected areas by reinforcing Cambodia's national law enforcement system, and by developing and demonstrating coordinated planning, information management, institutional and financial mechanisms around a new to be developed and unified national protected area vision, which is currently administered by three separate agencies with limited coordination and information-sharing.

The project design comprises two major outcomes, one at the national level and a supportive outcome at the demonstration site level. At the national level CAMPAS comprises three specific outputs, all oriented to strengthen unity and support for landscape-based protected area and forest management that explicitly addresses national system level issues through measures that include establishing the enabling national environment, through communications and awareness, strengthening protected area governance involving inter-agency cooperation, and demonstrating sustainable financing options.

At the demonstration site level, the CAMPAS's four outputs will deliver a sub-regional planning approach for the Eastern Plains Landscape that integrates protected areas and biodiversity conservation into sustainable development – with specific focus on forested landscape connectivity. At this level it also focuses on integrating forest conservation with sub-regional economic development planning, trying to resolve issues presented by economic land concessions that often ignore and impact upon protected areas, and harnessing integration opportunities with other landscape-level initiatives like those of the

Asian Development Bank Biodiversity Conservation Corridors and United Nations Environmental Program Adaptation Fund projects.

#### **4. Building a Sustainable National Marine Protected Area Network, Bahamas;**

The primary goal of the project was “to conserve globally important marine habitat and species within The Bahamas as well as those species of the wider Caribbean that rely on The Bahamas for nesting, breeding, feeding and migration”.

The primary objective was to build a sustainable national Marine Protected Area Network for The Bahamas and thus enable it to meet its commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Programme of Work for Protected Areas (PoWPA) as well as other obligations under this Convention.

Most of the outputs, including the establishment of the Bahamas Protected Areas Fund (BPAF), strengthening and substantially expanding the MPA network (including the pilot demonstration projects) and developing an effective monitoring and evaluation regime, have been successfully accomplished earning the project an “S” rating. The project ultimately gazetted 3 million hectares of new protected areas and marine reserves, exceeding the target of 10% (2.5 million hectares). The project established a monitoring and evaluation protocol in consultation with international scientist networks. Monitoring capacity was substantively increased in this small island nation through the training of 5 Reef Check local instructors and a total of 53 persons trained under the project with 75 total Eco Divers in The Bahamas. AGRRA has 3 local instructors and 27 trained individuals.

As a signatory to the Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI) and the associated Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF), The Bahamas, through BPAF, is poised to receive annual payments in perpetuity from the regional trust fund. This should contribute to the reduction of the funding gap and sustainable financing required. The CBF, with help from TNC has to date raised over \$42 million dollars to assist Caribbean governments in conserving at least 20 percent of their marine environment by 2020. A figure of \$5 million has been set aside for drawdowns from The Bahamas as soon as the draft vertical agreement is signed. The Bahamas will then have a further two years to establish new financial mechanisms as part of the agreement conditions.

#### **5. Work on Protected Areas management including Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)**

UNEP-WCMC is also working closely with governments and with the ICCA consortium to assist with national recognition of Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) and to develop the ICCA registry further (also relevant to Target 18) through the ICCA Global Support Initiative.

Through a three-year project funded by the MAVA Foundation, UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with ENDA Energie, the RAMPAO Secretariat, as well as national and local governments, protected area (PA) managers and local community members, is developing a "sustainable livelihood action plan for West African coastal PAs in the context of climate change". The goal of the project is to enhance livelihoods and increase social-ecological resilience in marine protected areas (MPA) to the negative effects of climate change. The project is conducting social vulnerability assessments to climate change in three communities living in MPAs using participatory research methods to develop community action plans, initiate resilience-building and adaptation activities, draw lessons and provide recommendations for PA monitoring plans at site-scale level.

## 6. Creation of Longo Bay Marine Protected Area to support Turtles Conservation in the Republic of Congo

The project objective is to ensure conservation of the marine biodiversity through participative protection of the marine turtle habitat. The MPA project will provide a comprehensive framework for the creation of a marine protected area at Loango bay, including Pointe Indienne: the stakeholders' consultation and cross sectoral dialogue will ensure their consent and early involvement. The GEF project will make it possible to get the national sea turtle observatory operational.

The project will allow for the creation of a national sea turtle database. This database will be structured according to the international recommendations (SWOT Guidelines) and to answer to the sea turtle research program objectives established beforehand by the national sea turtle research committee. The project will include the development of alternative income generating activities (AIGA) based on a more detailed socio-economic analysis and on stakeholders' consultation. The AIGA will give particular attention to gender equity and promotion of the role of women in key activities including fish smoking, tourism, and alternate income generating activities

## 7. Marine Protected Area Management through Regional Seas Programme

The UNEP Regional Seas Programme involves eighteen Regional Seas programmes across the world. Various Regional Seas programmes have already established Marine Protected Areas under their Protocols related to specially protected areas and biodiversity. For example, under the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Biological Diversity in the Mediterranean of the Barcelona Convention, 34 sites were identified to be Specially Protected Areas of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMIs). These protected areas also contribute to Target 10 on the protection of vulnerable habitats.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 14 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a, b and c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c).

**Key Projects:** Conservation of ecosystems projects, Species + project, CITES and CMS database projects, PREDICTS and Madingley modelling projects, national species conservation projects.

Conservation and management of threatened species is a key area of focus for UNEP's sub-programme on ecosystem management. Activities in support of this project include the conservation of key threatened, endemic and economically valuable species in island ecosystems, the Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) initiative, sensitizing judiciary towards dealing with illegal poaching and wildlife trade,

dealing with illegal wildlife trade in support of reducing species loss. These initiatives are contributing to effectively realizing this target.

### **1. The Species + Project**

UNEP-WCMC re launched Species+ in late 2013 and an upgraded CITES trade database in 2014 to provide information on species protected by CITES, CMS and the European Union Wildlife Trade Regulations. These have been used to help inform decision-making on threatened species and determine actions that need to be undertaken to improve the conservation of threatened species. For example, these datasets are actively used by the CITES community to inform decisions. The CITES Trade Database holds over 14 million records of trade in some 35 000 taxa listed by CITES. UNEP-WCMC also produces trade analyses and reports based on this extensive dataset.

The Centre also supports the European Commission to ensure effective implementation of the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations and is developing analysis and capacity building support for different regions, including a recent workshop for seven countries of the Central American region (<http://citescentroamerica.unep-wcmc.org/wordpress/english/>). The Centre is also developing new technologies such as online data dashboards and electronic permit exchange mechanisms as a way to improve monitoring in near-real time and ultimately ensure wildlife trade is sustainable

### **2. Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE): Conserving Earth's Most Irreplaceable Sites for Endangered Biodiversity**

The project is a joint initiative of biodiversity conservation organizations from around the world which aims to prevent extinctions by identifying and safeguarding the last remaining refuge of one or more Endangered or Critically Endangered species. These key sites are not only important biodiversity conservation targets to slow extinction rates globally, but they also provide ecosystem service benefits.

