

PORTUGAL

Third National Report

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A. REPORTING PARTY

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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

Following a Governmental decision (Resolution nº41/99, of 17 May), an Inter-ministerial Coordinating Commission (CCI) was created, chaired by the Institute for Nature Conservation (ICN). The main objective is to ensure the implementation of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Portugal, including the preparation of National Reports to the CBD. This Commission comprises representatives from the Government of the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores and the following ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finances and Public Administration, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation, Ministry of Economy and Innovation, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Fisheries, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, Ministry for Health, and Ministry of Environment. Each member of the Commission was asked to contribute with answers for specific questions related to his area of intervention.

Parallely, a consultation with the non-governmental sector (e.g. non-governmental environmental organizations, farmers' organizations and forest organizations) and university experts was also conducted, following a similar scheme to the consultation of the public entities. The following organizations contributed to this report: Confederation of Portuguese Farmers, Confederation of Farmer Cooperatives and Farmers Credit. Forestis (a forestry sector association), League for the Protection of Nature, and the Society for the Protection and Study of Birds. The following experts contributed to the report: Paulo Borges (University of Azores), Elvira Sofia Pereira (Technical University of Lisbon), Jorge Gonçalves (University of Algarve), Ana Maria Barta (Bank of Vegetal Germoplasm), Maria Manuel Veloso (National Institute for Research in Agriculture and Fisheries).

The answers of the governmental institutions, the non-governmental organizations and the experts, were integrated into a report that was then circulated by all contributors. These reviews were then incorporated into the final report. The coordination of this report was done by Henrique Miguel Pereira and Inês Gomes from Instituto Superior Técnico, in collaboration with Elisa Oliveira from ICN.

List of acronyms used in this report:

Azores Autonomous Regions of Azores

BGM Botanical Garden of Madeira

CAP Common Agriculture Policy

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity

CFP Common Fisheries Policy

CIMAR Centre of Marine and Environmental Research

CPLP Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries

EC European Commission

EFF European Fisheries Fund

EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FCT Foundation for Science and Technology

GGE Greenhouse Gas Emissions

GMO Genetic Modified Organisms

ICES International Council for the Exploration of the Sea

ICN Institute for Nature Conservation

IPIMAR Institute for Sea and Fishery Investigation

ISPA Instituto Superior de Psicologia Aplicada (University of Psychology)

LIFE Financial Instrument for the Environment

Madeira Autonomous Regions of Madeira

MPA Marine Protected Areas

NGO Non-Governmental Organizations

NSBNC National Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Strategy

PALOP African Countries with Portuguese as the Official Language

PBVG Portuguese Bank of Vegetal Germoplasm

PNPG National Park of Peneda-Gerês

PNSSM Natural Park of Serra de S. Mamede

PRECEFIAS Plan of Eradication and Control of Invading Flora Species in Sensible Areas

SIPNAT Information System of Natural Heritage

WFD Water Framework Directive

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

The high diversity of ecosystems and species that occur in Portugal results from the conjunction of climatic, edaphic and historic factors. More than 400 terrestrial vertebrate species are identified and there are estimates of the existence of 3.000 plant species. At that level, of native plant communities, it's possible to distinguish two main groups, both dominated by *Quercus sp.*, in the north, with Atlantic climate, the deciduous leaf forest and in the south, with Mediterranean climate, the perennial leaf forest.

Changes of biodiversity status results from direct and indirect action of several driving forces and promoters of change, on ecosystems. Direct drivers of ecosystem change are land-use change, overexploitation of resources, pollution, fire occurrences, alien species introduction, and, in the long term, the effect of climate change. Ecosystem condition is also affected indirectly by indirect drivers that act through direct drivers. Portugal is a member of the European Union (EU) and therefore important indirect drivers are the communitarian policies and directives, particularly the Common Agricultural Policy. Other indirect drivers include intense urban population growth, economic development and changes in cultural values.

The actual state of ecosystems in Portugal results of a long and continuous process of perturbation, change and destruction of natural habitats. The original forest in Portugal was dominated by *Quercus* species. Forests covered all territory, with exception of some areas, namely the highest elevations, where the cover was mainly shrubland. Landscape changes begin in the Neolithic with the use of fire and deforestation for pastures and agricultural lands. With time, agriculture became the principal land use. In the second half of the XX century, the cultivation of forest species was promoted, with consequent increase of forest area that became again the main land use. However, this planted forest is very different from the original. The maritime pine and the exotic eucalyptus are the dominating species North of Tejo. The native deciduous forest is highly fragmented in the North. On the south, probably due to its commercial interest, the perennial *Quercus* still persist (cork oak – *Quercus suber* - and holm oak – *Quercus ilex*), but it is also threatened by degradation and conversion to other types of forest. In the last decade, trends for the different natural habitats point for a reduction or maintenance of area.

The mountain range regions of Peneda-Gerês, Montesinho, Estrela, Malcata, S. Mamede and the region of Lisbon and Setúbal were identified as the ones with higher species diversity.

These regions were recognized for the concentration of a high proportion of species of 5 biologic groups, being for this reason good representatives of Portugal's biodiversity. Most of these areas are protected under the national system of protected areas, or under the European Natura 2000 network areas in Portugal. If one uses an alternative measure of importance, the vulnerability to extinction of individual species, areas dispersed trough all territory are identified as priority for conservation, but again with an emphasis in the areas referred above.