The project contributes to a number of global environmental benefits the most important of which will be much improved protection for agricultural biodiversity in Brazil, Chile and Madagascar and will help provide approximately three times more emission reduction than non-AZE sites because of a higher proportion of carbon-dense forest and provide clean freshwater due to their forest cover.

### **3. Conservation of Key Threatened, Endemic and Economically Valuable Species in Madagascar**

The project objective is to develop, implement, and disseminate local conservation strategies and sustainable use of significant endemic key species. The project at the same time complement and strengthen current conservation practices, including the management actions of protected areas, with the aim of demonstrating how the species-based approach can effectively complement the ecosystem based approach.

The project has three components namely, local strategic approach conception based on the species for conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity, local strategy implementation through concrete action of 21 key species of which, 20 are forest plants and one bird and the capitalization and dissemination of the project achievements at national, regional and international levels.

#### 4. The PREDICTS and Madingley models

The PREDICTS model has been co-developed by UNEP-WCMC and the UK Natural History Museum. It has compiled millions of biological data points from the scientific literature, from all over the world, and looks at how land use change and degradation affects local species richness and the range declines of narrowly endemic species. The primary outputs so far are scientific papers that show how the degradation of the earth is leading to a biodiversity tipping point on land, reducing richness, abundance and the range size of species. This in turn pushes them towards extinction.

The PREDICTS results are also being developed into an index of change (the Local Biodiversity Intactness Index) that can be used within the tracking of Aichi Biodiversity Targets and SDGs, and they are being fed into UNEP GEO6 and IPBES regional assessments. The PREDICTS model is also has been used to assess the effectiveness of protected areas at maintaining species diversity on land. Results show that local richness is significantly higher in protected areas than outside and protected areas are therefore effective at conserving this aspect of biodiversity.

UNEP-WCMC is also the co-developer of the Madingley model together with Microsoft Research. Madingley is a mechanistic model of life on land and in the sea and is framed as a General Ecosystem Model that aims to parallel the impact of Global Circulation Models in climate science. The Madingley model is already being used to assess the extent of habitat destruction on land and fishing pressure in the sea that results in ecosystem collapse. This model is showing that there are tipping points leading to ecosystem collapse in many different habitats and that the community that is modelled to return if habitats are restored or fishing pressure reduced is considerably changed from that which existed before.

These findings may have great relevance for work on food supply, ecosystem service provision, and maintaining the health of the biosphere. UNEP-WCMC is using the model to specifically measure the biodiversity planetary boundary as proposed by the Stockholm Resilience Center. It is also starting to work with IPBES on the regional and global assessments to input models of the future into those processes, and is reviewing where else the model can provide policy relevant outputs.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 16 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a and c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c), Climate Change (Expected accomplishment a) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c).

**Key Projects:** Agroecosystem management projects, Crop Wild Relatives project, Global Nutrition project and Small-scale agriculture development projects.

UNEP's interventions to support achieving this target under the CBD Strategic Plan is mainly supported by a series of GEF supported projects around the world. The focus of these projects and initiatives relate to mainstreaming agrobiodiversity conservation and utilization to ensure sustaining ecosystem services and reducing vulnerabilities of local communities, assessing the values of local agrobiodiversity in human health and food security, scaling up land management for small scale agriculture and ensuring conservation action on wild relatives of crop plants to support climate smart agriculture.

### **1. Mainstreaming agrobiodiversity conservation and use in Sri Lankan agro-ecosystems for livelihoods and adaptation to climate change**

The project ensures that the agrobiodiversity in Sri Lanka is optimally conserved and used to meet the challenges of climate change and improve rural livelihoods through use of practices, procedures, institutions, and the improved maintenance and access to new and traditional crop, ensuring market and non-market mechanisms are in place that provide farmers with additional rewards (improved income from gains from production, well-being, better cost-control e.g. reduced external inputs) from maintenance and use of agrobiodiversity and increased returns for specific products and services (any market pull that could offer any benefits for farmers) and livestock diversity by local communities, developing national strategies, policies developed and supporting capacity and extension activities on planning for sustainable production of agrobiodiversity products and services, using an ecosystem management approach.

The project supports the conservation and sustainable use of unique biodiversity at genetic (traditional crop and livestock varieties adapted to specific ecosystems), species (important and threatened crop wild relatives and medicinal species) and ecosystems (the important forest garden, Owita landscape and village tank system agro-ecosystems identified for the project) which represents a global good of vital importance to the future of the planet and its inhabitants.

Such unique germplasm will harbour important genetic traits that will help the world cope with climate change and contribute to future food security, the strengthening and adoption of agrobiodiversity management systems designed to improve ecosystem service provision (e.g. pollinators and water management), the development of integrated practices for agrobiodiversity management applicable in other situations (including experience of sustainable harvesting and certification schemes for key threatened medicinal species) and the development of agrobiodiversity rich climate management adaptation tools which are likely to have wide relevance to farming communities throughout the world.

### **2. Mainstreaming agricultural biodiversity conservation and utilization in agricultural sector to ensure ecosystem services and reduce vulnerability in India**

The project aims at supporting adaptive management for conservation and use of crop agrobiodiversity for resilient agriculture and sustainable production systems, developing strategies and policies for sustainable conservation and use of crop diversity and strengthening institutional frameworks, increasing capacity and building partnership among policy-makers, researchers, extension workers and farmers.

The project focuses on a set of crops which still have high crop diversity available on farm and are important for food and nutrition security of small and marginal farmers in India as well as having global

significance. The selected crops are at risk of becoming increasingly marginalized and, despite their adaptability and potential for enhancing resilience, receive little attention from the scientific and agricultural community, both at national and global level.

Of this large group of crops, the following crops are proposed which need immediate intervention: Rice (*Oryza sativa*), Wheat (*Triticum aestivum* and *Triticum durum*), Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), Buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum*), Finger millet (*Eleusine coracana*), Pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), Sesame (*Sesamum indicum*), Pigeonpea (*Cajanus cajan*), Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum*), Black gram (*Vigna mungo*), Green gram (*Vigna radiata*), and Moth bean (*Vigna aconitifolia*)

The project will provide global benefits which includes: (i) conservation of unique genetic and ecosystem agrobiodiversity in the respective hot spots across the Indian centers of diversity in four key agro-ecoregions; (ii) more effective mainstreaming of agrobiodiversity in globally significant agro-ecoregions through increasing the availability of diversity and strengthening the conditions needed for its improved deployment to provide improved livelihoods for local farmers; (iii) providing a policy and technical framework and ABS systems so as to ensure continued access to and use of crop agrobiodiversity for sustainable production, thus reducing potential damage from undesirable agricultural inputs; and (iv) providing enhanced resilience and adaptability in the face of climate change thus providing long term adaptation (and possibly mitigation) options.