In Portugal there are 21 fish, 2 amphibian, 7 reptile, 75 bird and 15 mammal threatened species. Trends at the level of fauna are not positive. In the last 15 years there was not an effective reduction of the number of threatened species. On the other hand there is a positive trend in the level of knowledge about species. Within the species which conservation requires more attention, the majority is associated with inland water habitats. Cave roosting bats and top predators are particularly vulnerable groups, and the latter are threatened by land-use change, illegal hunting and illegal poisoning.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		x	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use		x	
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring		x	
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	x		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		X	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions			x
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		x	
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity		x	
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		x	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		x	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	x		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	x		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		X	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			x
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		x	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		x	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits			x
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism		X	
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		

u) Forest biodiversity	x		
v) Inland water biodiversity	X		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	x		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		X	
y) Mountain biodiversity		X	

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																			
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
a) Lack of political will and support	2	1	2	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	3	2		
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	2		
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2		
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	3	2		
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2		
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2		
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
h) Lack of adequate	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1		

scientific research capacities to support all the objectives																			
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	
r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	0	3	2	1	2	3	2	
u) Poverty	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

v) Population pressure	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
But see answer to Target 1.2.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and sub humid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X
Please provide details below.		
<p>Portugal has a National Network of Protected Areas which aims at the conservation of a set of natural and semi-natural habitats. More recently, Portugal has also transposed the Birds and Habitats EU Directives that aim at the protection of species and habitats classified as threatened and EU biodiversity in general. This resulted in the creation of areas under special management plans, the so called Natura 2000 network (partially through land planning restrictions).</p>		
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been		

established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<p>For some agricultural habitats that have been considered priority for biodiversity conservation <i>Zonal Plans</i> are being implemented in each Natura 2000 protected area. They consist of payments for biodiversity friendly farming and ranging practices (e.g. agro-environmental incentives). These <i>zonal plans</i> differ for each type of farmland or pastureland.</p> <p>There is also a national network of protected agricultural land (the National Farmland Reserve) which aims at the protection of the best agricultural soils.</p>
b) Inland water	X		<p>The Water Framework Directive (WFD) that has been recently transposed to national legislation aims at the achievement of a good ecological condition of inland waters.</p>
c) Marine and coastal	X		<p>There have been preparatory works towards the designation of coastal and marine Natura 2000 areas. There is also a system of Marine Protected Areas (MPA), which includes two marine reserves in mainland waters, 10 in Azores, 4 in Madeira, and a marine border of c. 2 Km offshore in all coastal areas of terrestrial protected areas (more than 160 km, although they are not regulated yet). Also, the subtidal component until 30m depth along the coast belongs to the National Ecological Reserve (although is not yet regulated). There are also two hydrothermal vents protected in the Azores (1st in Europe; 2nd in the World); two major Portuguese estuaries protected: Tejo and Sado; three coastal lagoons protected: Ria Formosa, Santo André e Sancha; one estuarine saltmarsh protected: Castro Marim; one dune system protected: Dunas de São Jacinto and more than ten insular marine ecosystems (Berlengas, Monte da Guia, Ilhéus Formigas, Ilhéu do Topo, Santa Maria, Ilhéus de Vila Franca do Campo, Lagoa do Santo Cristo, Corvo, Garajau, Rocha do Navio, Ilhas Desertas e Ilhas Selvagens.)</p> <p>Also, there are land planning and management restrictions that are being implemented through <i>zoning plans</i> for the coast (Land Plans for the Coastal Border).</p>
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		<p>Some of the <i>zonal plans</i> referred in a) are also targeted at minimizing desertification issues in drylands. There is also a National Plan for Desertification Combat.</p>
e) Forest	X		<p>Some of the <i>zonal plans</i> referred in a) are also targeted at forest habitats. A National Strategy for Forests was developed taking into account both the competitiveness</p>

			and nature conservation.
f) Mountain	X		Some of the <i>zonal plans</i> referred in a) are also targeted at mountain habitats.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The National Biodiversity and Nature Conservation Strategy (NSBNC) generally establishes the role and goal of protected areas (Option 2).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The national protected area covers about 7% of the territory and the Natura 2000 network covers 20% of the territory. All species and habitats which occur in Portugal, listed in need for conservation in the EU Habitats and Birds Directive, are somewhat represented in the network.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
No indicators or monitoring programmes have yet been developed to monitor the effectiveness of the protected areas and Natura 2000 network, although they have been called for in the NSBNC.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
The lack of information about the national distribution of habitats and species was the major challenge. There is only national distribution information for birds, reptiles and amphibians (10x10km square). Another challenge is the implementation of management restrictions in land that is privately owned (for instance, less than 10% of the land in the National Park of Peneda-Gerês (PNPG) is state owned).			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		The Common Farmland Bird Indicator is being implemented as an EU Headline Indicator, and Portugal is part of the process.
b) Inland water		x	However there is legislation (e.g. the law of water) that protects inland water ecosystems and consequently species that inhabit them, by regulation of water uses and discharges.
c) Marine and coastal	x		In order to promote conservation and sustainable use of commercially important fish stocks, stocks for target species are regularly assessed and a set of fishing regulations have been implemented including: a system of quotas, minimum legal sizes, spawning areas and seasons fishing interdiction, mesh minimum sizes, gear maximum length, gear bans, maximum allowable soak time for trammel nets, open access restrictions (fishing licenses control), fishing days restrictions. There is also a national network for rescuing wounded marine mammals.
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	However there is a National Plan for Desertification combat, and there are <i>zonal</i> and land plans that protect habitats and indirectly species.
e) Forest		x	However native tree species such as the cork-oak have been protected in law.
f) Mountain		x	However some plant and animal species typical of mountain areas have been protected in law.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The Common Farmland Bird Indicator is being implemented to assess progress towards the target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
The Common Farmland Bird Indicator is being implemented to assess progress towards the target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

A measurable target and monitoring programmes on species abundances and distributions are lacking. Financial/human resources are also limited.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VI.