Unique genetic diversity found in Indian traditional varieties of the target crops will be conserved through this project and, through the emphasis on conservation on farm, evolution and continuing adaptation will be secured. Valuable characteristics that will be maintained are expected to include adaptation to drought, tolerance to eco-edaphic stresses, resistance to pests and diseases including tungro virus and bacterial blight (rice), rust (wheat), and yellow rust, loose smut and powdery mildew (barley). Important unique diversity for valuable agronomic traits has also been identified in pearl millet, chickpea, pigeonpea and mung bean. The maintenance of traditional varieties will also support maintenance of important properties such as straw for roofing and cattle feed, for which modern varieties are often poorly suited. Varieties which are used in special religious or cultural ceremonies and celebrations and other crop varieties which are used to meet nutritional needs will also be maintained.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 78 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes - Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishments a, b and c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishments b and c), Disasters and Conflicts (Expected accomplishment b), Chemicals and Wastes (Expected accomplishment a) Resource efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c).

**Key Projects:** SIDS support projects, Enhancing rural livelihoods projects, Poverty-Environment Initiative projects, Ecosystem based disaster risk reduction projects, Critical ecosystem conservation and management projects, REDD+ projects and Blue Carbon projects.

Initiatives in support of this target focuses on issues of developing models for integrated ecosystem services such as hydrological modeling, support to strengthening institutional mechanisms to deal with issues such as food safety, a suite of projects on biosafety globally including to help countries make informed decision making on biosafety issues, a set of enabling activity related projects under the GEF focusing on preparing national reports, the biosafety clearing house projects, projects that focus on ecosystem approaches to disaster risk reduction of local communities to rehabilitate ecosystems, ecosystem restoration projects in varied ecosystems, climate resilience projects with focus on ecosystem restoration and management, development of carbon mapping tool that looks at issues of blue carbon and actions under the UN REDD programme.

### **1. Multiple Benefits Mapping**

As a contribution to the achievement of multiple benefits from REDD+, the UNEP UN-REDD Programme has carried out the spatial analyses of multiple benefits associated with REDD+ in 19 countries. This work is intended to support decision making and prioritization of policies and measures for REDD+ such that biodiversity, ecosystem service and social benefits are maximized.

As one example, in Ecuador, spatial analyses of multiple benefits and information on the value of forest ecosystem services and costs of potential policies and measures have informed strategy development and the design of REDD+ actions. The work highlighted the importance of employing a landscape approach to REDD+ in order to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions while building sustainable livelihoods.

### **2. Blue carbon and other related projects**

UNEP WCMC has been a partner in an ecosystem valuation project, specifically looking the issue of carbon sequestration in coastal habitats (coined "blue carbon"). A demonstration project has run during 2012-2014, funded by AGEDI, in which UNEP-WCMC produced a blue carbon mapping tool (<http://bluecarbon.unep-wcmc.org/>) for Abu Dhabi. A follow-up full sized GEF project has been approved and is in implementation. The project, led by Grid Arendal, in which UNEP-WCMC is a core partner, will expand the work of the blue carbon demonstration project to four further intervention countries - in Mozambique, Madagascar, Indonesia and Ecuador during 2014-2018.

National blue carbon spatial data will be assimilated with UNEP-WCMC's global data holdings to generate the best available data for blue carbon analyses, which can then be analyzed using a web tool and offline tablet tool, developed from the AGEDI demonstration project. Key outcomes from the project include: the Blue Carbon Tool, the first global map of salt marsh distribution and estimates of organic carbon stocks in tidal salt marshes.





**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 36 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes – Climate Change (Expected accomplishment a and c), Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishment a, b and c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment c)

**Key Projects:** Coral reef, resilience indicator project, Global Forest Watch, REDD+ projects and Ecosystem Based Adaptation projects.

- 1. Demonstration projects on application of coral reef resilience indicators and predictive climate change and ocean acidification exposure data in MPA planning, systematic conservation planning marine spatial planning and adaptation planning, based on tools developed through global coral reef partnership.**

Process Guidance for Resilience Assessment of Coral Reefs covering indicators, field methods, analysis and decision-support is being prepared by UNEP in collaboration with NOAA, TNC and other partners. Targeted at reef planners, managers, and scientists around the world, the guidelines will encompass key steps including: identifying context/situation where reef resilience assessments can be meaningfully applied; identifying and selecting relevant indicators; methods for collecting and compiling data including utilization of existing data; data analysis and interpretation; and generating targeted and specific recommendations for spatial protection as well as stress reduction measures. The guidance can also be used alongside key exposure data such as downscaled climate model outputs and ocean acidification projections.

Starting in 2016, application of this guidance through demonstration projects has been initiated, supported through UNEP's global coral reef partnership with Regional Seas as well as other partners, and where possible integrated into national and regional GEF projects. This will demonstrate a concrete, practical and science-based approach to how climate change resilience of reefs can be protected and enhanced through MPA planning, systematic conservation planning marine spatial planning and other efforts, and as such contribute to EBM.

## **2. UN-REDD**

Within UNEP, support for the UN-REDD Programme has focused largely on safeguards, multiple benefits, private sector engagement, economic analyses and capacity building with:

***Support provided to twenty partner countries to address and respect the Cancun safeguards and to five partner countries in the development of their Safeguards Information System (SIS)***

- An assessments of policies, laws and regulations (PLRs) related to REDD+ safeguards in twelve partner countries
- 10 partner countries provided with the tools and capacity to anchor biodiversity and ecosystem benefits into their decision-making on REDD+, and
- Private sector actors engaged in REDD+ discussions in six partner countries, including through facilitating access to private or public finance for results-based actions.

Furthermore, the UNEP UN-REDD team has provided capacity building, tools and awareness rising to over 400 national stakeholders within the 64 partner countries. Regional REDD+ Academies in Argentina, Indonesia, and Nigeria and national REDD+ Academies in Bhutan, Myanmar and Viet Nam have delivered training on everything from basic design elements for REDD+, to safeguards, stakeholder engagement, and national forest monitoring.

Furthermore open access online training material on REDD+ has been provided through the REDD+ Academy Learning Journals, drawing on technical expertise across the agencies and on six years of experience of UN-REDD partner countries. Complimenting this, a free online REDD+ Academy has been developed with almost 1,600 people from countries all over the world already registered to access its content.

### **3. REDD and REDD+**

Through its participation in the UN-REDD Programme, and its global programme (GP/SNA) and country support, UNEP-WCMC is offering a coherent package of support to countries on REDD+ safeguards and multiple benefits. Outputs in the three years since COP11 have included reports examining the role of spatial analyses in informing decisions on REDD+, multiple benefits, and biodiversity safeguards in several countries; training materials, for example on using GIS for spatial analyses that can inform planning for REDD+ multiple benefits and biodiversity safeguards; guidance and policy documents, including a 2013 policy brief exploring synergies between REDD+ and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; and a number of global and regional workshops on multiple benefits and safeguards in REDD+ planning and implementation.

### **4. REDD-Policy Assessment Center (PAC)**

Through work within REDD-PAC (REDD+ Policy Assessment Centre), a project funded by the German government's International Climate Initiative, UNEP-WCMC is working with partners in Brazil and the Congo Basin to use land-use change models to assess the impacts of REDD+ policies, including on biodiversity, and achievement of the Aichi Targets. UNEP-WCMC has also supported an additional five countries (Vietnam, China, Uganda, Peru, and the Philippines) through capacity building on multiple benefits from REDD+ (including biodiversity).

A further UNEP-WCMC led project aims to increase the awareness among REDD+ and CBD focal points of the synergies between objectives for REDD+ within the UNFCCC and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This was achieved through reviewing existing guidance on synergies, as well sourcing country case studies to provide examples of practical experience/good practice in real world efforts that contribute to both sets of objectives.

UNEP-WCMC is also undertaking work to support ecosystem based adaptation to climate change (EBA). Recent work has focused on supporting EBA in mountainous areas in Uganda, Nepal and Peru and work

to support planning and decision-making on coastal EBA in Small Island Developing States. Other work is focused on assembling evidence on the effectiveness of EBA and the factors that determine this, including capacity and availability of appropriate tools.

#### **5. Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) in Africa report describing the costs and benefits of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) for 42 countries in Africa (ESE)**

It is estimated that about 1.5 billion people are already affected by land degradation, with high severity in sub-Saharan Africa and Central Asia and also in European countries such as Spain and Greece. In Africa, where desertification affects around 45 per cent of Africa's land area, with 55 per cent of this area at high or very high risk of further degradation, the loss of about 280 million tons of cereal crops per year from about 105 million hectares of croplands can be prevented if the soil erosion is managed.

The Economics of Land Degradation (ELD) Initiative aims to raise awareness of decision makers and the public on the impacts and challenges of land degradation and land-based ecosystems from an economic perspective. It presents a cost-benefit analysis of sustainable land management, to inform political and business decision-makers to take the necessary measures to promote sustainable land practices for sustainable rural development and food security. The findings of the ELD Reports show that global losses through land degradation cost between 5.7 and 9.6 trillion euros annually, with investments in sustainable land management as a significant opportunity for recovering these losses.

An example being the case in Mali, on the policy of sustainable agroforestry measures adopted, whereby every euro invested is estimated to create a 12 euros benefit through increased crop yields in the long-term. According to ELD in Africa Report on average the benefits of taking action towards sustainable land management (SLM) in Africa are almost 7 times the cost of action during the next 15 years.



#### **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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 55 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishment c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment b and c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c).

**Key Projects:** Support for ratification of Nagoya Protocol projects, Implementation of Nagoya Protocol projects, ABS and traditional knowledge projects, Strengthening national ABS systems project, Capacity building and harmonized national processes projects, Applying ABS as financing mechanism project and ABS, prospecting and protected areas project.

UNEP's support for the adoption and ratification of Nagoya Protocol has been well recognized. In support of early entry into force of the Protocol and effective implementation of the Protocol, UNEP has embarked

on a range of projects aimed at supporting countries for ratification and subsequent implementation of the Protocol. In addition to projects focusing on supporting bioprospecting, enhancing the role of communities in ABS related actions through supporting development of Biocultural Community Protocols (BCPs) and ensuring the use of such BCPs in decision and policy making and development of tools and support mechanisms for realizing the ABS principles are some of the key contributions of UNEP in support of this target.

### **1. Support for ratification and implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the countries of the Pacific.**

The GEF supported project, currently being implemented in 14 Pacific Island countries provides assistance to these countries to ratify as well as implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) is a project which will bring all participating countries to a point which should enable them to ratify the Nagoya Protocol. The regional project, in addition to four country level projects focuses on issues of capacity needs of the countries, assessing the policy and legal issues related to ratification and prepare the countries for effective implementation of the Protocol once ratified/acceded to by the countries.

The regional level actions focus on options for regional actions and issues of transboundary nature while dealing with ABS.

### **2. Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing**

In addition to the project supporting countries in the Pacific region, UNEP also implements a series of national projects on ABS with focus capacity building and awareness rising. These projects, implemented in 14 countries spread across Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Caribbean, have helped countries understand the policy and legal preparedness required to deal with national implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS besides supporting actions on institutional issues, dealing with prior informed consent, mutually agreed terms and defining the benefit sharing elements while entering into ABS agreements.

The projects have developed a set of tools and options for national use focusing on traditional knowledge, biotrade, database development and using ABS as financing model.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (92 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishment c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment a, b and c), and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and b).

**Key Projects:** GEF projects on NBSAPs and 5<sup>th</sup> national reports, ACP project, Synergies among the biodiversity conventions projects.

UNEP, including through the GEF portfolio of enabling activities is currently implementing projects in support of this target in more than 90 countries. The focus of UNEP's support to Parties of CBD include provision of legal and policy guidance tools and methodologies, undertaking assessment of best-practice, support to the NBSAP Forum, organization of focused training cum capacity building programmes on issues such as incorporating synergies related actions among biodiversity conventions into NBSAPs and the related. UNEP also provides support for review of NBSAPs, upon request, and has supported South – South exchange of experiences on NBSAP revision and implementation.

### **1. Support to countries in revising/updating/reviewing the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)**

UNEP currently is supporting eighty four countries with regard to updating/reviewing/revising their NBSAPs. This global project has been designed to enhanced capacities of countries to review implementation of the NBSAPs where available, assess the priorities considering the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and its Aichi Biodiversity targets, deal with using appropriate indicators as well as mainstream sectoral issues.

In partnership with UNDP and the CBD Secretariat, UNEP works as a key partner in managing the NBSAP Forum, supports action on voluntary peer-review mechanism of updated NBSAPs. Since COP11, UNEP has published a range of guidance and capacity development materials on the NBSAP forum portal across a number of thematic areas, including target setting for NBSAPs; developing and incorporating indicators into NBSAPs; incorporating and utilizing spatial data and mapping in NBSAPs; legal and policy preparedness and MEA synergies and NBSAP revision. Technical support is being delivered both on-demand, including through the establishment of a formal helpdesk, delivery of webinars, and through the development of resources, such as guidance documents, and eLearning classes.