Target 2.2		Status of threatened species improved	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Many species that are classified as threatened have legal protection status, for their population and habitats, in national, European (e.g. Habitat and Bird Directives) and international legislation. For several species (e.g. <i>Lynx pardinus</i>, <i>Canis lupus</i>), with a higher risk of extinction, strategies or national programmes are being implemented that include legislation, habitats and population management, monitoring, education and awareness actions.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	But there are some agro-environmental measures targeted at improving the status of endangered bird species.
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	But there is some legislation protecting endangered plant species.
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>The NSBNC states as a goal the development of action plans for priority species (Options 5e and 5f). Some plans are now being developed in the context of the implementation of the Natura 2000 network.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

An evaluation of the progress is currently underway under the context of evaluating the implementation of the Natura 2000 network. While no systematic analysis is yet possible, it is apparent that some conservation programmes such as the one directed towards the wolf are being effective.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No general indications have been established.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Lack of monitoring.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The conservation action plan for the Iberian lynx foresees the species reintroduction in long-term using captive breed animals. Several habitat and prey conservation projects are being applied in order to conserve habitat quality for reintroduction. Other example is the case of Natural Reserve of Desertas Islands (Madeira) that has been promoting the protection of the monk seals (*Monachus monachus*). The monk seal is one of the 10th most world-wide endangered animals. Effective and strict protection of the seals and their habitat has been undertaken. The monk colony living there had slowly recovered and now is the only one that is growing.

The LIFE Project "Restoration of the Azores bullfinch habitat in "Pico da Vara/Ribeira do Guilherme Special Protected Area", whose main objective is to protect the Azores bullfinch's *Pyrrhula murina* habitat by restoring the indigenous laurel forest is promoting the objectives outlined in the Action Plan published in 1996 by the Council of Europe for this species. (LIFE - Financial Instrument for the Environment)

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The NSBNC establishes as a goal the recovery and maintenance of traditional agricultural systems and autochthonous races through certification (Option 5q). It also states that, for aromatic and medicinal species, wild plant harvesting should be replaced by agricultural production of those species.</p> <p>The NSBNC refers the importance of adoption of measures that promote conservation of the national genetic resources heritage, regulating the access, sustainable use and benefit sharing that comes from their utilization.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural	x		Some agro-environmental measures are target at protecting autochthonous livestock races.
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
In what concerns agriculture sector Agro-Environmental measures can be considered as a plan for promoting the conservation of genetic diversity.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Because we lack indicators and monitoring it is difficult to asses the current status in relation to this target. Nevertheless some data suggests that despite the agro-environmental measures, livestock races and crop varieties are declining.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
No general indicator has been established.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of monitoring and of a measurable target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The NSBNC established as a target the integration of sustainable use principles in the different sectorial plans and land zoning instruments (Option 6).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
The use of certification associated with certain types of production, such as Biological Agriculture, Integrated Protection and Integrated Production, as well as the definition of products with Denomination of Protecting Origin is incorporated into programmes and plans.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
There are no established indicators to assess the progress for this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
There are no established indicators to assess the progress for this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

Lack of monitoring, indicators and a measurable target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Several instruments, such as Management Plan, Land Use Plan and Financial Aids promote maintenance and reconversion of vineyards, rehabilitation of built heritage and correction of architectonic differences in Pico's Vineyard Culture Protected Landscape of Cultural Interest, classified as Cultural World Heritage by UNESCO, that include incentives for recuperation of degraded areas with natural vegetation and financial support programmes to compensate private owners of areas designated for ecosystems protection.

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
As an EU member we are committed to halt biodiversity loss by 2010, but there is no specific target as stated above.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
There are has been some legislation passed aimed at this objective such as the ratification of several International Conventions and legislation on Environmental Impact Assessment.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
No indicators have been established to assess this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
No indicators have been established to assess this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Lack of monitoring and indicators.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box X.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Adoption and implementation by Portugal of the CITES Convention.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The enforcement of the CITES convention is a target of the the NSBNC (Option 10a).			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
No indicators have been established to assess this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
No indicators have been established to assess this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Lack of monitoring and indicators. Financial/human resources are also limited.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XI .