Recently, UNEP organized a South-South experience sharing workshop on NBSAPs and synergies. UNEP, in partnership with the Fridtjof Nansen Institute and WCMC have undertaken an interim assessment of post 2010 NBSAPs in 2015 and is currently working towards a comprehensive and full assessment of NBSAPs in time for presentation at CBD COP 13 meeting in 2016.

### **2. The NBSAP guidance project**

UNEP-WCMC supports the development of national biodiversity strategy and action plans (NBSAPs) in a number of ways including as one of the three host partners of the NBSAP Forum, a community of practice that offers countries support in transforming and implementing their NBSAPs, and as Secretariat for the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. UNEP-WCMC facilitates regional capacity building workshops and produces guidance material and technical support tools for national agencies to assist them in reviewing, updating and revising NBSAPs.

“NBSAPs 2.0; Mainstreaming Biodiversity into Development” is a five year programme supported by the UK Darwin Initiative and German BMZ FIT, and jointly implemented by UNEP-WCMC and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED).

Work in the programme focussed on helping countries to ensure that revised NBSAPs better reflected national development, sectoral and poverty alleviation priorities with a high degree of success. The project is now working with countries to help use those NBSAPs to ensure biodiversity priorities are better reflected in specific sectoral or development policies, plans or strategies. The approach is one of peer-to-peer knowledge and experience exchange, challenge exercises and technical support. Based on the experiences of project countries and executing agencies, tools and resources are developed to support implementation and to share lessons with the global community.

The project has also established the “African Leadership Group”, which is an open voluntary body to promote biodiversity-development mainstreaming in the Africa region. Tools developed include “Mainstreaming biodiversity and development: tips and tactics from the African experience”, “Developing a ‘business case’ for Biodiversity” and “Stories of Change”, and those in development include “Measuring the Impact of Biodiversity Mainstreaming” and “Communicating with Influential Audiences”.

### **3. Project on “Incorporating Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service Values into NBSAPs”**

UNEP-WCMC and IIED worked with the support of the UK Department of Environmental and Rural Affairs (Defra) to review the lessons learnt from incorporating the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services into NBSAPs. The aims of the project were: (a) to support CBD Parties in the production of revised NBSAPs compliant with Aichi Biodiversity Targets 1 and 2, through sharing lessons learnt and best practices in the incorporation of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into NBSAPs; and (b) to support Parties, with examples of lessons learnt and best practices, in using the revised NBSAPs for promoting the mainstreaming of biodiversity and ecosystem service values into other sectoral plans and processes and the integration of these values in national accounting. An output guidance document and road map of good practice examines and shares examples of how the value of biodiversity and ecosystem service values are incorporated into revised NBSAPs.

### **4. Implementing the Strategic Action Programme for the South China Sea (SAP SCS)**

UNEP is currently formulating for GEF funding support the full project document to implement the South China Sea Strategic Action Programme (SAP) in partnership with six countries – Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. This project aims to assist countries in meeting the targets of the coastal and marine environment components (mangroves, coral reefs, sea grass and wetlands) through implementation of the National Action Plans in support of the SAP, and strengthening the regional co-ordination for SCS SAP implementation.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 12 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes Ecosystem Management (Expected Accomplishment c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c), Resource efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a and c)

**Key Projects:** ACP project, Sustainable Forest Management project, MEA implementation support project, ABS capacity development projects.

Ensuring full and informed participation of local communities and enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships in support of design and delivery of UNEP's programme of work has been a priority for UNEP. In line with this priority and mandate, UNEP is supporting realizing this target through a series of actions on supporting local governance in managing ecosystems and biodiversity, building capacities of local communities in dealing with issues under the multilateral environmental agreements, developing biocultural community protocols and integrating issues related to traditional knowledge within the ABS project portfolio. Special projects like the 'Sustainable livelihood action plan for West African coastal protected areas in the context of climate change' also have special focus to mainstream issues of traditional knowledge and practice.

### **1. Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) by Strengthening Planning and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific**

The Pacific Capacity Development project titled "Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) by Strengthening Planning and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific" is a regional project which will dove-tail with the African Caribbean and Pacific Multi-Environmental Agreement (Phase 2) project which co-finances the GEF project.

Together these projects will enable countries to collect, evaluate, analyse and report on environmental data and other information. These data will contribute to reporting for national level State of the Environment and MEA reporting requirements. The substance of the project's outputs will be national and regional databases which will be set up to enable data-sharing while providing for confidentiality as appropriate. The project has specific focus on issues including traditional knowledge and practices.

## 2. Supporting development and use of Biocultural Protocols

UNEP has been working with a range of institutions, including UNESCO, to help countries develop biocultural protocols (BCPs) in response to actions outlined both in the Nagoya Protocol on ABS (Article 12) and the Awke Kon Guidelines on Traditional Knowledge.

Focusing on rights based approaches to traditional knowledge and practices, UNEP has prepared a policy guide for use at national level on BCPs that was launched in 2014 and has been widely used since then to implement the programme work related to Article 8 (j) of the CBD.

The BCP related work also has supported several regional workshops on implementing CBD's programme of work related to traditional knowledge, most recent being the Africa regional workshop on Article 8 (j) held in January 2016 in Nairobi.

In collaboration with UNESCO, UNEP has established a special webpage on UNEP's website that collates information related to BCPs and co-organized the international conference on culture and biodiversity in 2011.

A tool-kit on BCPs has also been produced to help countries deal with issues of ABS and traditional knowledge that is currently being used in various capacity building activities.

## 3. The Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)

UNEP-WCMC, through the BIP, has been supporting actions to help define appropriate indicators related to target 18 of the CBD. In support of this, several capacity building programmes and training of trainers' programmes have been organized to help experts understand the relevance and use of these indicators.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 58 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** 2016-2017 Sub-programmes - Climate Change (Expected accomplishment a), Ecosystem Management (Expected accomplishment c), Environmental Governance (Expected accomplishment c), Climate Change (Expected accomplishment c), Disasters and Conflicts (Expected accomplishment c) and Environment under Review (Expected accomplishment a, b and c).

**Key Projects:** UNEP-Live, UNEP-SDG portal, Economics of Land Degradation project, Poverty Environment Initiative projects, Statistical downscaling of climate models project, Inclusive Wealth Report project, the Global Natural Capital Map.

The sub-programmes on environment under review, environmental governance and ecosystem management anchor activities related to this target within UNEP. A set of specific projects and initiatives



in support of achieving the target is provided here. Actions through the Bali Strategic Plan of UNEP also support this target with UNEP providing strategic guidance to activities such as developing the Inclusive Wealth Report, the climate prediction model project, support to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) are all in support of achieving this target under the CBD Strategic Plan.

## **1. UNEP Live**

UNEP Live ([uneplive.unep.org](http://uneplive.unep.org)) is a knowledge management platform which aims to provide substantiated, contextualized knowledge to keep the environment under review by facilitating the exchange and sharing of data, information, scientific findings and knowledge amongst member countries, research networks, communities of practice and other stakeholders.

Some key features relevant to the work under CBD include a i) Reporting Obligations database (accessible for any country page) which shows a country's global obligations under biodiversity conventions and links to reporting formats and MEA Secretariat web pages; ii) a theme page Internationally Agreed Environmental Goals that has over 25 biodiversity indicators users can chart, map and download in various formats. iii) UNEP Live has spatial content, biodiversity-related datasets, over 300 biodiversity related publications and over 50 multimedia content; iv) An SDG Synergies portal currently being populated to highlight interlinkages between SDG indicators as well as the interlinkages between SDG and MEA goals and targets and includes available datasets for these. v) a Web intelligence portal on all pages to help users analyze stakeholder perceptions and track emerging trends in biodiversity. This information is assimilated, filtered and annotated daily from a wide range of online sources (news media, social networking platforms, company sites and environmental organizations).

## **2. Inclusive Wealth Report (IWR) 2014, 2017**

The congruence of unprecedented economic, social and environmental crises argues that our present measures of progress need to be reevaluated; current indicators such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are insufficient to provide robust feedbacks on the societal progress or regress made by nations. GDP largely fail, for instance, to reflect the state of natural resources and focus exclusively on the short term, without indicating whether national policies are sustainable in the long run.

The IWR presents a promising economic yardstick, the Inclusive Wealth Index (IWI). This measure assesses economies from a capital asset perspective in an inclusive way, considering not only manufactured capital but also human and natural capital. Grounded in theory and research, the IWR proposes a radical shift in the way we measure nations' performances. Instead of focusing on monetary flows as the GDP does, the IWR focuses its attention on the stock of assets (or wealth).

Twenty countries were assessed in the IWR 2012 including high, middle and low-income economies from all continents over a period of 19 years (1990-2008). The IWR 2012 is the first of a series of reports that will be published every two years; whereas the focus of the IWR 2012 was on natural capital, the IWR 2014 will be primarily center around human and health capital. In the long term, the IWR will be institutionalized as a critical source of information on all the assets in an economy that support human well-being and societal sustainability.

The IWR focuses on using the natural assets such as ecosystems and biodiversity as a part of its assessment to inform policy making on the need to focus on issues including the objectives of CBD.

### **3. The Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on Ecosystems Approaches and Systems Thinking**

The MOOC on Ecosystems Approach and Systems Thinking is one of the main expected outputs of UNEP's project "Innovation in education and training on ecosystem services for sustainable development: The Global Universities Partnership on Environment for Sustainability", approved under the Ecosystems Management sub-programme, and implemented through UNEP DEPI. The project contributes specifically to the Aichi Target 1 and 19, through improving cross-sector awareness and understanding of the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development.

The MOOC aims to bring "ecosystem approach", a founding principle of the CBD, to a wider scope of application, in other industries and sectors outside biodiversity conservation, such as fishery, forestry, agriculture and urban planning. The MOOC emphasizes the importance of an integrated approach and holistic thinking in the management of biodiversity and ecosystems and beyond. The MOOC will be available in September 2016 for free, for all learners around the world.

### **4. Updates on Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP)**

Work under the BIP directly contributes to achieving target 19 of the Aichi biodiversity targets. Coordinated by the UNEP-WCMC, the BIP supports actions towards monitoring of progress of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and Aichi Targets.

During 2012-2014 the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership's website was restructured and re-launched, in order to provide a simple 'toolkit' of resources for national indicator development, including indicators for NBSAPs. This includes a 'Biodiversity Indicator Forum' to allow practitioners to connect with one another, seek support and share experiences and lessons. In addition, seven regional workshops on developing biodiversity indicators were delivered as well as training of 20 "Biodiversity Indicators Facilitators".

The BIP is currently supported through a project entitled 'Mind the Gap', financed by the European Union through its Global Public Goods and Challenges programme. This project has two components, the first of which aims to address some of the gaps in the global indicator framework identified through the AHTEG on indicators held in September 2015. The second component of the project supports the maintenance of the global Partnership, through a Technical Partners meeting, updating and improving the website, communications products such as the Aichi Targets Passport and more.

Since confirmation of new financial support in May 2015, the BIP has supported the preparation and delivery of the AHTEG on indicators, in particular through two background documents, "*Review of the global indicator suite Key Global Gaps and Indicator Options for Future Assessment of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*" and "*Review of National Approaches to Assessing Progress Towards the Aichi Biodiversity Targets*".

The BIP has also engaged extensively with a number of other intergovernmental processes, including IPBES and the SDGs, to ensure the BIP indicators are recognised and taken up wherever possible.



**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**

**Geographical Spread:** Global (about 21 countries)

**Link to UNEP's Programme of Work:** Sub-programmes – Ecosystem management (Expected Accomplishment c) Environmental Governance (Expected Accomplishment b, c) and Environment under Review (Expected Accomplishment c).

**Key Projects:** Poverty Environment Initiative projects, Mainstreaming biodiversity projects, Sustainable Finance Initiative.

UNEP' support for this target comes in the form of its programmatic approach to support initiatives on green economy, national accounting, developing financing models and tools in support of enhancing ecosystem goods and services, support to the CBD High Level Panel on resource mobilization and support to countries through the NBSAP review and implementation portfolio.

**1. Development of guidance on the establishment and use of economic instruments for sustainable financing of coastal management, based on ecosystem services provided by coral reefs, and implementation of demonstration projects**

Funding for ecosystem-based management, biodiversity conservation and protected areas must increase significantly to achieve targets set at national or international levels. Today, 80% of biodiversity finance is generated from non-market mechanisms. Private investment in marine biodiversity and ecosystem services is in its early stage of development, and for the majority of economic instruments practical experiences are very limited. In collaboration with the Regional Activity Centre for Protocol on Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife (SPAW RAC) of the Caribbean Environment Programme, UNEP is developing guidance on the use of economic instruments based on the ecosystem services provided by coral reefs.

This will draw on existing guidance and methodologies for PES and relevant other non-public funding mechanisms that have been successfully applied in terrestrial settings, adapting them as may be required in order to address the particular requirements and needs of the coral reef environment and related ecosystem service uses based on pilot testing. The guidance document, to be prepared by the end of 2016, will incorporate key principles and practical steps, and will be suitable for broad dissemination and use.