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Several of the objectives referred under previous goals are also relevant to this goal, namely the National Network of Protected Areas and their management plans, and the environmental impact assessment laws which regulate activities that can put pressure on natural habitats.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The national farmland reserve protects all farmland soil from uses that may degrade that soil (e.g. urbanization).
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal	X		There has been programmes directed at dune preservation and restoration, and there are also zoning regulations prohibiting the urbanization of areas in a belt along the coast (200 to 500m). "The National Strategy for Forests also identifies the need for dune preservation through arborization".
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		The cork oak forests that dominate the sub-humid land have been protected and cannot be cut down except in a few cases.

e) Forest	X		There is a goal of decreasing the annual burnt area below 100 000 ha by 2012, in the National Plan for Forest Fires.
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
The NSBNC states as goals the protection of endangered habitats (Option 5) and the sustainable use of land resources through land planning (Option 6). The Natura 2000 network management plan foresees management actions related with the reduction of pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use. There is also a National Plan for Desertification Combat and a National Strategy for Forests.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
No indicators have been established to assess this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
No indicators have been established to assess this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of, monitoring, indicators and a measurable target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The NSBNC establishes as a goal the identification and ecological characterization of invasive species and the development of methodologies towards its control and eradication (Option 1h). The NSBNC also establishes as a goal the development of a plan to eradicate alien species and the immediate implementation of actions to control the spread of invasive species (Option 5i). There is also a law (Decreto-Lei nº565/99 December 21th) regulating the introduction of exotic flora and fauna species that forbids the plantation or production of invasive species and limits the plantation of production of exotic species.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
See Box XII-I).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
No indicators have been established to assess this target. Financial/human resources are also limited.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

No indicators have been established to assess this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Lack of monitoring, indicators and a measurable target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
See Box XII.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
See Box XII.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
See Box XII.			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
See Box XII.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
See Box XII.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There is no specific target regarding biodiversity and climate change. However, there is a National Programme for Climate Change that implements the goals of Kyoto Protocol and of the Agreement of Share of Responsibility of the EU. The protocol has the target of, between 2008 and 2012, that the amount of anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GGE) should not exceed by more than 27% the emissions of 1990.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	"The National Strategy for Forests promotes the specialization of the territory, identifying as one of the objectives, the mitigation of climate change."
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			

Please provide details below.
While no target has been defined, the threats of climate change to biodiversity are mentioned in the NSBNC.
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
There are specific targets for aquatic ecosystems (Nitrates Directive and Water Directive) and for air pollution in terms of maximum pollutant concentration (Air Quality Directive, 96/62/EC).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		The Nitrates Directive aims at reducing water pollution caused by nitrates from farming, and as a consequence it also limits the fertilizer inputs to soils. Also Decreto-Lei n°173/05, October 21 st that tries to reduce the impact of pesticides.
b) Inland water	x		The Nitrates Directive (see above). The WFD aims at achieving a good ecological condition for all water bodies. The Waste Water Directive limits the level of pollut-

			ants on waste water and has a target that all agglomerations are provided with collecting systems for urban waste water by 2005.
c) Marine and coastal	x		In general, commercial fishing harbors and marinas have adopted environmental good practices. Treatment stations for residual domestic waters cover all coastline (see Waste Water Directive above)
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Concerns with pollution levels have been included in several plans and programmes such as the National Plan of Water, the Plans for the Zoning of the Coastal Strip, among others.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. Water quality has been improving in beaches on the coast and inland over the last decade, but on dams and other reservoirs eutrophication has increased. In 2002, about 57% of the population had their waste water treated.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. Standard air and water quality indicators.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. Lack of an integrated indicator across all pollution sources, and a related indicator of the impacts on biodiversity			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Although there is no specific target there are some programmes that aim at achieving good ecosystem status, a necessary condition for delivering goods and services.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	One of the programmes to be financed by the Plan for Regional Development aims at the sustainable use of farmland. This includes agro-environmental incentives for farmers that follow good environmental practices.
b) Inland water	X		A second generation of River Basin Management Plans is being developed until 2009 which aims at sustainable use of rivers.
c) Marine and coastal	X		The EU Fishing Common Policy promotes sustainable use and consumption of fish resources.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		There is a National Plan for the Sustainable use of Forest.
f) Mountain	X		One of the programmes to be financed by the Plan for Regional Development aims at the sustainable use of farmland, particularly in mountain areas.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
See XVI-II.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
No general indicators have been established to assess this target. However, several fish stocks are still overexploited, with little progress having been achieved over the last ten years. Relatively to agricultural practices, results are mixed. While we have one of the lowest EU uses of fertilizers and fertilizer use is declining, pesticide use has been increasing. Relatively to forest,			

over the last 20 years monocultures of eucalyptus have been increasing and forest fires are one of the main environmental problems in Portugal. While these two threats to the sustainable use of ecosystems cannot be understated, at the same time, there have been some forest owners that have improved the management of their monoculture plantations.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No general indicators have been established to assess this target

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Lack of monitoring, indicators and a measurable target. However, the Plan for Rural Development for 2007-2013 establishes some measurable targets.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The NSBNC states as goals the development of measures to support sustainable livelihoods (Options 8p an 8q)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
See I)
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
No indicators have been established.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Lack of indicators.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The NSBNC establishes as a goal the study of traditional sustainable activities and the promotion of those activities (Options 3j and 3l).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X

Please provide details below.
Municipalities encourage and protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, through workshops, exhibitions and publications. The Community initiative for rural development (Leader+) funds projects that help to protect local knowledge and support local development adapted to specific environmental conditions
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
No general indicators have been established to assess status and trends.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
No general indicators have been established to assess status and trends.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Lack of indicators and measurable target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			

f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Decreto-Lei 118/2002 regulates the access to genetic resources of Portuguese flora and associated traditional knowledge provisions.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Much work still remains to be done, particularly regarding the implementation of Decreto-Lei 118/2002.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
There are no indicators established.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

Lack of human resources.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXI .

Target 10.2		Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?				
a) No		X		
b) Yes, the same as the global target				
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established				
Please provide details below.				
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).				
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details	
a) Agricultural				
b) Inland water				
c) Marine and coastal				
d) Dry and subhumid land				
e) Forest				
f) Mountain				
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?				
a) No				
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan				
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes				
Please provide details below.				
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.				

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
There is some scientific and education cooperation in the biodiversity area with developing countries, particularly African Countries with Portuguese as the Official Language.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			

b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
There are no indicators established to assess status and trends.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
There are no indicators established.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of measurable target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
A scientific council has been established to develop a list of plant species, but its meetings were halted two years ago	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A list of known plant species has been produced, but it is not complete nor widely accepted. No date for completion is envisaged.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See answer I) above.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The vast majority of the plants (>95%) have been listed. Furthermore there is a published taxonomic key for most plants (Flora de Portugal).	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Financial and technical difficulties. Inadequate capacity to act caused by institutional weakness, mainly due to lack of human resources.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The NSBNC establishes as goal the elaboration of a Red List of Plant species (Option 5b).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
See XXV – I).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A Red Book for Vascular Plants is in progress. In Madeira the conservation status of endemic plants was evaluated (<i>Fauna e Flora da Madeira – Espécies endémicas ameaçadas: vertebrados e flora vascular. Governo Regional da Madeira. In press.</i>).	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See Box XXV-III) and BOX XXIV-I).	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No indicators established.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of human resources (and to some extent due to lack of financial resources). Lack of adequate scientific research, difficulties of communication and coordination.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
This target is identical to Target 1.1 of the 2010 Targets. Please refer to Box III.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
But the implementation of the EU Habitats Directive aims at the protection of plant species and habitats (based on a phytosociological approach) listed as of high conservation priority.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
An evaluation of the progress towards the implementation of the habitat directive is underway.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The Habitats Directive has been transposed into national law, and the sites aiming at conserving endangered habitats and plants have been identified and are now designated as protected areas.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Populations of plant species listed as of high conservation priority by the EU Habitats Directive occurring in Portugal are included in the Natura 2000 network. A more complete evaluation of the progress towards the implementation of the habitat directive is underway	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
A basic national atlas of vascular plants is lacking.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The NSBNC identifies the importance of production lands in the country to be compatible with the conservation of Biodiversity. Agro-environment schemes aim to make a major contribution to the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity on farmland, thus contributing to the conservation of plant diversity.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
While there is no specific percentage target, studies on the threatened flora of the country were developed within the context of the implementation of Natura 2000 Network. Conservation and management actions were indicated for each species.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
At regional level Madeira has protocols of cooperation with local entities. Madeira botanical garden has developed some research and conservation projects that have helped on the elaboration of management plans of several endemic species.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Populations of plant species occurring in Portugal listed as requiring special conservation zones by the EU Habitats Directive are included in the Natura 2000 network and therefore are protected in situ. Some other species are also protected in situ both by national law and the Habitats Directive. In Madeira 7% of endemic species threatened possess already conservation plans based on measures mentioned in IV.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The designation of protected areas took into account the distribution of threatened plants (legally protected)..	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
A full evaluation of the implementation of the Natura 2000 network is underway.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of monitoring and of measurable national target. A basic national atlas of vascular plants is lacking.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
While there is no specific percentage target for threatened species, the NSBNC establishes as goal the development and the coordination of germplasm banks, and the development of ex-situ breeding programmes (Option 5I).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>There are several germ banks, most of them oriented to agriculture plants. Their existence is independent from the target above and there is no strategy or action plan oriented to their use as a tool to reach the target. Germplasm Banks have protocols for plant genetic resources conservation and sustainable use, according with the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).</p> <p>In Madeira 94% of endemic threatened species, under the World Conservation Union, are conserved in a seed bank in the Madeira Botanical Garden and 12.7% have recovery programmes. In Azores, under the 2010 Plant Conservation target, the Botanical Garden of Faial has been gathering and maintaining a collection seeds of the Azores Flora (germplasm bank) that presently comprises 1/3 of the existing species.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See III).	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No indicators have been established.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of a measurable national target and lack of a red list for plants. Lack of financial and human resources. Lack of coordination.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
The Programme for Rural Development for 2007-2013 foresees 2 actions for plant conservation (Action 2.2.2 – Protection for Domestic Biodiversity and Action 2.2.3 – Conservation and amelioration of genetic resources).	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Some work has been developed in recent years, like the establishment and maintenance of collections and germplasm banks.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Agro-Environmental Measures can contribute to the accomplishment of this objective, since besides fomenting the species preservation, also help to maintain traditional agricultural practices and systems (ex Colares Vineyards System, non-intensive Olive Orchards).	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No indicators have been established, however many programmes have been developed associated with agro-environmental measures.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack a national target and lack of monitoring.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
This target is similar to Target 6.1 and 6.2 of the 2010 Targets. Please refer to Box XII and XIII.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
This target is identical to Target 4.3 of the 2010 Targets (although restricted to plant species). Please refer to Box X.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We underline the role that Agro-environmental Measures play in this scope, allowing farmers to manage their lands in a sustainable way.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
But see Box XVII.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Although there is no national target corresponding to the above global target, the Portuguese Bank of Vegetal Germoplasm (PBVG) developed an ethno botanical information collection to allow the preservation of local knowledge associated to the genetic material.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII .

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The importance of Biodiversity Education is stated in NSBNC (Option 8), although there is no specific mention to plant diversity.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There are some educational and general public awareness programmes at a local level (schools, museums, institutes, etc.)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of a national and measurable target.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of a national policy in this issue.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
This goal is generally stated in the NSBNC (Option 51).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The main steps were taken by the civil society with the establishment of an Association of Phytosociology and a greater participation in the Botanical Gardens Conservation International. An effective participation on the Ibero-Macaronesian Association of Botanical Gardens is maintained. PBVG is responsible for two networks of National level that promote the empowerment of the conservation activities. At regional level it was implemented a common database that shares results and strategies for conservation as well as the conservation status of Macaronesia endemic species.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See III.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See III.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of a specific policy and of human and financial resources.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

There are several *individual* and isolated projects but there is no national integration. A well funded national policy to implement this strategy is lacking.

Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision 11/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ?¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. ? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

Some Portuguese case studies (developed by academic, governmental and non-governmental organizations) can be used to illustrate the application of the ecosystem approach principles through real examples:

- There is a regional cooperation across national borders with Spain in some projects like “Environmental conditions study of Guadiana estuary and adjacent zones” and “Southern Portugal green belt”. The first one had as main objective the definition of the relevant modifications related with changes in flow regime associated with the construction of Alqueva and Andévalo dams; the second one is related with restoring semi-natural woodlands to re-establish ecological continuity for species and provide enhanced benefits to local rural communities. There is also some action plans with Spain in what regards bird and habitat directive.
- Another project is the European Programme INTERREG that has financed several projects between Azores, Madeira and Canary islands, with the theme of conservation and management of protected areas, namely Natura 2000 network areas.

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

Resources to promote capacity building and technology transfer are lacking. Exchange of experiences and raising awareness is being made but not at an organized level of programme development.

For example: supplying information on Portuguese case studies in the field of marine science and fisheries associated to the application of the ecosystem approach principles, through information networks, like Network of Excellence-EURO-OCEANS or International Council for Exploration of the Sea (ICES); some presentations to various audiences, periods of training for students and graduates, including from African states, and some I&D projects with non-EU

countries have been offered about the use of ecosystem approach in fisheries; some non-governmental organizations for example in the agricultural sector promote visits to experimental fields, farms, as well as meetings and training sessions for technicians and farmers.

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.

At national level, the water law recently approved (Decreto-Lei nº77/2006, March 30th) and other plans as River Basin Management Plans, Water National Plan, Coastal zones Management Plans and Water Reservoirs Management Plans are examples where the ecosystem approach has been adopted

In the Agriculture sector there are programmes for supporting agriculture practices as well as forest and fishery practices which take into account biodiversity and try to meet the principles of the ecosystem approach.

Portuguese fisheries sector applies the ecosystem approach features in accordance to the commitments within the reformed CFP and the outcomes (decisions, recommendations, and other agreements) from international organizations and conventions related to resource conservation and management [such as: the North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organization, the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, FAO, 1992 OSPAR Convention (the current instrument guiding international cooperation on the protection of the marine environment of the Northeast Atlantic)]. EU is also developing a Marine Strategy and a Maritime Policy in which ecosystem approach is essential. These instruments will provide a framework that Portugal and the other member states will work to obtain sustainable use of marine resources.

As an example, we can refer that in Azores was created a Regional Council for Sustainable Environment aiming to help the dialogue and cooperation with several institutes and organizations in Azores, counselling with regard to sustainable development and management plans. It was also developed a Regional Plan of Sustainable Development with the objective of transposing the European and National Strategies for sustainable development to regional plans.

There was also a sub-global assessment of the Millenium Ecoystem Assessment for Portugal, which applied the ecosystem framework in analysing the condition of Portuguese ecosystems. Several government institutions and university researchers participated in the assessment.

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	X
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Portugal is involved in several bilateral cooperation initiatives, mainly involving Spain (Trans-boundary projects) and with member countries of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP).</p> <p>Below is a list of examples of cooperation at different levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Portugal is cooperating with Spain regarding plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture and South America regarding animal genetic resources. -Agreement between Portugal and Spain regarding the maintenance of minimum ecological flows in international rivers. - The establishment of a Transborder protected area in Geres-Xures, and preliminary steps towards a Transborder protected area in Tejo River. - Cooperation for the <i>Lynx pardinus</i> conservation. The partners are the Spanish Central Government and the Autonomous Regions of Andaluzia, Castilla La Mancha, Castilla Leon and Extremadura. Several working groups were created that are applying a consistent and proactive plan for the species recovery, these groups include: captive breeding, preys and reintroduction issues. -Join action with Spain regarding the conservation of <i>Canis lupus</i> and <i>Aquila heliaca</i>. -Portugal is strongly engaged in initiatives related to wetlands conservation under the Ramsar Convention, namely MedWet and MedWet/Com, in particular aiming at inventorying and monitoring wetland areas and the development of management tools. -Portugal has worked closely with different partners, including regions of France, Spain and Italy, in projects regarding wetlands conservation (MedWet Regions, MedWet SUDOE and MedWet CODDE). -Cooperation through research (several investigation projects developed by academic, governmental and non-governmental organizations) at bilateral, European and international level. -Portugal is also an active member of almost all the regional and international bodies and fora dedicated to environmental and developmental issues and ratified the majority of the international Conventions concerning environmental matters, including those, which contribute to the implementation of the CBD. -Portugal is a contracting Party in the Commission of Genetic Resources for FAO and a member of the European Cooperative Programme for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agricul- 	

ture.