## **2. Facilitating financing for Sustainable Forest Management in SIDS and LFCCs.**

The period 1988 to 2008 was marked by a gradual decline in international public sources for financing sustainable forest management (SFM); with Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Low Forest Cover Countries (LFCCs) being the worst hit.

In 2009 all 192 member states of the United Nations created the 'Facilitative Process' to assist developing countries mobilize funds for forests. This UNEP/GEF project, which kick-started the 'Facilitative Process', aimed at facilitating 78 SIDS and LFCCs, with the objective of enhancing the understanding of gaps, obstacles and opportunities for financing sustainable forest management (SFM) through analyses and the strengthening of stakeholder capacity in the countries on all types of forests.

Project Component I focused on fact-finding and analysis of the situation and prospects with regards financing for SFM. To this purpose, studies were carried out in seven countries (national level) and four in-depth analyses were prepared for SIDS and LFCCs at inter-regional level. Component II focused on the establishment of national ownership, review of thematic papers and consultations on the way forward. This work saw the organization of four inter-regional workshops to assess the validity and reliability of the analyses prepared during Component I and identify recommendations, including good practices and examples that could be replicated or scaled up. Component III focused on the design and implementation of communications activities at the national and inter-regional levels. This helped to strengthen awareness and capacity of SIDS and LFCC countries to address SFM funding gaps and increase political attention on innovative approaches on financing for SFM through policy briefs, an in-depth analysis of gaps, obstacles and opportunities for forest financing in SIDS and LFCCs, agreement on a common forest financing strategy to SIDS and LFCCs, and the running of an interactive website.

In addition four short films illustrating case-studies of forest financing in SIDS and LFCCs; and a workshop focusing on grants applications and online media literacy were conducted. The work is being continued by UNFF-UN DESA as part of the 'Facilitative Process'.

## **3. The Environmental Risk Integration in Sovereign Credit (ERISC) Project**

ERISC is a joint project of UNEP Finance Initiative and Global Footprint Network that focuses on uncovering risks from environmental factors at country level, quantifying this risk in economic terms and linking it to sovereign credit quality.

The project works in partnership with S&P Ratings, CDC, KfW, EIB, HSBC, First State and Kempen to look at global food price volatility as one of the major outcomes of environmental risks which has a potential impact on sovereign credit quality.

Current focus of the project is on assessing global food systems vulnerable to changing environmental conditions and looking at the links between consumption of natural resources and ecosystem services and environmental constraints.

## **4. Engagement of the Private Sector in the UN-REDD Programme**

UNEP, through the UN-REDD Programme has worked with 22 partner countries on country analyses and private sector engagement. Private sector investment opportunities in REDD+ were explored in Cote d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Kenya, Peru, Panama, and the Republic of Congo. These analyses are forming an important element of forest investment plans. Furthermore, drawing links with sectors that have

traditionally been key drivers of deforestation, reports on fiscal incentives and agricultural production have been prepared in Ecuador, Indonesia and Peru.

Finally, innovative financing mechanisms for REDD+, including Green Bonds are being explored including through country-specific support in Indonesia. Additional work in Costa Rica and Peru is focusing on possible REDD+ compatible investment opportunities in conservation as well as in agriculture sector value chains.

**Table 2 : GEF Supported Project Portfolio Implemented by UNEP in Support of Aichi Biodiversity Targets**

**GEF SUPPORTED PROJECTS**

No.	GEF Projects	Geographical Distribution: Regional, Global, Country	Aichi Targets
1.	Mainstreaming biodiversity information into the heart of government decision making.	Global	2, 19
2.	Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism.	Global	1, 19
3.	Supply Change: Securing Food, Sustaining Forests.	Global	3, 4
4.	Greening the Cocoa Industry.	Global	4
5.	Global Forest Watch 2.0 FW 2.0.	Global (Georgia, Madagascar)	2, 5, 7, 15
6.	Taking Deforestation out of Commodity Supply Chains – Enabling Transactions Child Project.	Global	4, 5
7.	Conservation Agreements Private Partnership Platform (CAPPP)	Global	4, 7, 14, 20
8.	SFM – Facilitating financing for Sustainable Forest Management in SIDS and LFCCs.	Global	5, 18, 20
9.	Sustainable Capacity Building for Effective Participation in the BCH.	Global	14
10.	Support to Preparation of the Third National Biosafety Reports to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety - AFRICA REGION (49 Countries).	Regional	14
11.	Capacity Building for the Early Entry into Force of the Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing	Global	15, 16
12.	Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol for the member countries of the Central African Forests Commission COMIFAC.	Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo, Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Congo DR	16
13.	Ratification and Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol in the countries of the Pacific.	Cook Islands, Fiji Islands, Republic of Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa,	16

		Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu	
14.	Building National and Regional Capacity to Implement Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEA) by Strengthening Planning and State of Environment Assessment and Reporting in the Pacific.	National and Regional	17, 18, 19
15.	Enhancing the Conservation Effectiveness of Seagrass Ecosystems Supporting Globally Significant Populations of Dugong Across the Indian and the Pacific oceans Basins.	Global	6, 11, 19
16.	Expanding FSC certification schemes through incorporating additional ecosystem services.	Global	7, 14
17.	Achieving Biodiversity Conservation through Creation, Effective Management and Spatial Designation of Protected Areas and Capacity Building	Global	12
18.	Strengthen Institutional Capacity on LMO Testing in Support of National Decision-making.	Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Congo DR	14
19.	Advancing the Nagoya protocol in countries of the Caribbean Region.	Antigua And Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent and Grenadines	16
20.	Achieving Biodiversity Conservation through Creation, Effective Management and Spatial Designation of Protected Areas and Capacity Building.	Global	11
21.	Engaging Policy Makers and the Judiciary to Address Poaching and Illegal Wildlife Trade in Africa.	Regional	11
22.	Sustainable Farming and Critical Habitat Conservation to Achieve Biodiversity Mainstreaming and Protected Areas Management Effectiveness in Western Cameroon SUFACHAC.	Cameroon	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 19
23.	Participative Integrated Ecosystem Services Management Plans for Bakassi Post Conflict Ecosystems PINESMAP BPCE.	Cameroon	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14
24.	Creation of Conkouati – Dimonika PA complex	Congo	1, 4, 5, 6, 7,

	and Development of Community and Private Sector Participation Model to enhance PA Management Effectiveness – CDC&CPSPM.		8, 11, 15, 19
25.	Creation of Loungo Bay Marine Protected Area to support Turtles Conservation in Congo.	Congo	1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 19
26.	CBSP-A regional Focus on Sustainable Timber Management in the Congo Basin	Congo	2, 4, 5, 7, 15, 19
27.	Development of the National Clearing House Mechanism- and Capacity Assessment for ABS and Taxonomy.	Mozambique	1, 19
28.	Scaling up Sustainable Land Management and Agrobiodiversity Conservation to Reduce Environmental Degradation in Small Scale Agriculture in Western Kenya.	Kenya	7, 13
29.	Developing the Microbial Biotechnology Industry from Kenya's Soda Lakes in line with the Nagoya Protocol.	Kenya	16
30.	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism.	Ghana	1, 19
31.	Shepherding biodiversity back into South Africa's productive landscapes	South Africa	7
32.	Strengthening institutions, information management and monitoring to reduce the rate of illegal wildlife trade in South Africa	South Africa	12
33.	Strengthening the Network of New Protected Areas in Madagascar including New Protected Areas	Madagascar	5, 6, 11, 14
34.	Conservation of Key Threatened, Endemic and Economically Valuable Species in Madagascar	Madagascar	12, 14
35.	Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE): Conserving Earth's Most Irreplaceable Sites for Endangered Biodiversity.	Brazil, Chile, Madagascar	12
36.	Strengthening wildlife management structures and systems to combat IWT and promote tourism in South Sudan	South Sudan	12
37.	Stocktaking and Update of National Biosafety Framework of Mauritania	Mauritania	14
38.	Institutional Capacity strengthening for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on ABS and Awareness on Biosafety in Uganda	Uganda	15
39.	Capacity building and institutional strengthening for the implementation of the Nagoya protocol in Namibia	Namibia	15



40.	Strengthen Institutional Capacity on LMO Testing in Support of National Decision-making.	Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Congo DR	14
41.	Implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan on Access to Genetic Resources and The Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Accruing From Their Utilization.	Gabon	16
42.	Support to the Integrated Program for the Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Socotra Archipelago.	Yemen	1, 5, 11, 14
43.	Initial Steps for the Establishment of the National Protected Areas Network.	Iraq	5, 11
44.	Building capacity for regionally harmonized national processes for implementing CBD provisions on access to genetic resources and sharing of benefits.	Cambodia, East Timor, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam	1, 16, 20
45.	Mainstreaming Sustainable Management of Tea Production Landscapes.	India, China, Vietnam, Sri Lanka	4, 7, 14
46.	Strengthening and applying an Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) regime in Timor Leste	Timor Leste	1, 16, 20
47.	Applying ABS for sustainable financing of the national PA Network, bioprospecting and public-private partnership building in Myanmar	Myanmar	1, 16, 20
48.	Advancing Sustainable Resources Management to Improve Livelihoods and Protect Biodiversity in Palau	Palau	1, 4, 5, 9
49.	Expansion and Improvement of Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in the Greater Shennongjia Area, Hubei Province, Afghanistan	Afghanistan	4, 7, 11
50.	Integrated Management of Wetland Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Water and Food Security, India	India	7, 14
51.	Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and Utilization in Agricultural Sector to Ensure Ecosystem Services and Reduce Vulnerability.	India	7, 11, 13, 14
52.	Strengthening Forest and Ecosystem Connectivity in RIMBA Landscape of Central Sumatra through Investing in Natural Capital, Biodiversity Conservation, and Land-based Emission Reductions (RIMBA).	Indonesia	4, 5, 12, 14, 15, 19
53.	National landscape restoration program for biodiversity and sustainable flows of forest products and services in Indonesia	Indonesia	5, 7, 14, 20

54.	Strengthening national biodiversity and forest carbon stock conservation through landscape-based collaborative management of Cambodia's Protected Area System as demonstrated in the Mondulkiri Conservation Landscape (CAMPAS project).	Cambodia	2, 11, 14, 15
55.	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Agricultural Biodiversity to Improve Regulating and Supporting Ecosystem Services in Agriculture Production.	Uzbekistan	7, 8, 13, 14
56.	Sustainable Financing of the Philippines PA System;	Philippines	2, 4, 11, 14, 20
57.	Policy and legislative development for mainstreaming sustainable management of marine and coastal ecosystems in Lebanon	Lebanon	11
58.	Sustaining production landscapes and key economic sectors through maintaining critical ecosystem services.	Thailand	4, 11, 14, 20
59.	Institutional Capacity to Enhance Biosafety Practices in Malaysia.	Malaysia	14
60.	Removing Barriers to Invasive Species Management in Production and Protection Forests in SE Asia.	Cambodia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam	7, 9, 11
61.	Support to Tuvalu for the Revision of the NBSAPs and Development of Fifth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) (Phases 1-3).	Tuvalu, Tajikistan, Pakistan, Bahrain, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Macedonia, Russian Federation, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Congo, Gabon, Iraq, Namibia, Swaziland, Nigeria, Eritrea, Cote D' Ivoire, South Sudan, Ghana, Kenya, Cameroon, Bahamas, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Venezuela, Afghanistan, Angola, Antigua& Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lesotho, Mali,	17

		Marshall Islands, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Benin, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, DR Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Grenada, Guyana, Lao PDR, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal, Niue, Palau, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenadines, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Vanuatu, Zambia	
62.	Achieving Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Land and Forest Management Through Land Use Planning.	Macedonia	1, 4, 11, 14, 15, 19
63.	Enhancing Livelihoods in Rural Communities through Mainstreaming and Strengthening Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization.	Armenia	7, 13, 14
64.	Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem.	Chile	1, 4, 5, 8, 11, 14, 15
65.	Protecting Biodiversity and Multiple Ecosystem Services in Biological Mountain Corridors in Chile's Mediterranean Ecosystem.	Chile	14, 19
66.	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs and Country Specific Priorities in the Conservation of Biodiversity and Participation in the National Clearing House Mechanism.	Barbados	1, 19
67.	Ecosystem Approach to Haiti's Cote Sud	Haiti	4, 5, 7, 9,

68.	Effective Implementation of the Access and Benefit Sharing and Traditional Knowledge Regime in Peru in accordance with the Nagoya Protocol	Peru	16
69.	Iyanola- Natural Resource Management of the NE Coast,		2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15
70.	Sustainable Pathways - Protected Areas and Renewable Energy, <i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	Antigua and Barbuda	5, 11, 15, 20
71.	Pine Islands - Forest/Mangrove Innovation and Integration (Grand Bahamas, New Providence, Abaco and Andros), <i>Bahamas</i>	Bahamas	5, 7, 11, 14, 15
72.	Building a Sustainable National Marine Protected Area Network.	Bahamas	11
73.	Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in Venezuela in Accordance to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.	Venezuela	13
74.	National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management in South Sudan	South Sudan	1, 17, 19, 20