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

Portugal as an EU member state cooperates with other members state and with the EC in several issues related with CBD implementation, for example, in the context of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives and in the preparatory works for the European Marine Strategy. The proposal of directive of the Marine Strategy foresees the creation of marine regions and sub-regions (which management implies the creation of mechanisms and networks of regional cooperation between member states and contiguous states) where principles of conservation and sustainable use will be implemented.

Portugal cooperates at the level of the Pan-European Region with other countries of this region with the objective of implementing CBD. At this level Portugal is a signatory part of Bern Convention in what concerns Natural Habitats and Wildlife in Europe, and participated actively in the elaboration of the European Strategy for invasive exotic species, as well as in several activities on the scope of the Pan-European Strategy for Biodiversity and Landscape that constitutes an instrument for CBD implementation at regional level.

Portugal, as a part in OSPAR Convention, follows the works of this Convention, in particular the ones of the Biodiversity Committee, where subjects that helps the implementation of the convention are discussed.

Portugal through the European Cooperative Programme for Plant Genetic Resources cooperates with other member states on several aspects in the field of the conservation of genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Other mechanisms and networks has been developed in cooperation with other Parties aiming to support the implementation of the Convention such as:

- An Iberian network for Biodiversity research and conservation in southern Europe is under development.

- The Ibero-Atlantic network of marine mammals (Atlancetus).

- The establishment of the CPLP Environment Network for policy dialogue and Reference Center of Environmental Information, an Agency for Climate and its implications on environment for CPLP and Macau.

- A network between Portuguese Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) and in particular European Environmental Bureau and World Wild Life.

- Portuguese Farmers Confederations are a consultation partner of some national and communitarian institutes; e.g., they were consulted by Ministry of Environment on Sectoral Plan of Natura 2000, collaborated with Ministry of Agriculture for the elaboration of Good Farming Practices and Forestry Management Certification and with General Confederation of Agricul-

tural Co-operatives in the EU on Good Farming Practices and Natura 2000.

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

The NSBNC takes in account the coherence and synergies between different regional and international instruments. In Portugal it was created an Interministerial Coordination Committee with the specific aim of integrating the national programmes and of harmonizing them with international programmes as well as between different sectorial policies. This Committee is an important instrument for harmonization of policies and programmes that aims at reaching the three CBD objectives.

Portugal is taking some steps into the preparation of its strategic plans and programmes for the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Portugal adopted the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2005 and at present is developing the strategy to initiate the implementation of the Treaty through the multilateral system of access and benefit sharing.

Within Europe, for example, Portugal shall systematically incorporate environmental considerations into the preparation of its strategic plans and programmes for sustainable fisheries development. Under the CFP cooperation with third countries, multilateral actions are developing, regarding, in particular, straddling stocks and stocks developing in the high seas, such as the highly migratory species. Also the bilateral fishery agreements with third countries offering access to their surplus fish, are transforming into fisheries partnership agreements to encourage sustainable fisheries. This sustainability policy is defined in collaboration with the country concerned, involving assessment of fishery resources and identification of the country needs, like management of resources, fleet monitoring and surveillance and the development of fisheries, contributing by this way to a more responsible fishery and to the overall development of the coastal regions and their integration into the world fisheries economy.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Under the Treaty of Amsterdam overall objectives of the EU include promoting sustainable development and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of environment. In consequence all Community policies, including for fisheries, must integrate environmental protection requirements. EU Fisheries Policy is implemented in a framework of legislation (Regulations, Directives and Decisions), programmes and projects that have a positive impact on biodiversity. This Policy answers to the international commitments assumed by the EC and Member States with respect to halting biodiversity loss, namely CBD and WSSD. The EC and the member states speak with one voice at international meetings on biodiversity issues.

A Biodiversity Action Plan for Fisheries was adopted by the EC in 2001, following the Commission communication on a Community Biodiversity Strategy. Its objective is improving or maintaining biodiversity status and preventing biodiversity loss due to fisheries and aquaculture activities

Under the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Portugal will integrate in its policy Programmes and Projects targeted to the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Portugal takes part in the world information and early warning system, a component of FAO global system for the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

General measures for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use are being integrated in plans and programmes, such as: NSBNC; Management Plan for the Natura 2000 Network areas; Specific Management Plans for the Protected Areas; River Basin Management Plans; Water National Plan; Coastal Zones Management Plans and Water Reservoirs Management Plans. All those strategies, plans and programmes are mainly directed to the first two objectives of CBD. The National Sustainable Development Strategy, that was recently approved, foresees actions that will allow the implementation of the 3 objectives of CBD, and consequently to halt biodiversity loss until 2010.

In the fishery sector, Portugal, as an EU Member State, puts in place strategies, action plans and programmes resulting from the CFP that will contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention

13. ? Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	X
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
<p>Measurable targets are being developed for the implementation of Natura 2000 Network, and for the implementation of the WFD and for the implementation of the Forestry Management Certification. However a lot remains to be done, as can be seen in the first part of this report, which shows the lack of national monitoring (and in some cases lacks of national targets) of the implementation of the 2010 targets and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation targets.</p> <p>In Azores an important example is the Implementation of the Virtual Observatory of Sustainability in Azores in the context of the Regional Plan for Sustainable Development of Azores (an output of the project INTERREG INDICE – System of sustainability indicators for the Macaronesia Region).</p>	

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
<p>The NSBNC identified strategic options to be taken into account in the different sectorial policies. For instance, in the agricultural sector, Portugal must implement the principles of the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Global Plan of Action that will contribute to achieve a sustainable management of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. A few priority actions were identified: Improve the inventorying and documentation of genetic resources for food and agriculture; sustaining, expanding and characterization of ex-situ collections in order to facilitate its sustainable utilization; reinforcement of the capacity building and an enlargement of the involvement of stakeholders; improve the sharing of expertise among all the stakeholders; improve cooperation between all the authorities dealing with genetic resources for food and agriculture.</p>	

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
The conservation and the sustainable use biodiversity is integrated in the majority of the Sectorial Plans, Programmes and Policies. Some examples are River Basin Management Plans, the Water National Plan, Coastal zones Management Plans, Water Reservoirs Management Plans, Sectoral Plans for Natura 2000 Network, National Plan for Rural Development, National Programme of the Politics of Management of the Territory, National Strategy for Sustainable Development. Regarding benefit sharing objectives, they have been incorporated in the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.	

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
I) If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	Indirectly through the implementation of the Birds Directive.
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Indirectly through the implementation of the Birds Directive.
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	Indirectly through the implementation of the Birds Directive.
II) If NO , please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)

a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

Some Portuguese case studies (developed by academic, governmental and non-governmental organizations) can be given to illustrate projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use:

- Programme to combat desertification – this programme has 5 main objectives, soil and water conservation, maintenance of active population in rural areas, recovery of areas more affected by desertification, public awareness of desertification, integration of desertification issues in general and sectorial policies.

- National Programme for Climate Change: integrates different politics and sectorial measures to combat climatic change and aims at the fulfillment of the restrictions of GGE assumed by Portugal in the scope of Kyoto Protocol.

- The project Climate Change in Portugal: Scenarios, Impacts, and Adaptation Measures - SIAM, is the wider study about the impacts and vulnerability related with climate change in Portugal. This study was based in scenarios of future climate obtained with general circulation models of the atmosphere and they focused in several socio-economic sectors and biophysics systems: water resources, coastal zones, energy, forests and biodiversity, fisheries, agriculture and human health and well-being.

- Project ExtEnSity: Environmental and Sustainability Management Systems in Extensive Agriculture – aims to create a cost-effective and simple Sustainability Management System for extensive agriculture, comprising environmental, social and economic aspects, with successive levels of demand. An iterative approach to the Sustainability Management System is developed, comprising, as possible intermediate steps, integrated farming / crop management, organic farming, certification of origin, green accounts, ISO 14001 and EMAS. Farm level sustainability indicators for the Sustainability Management System are obtained by downscaling from the national and EU levels. One foresees that the implementation of this system leads to an increase of the productivity and the increase of CO₂ as well as the reduction of the N₂O emissions.

- Incorporating extrinsic drivers into fisheries management – IN EX FISH, EU financing, 6th EU R&D Framework Programme, Institute for Research of the Fisheries and the Sea (IPIMAR) cooperation, University of Liverpool coordination;

- Studying the impact of the climate change in the Portuguese coastal waters – The Aveiro coastal ecosystem – SIMCLAVE, Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology (FCT) financing, IPIMAR cooperation, University of Aveiro coordination.

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)

a) No

b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development

c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

Yes, through the National Interministerial Commissions for the Desertification and Climate Change. The National Programme for Climate Change implements the goals of Kyoto Protocol and of the Agreement of Share of Responsibility of the EU. The protocol has the target of, between 2008 and 2012, that the amount of anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GGE) should not exceed by more than 27% the emissions of 1990.

The implementation of the CFP measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in fisheries activities encourages the development of work on the relationship between climate change and biodiversity. Also social measures for aid to fishermen and other stakeholders in situations of closure of fisheries for reasons of public health (algae blooms) are foreseen.

Box XLII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

We expect this issue to receive more attention in the next few years.

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No

b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)

c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)

X

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Some examples (developed by academic, governmental and non-governmental organizations) are:

- Comprehensive Regional and National Inventories of Vertebrates and Flora have been carried

out, but there are still some gaps on Invertebrates.

- Portugal is participating in the LIFE Initiative FISHBOL (www.fishbol.org) and the Consortium for the Barcode of Life CBOL (http://barcoding.si.edu/index_detail.htm)
- Identifying the most important natural and semi-natural habitats, its threats, conservation goals and management guidelines (survey programmes carried out under Bird and Habitat Directives).
- Inventory programmes at genetic level are being carried out, particularly in relation to genetic resources in agriculture, animal genetic resources, forestry and game resources.
- In Azores there are programmes to identify all Arthropods, Vascular Plants, Marine Birds and Vertebrates, namely INTERREG IIB (2000-2006) Atlântico “*Listagem da fauna e flora terrestres dos Azores*”.
- In Madeira there are several ecosystem monitoring programmes in Selvagens and Desertas Islands, Laurissilva Forest, Maciço Montanhoso Central e Ponta de São Lourenço.
- Macrofauna assessment and mapping of national submarine ecological reserve
- Coastal lagoon and estuaries biodiversity assessment - Demersal fisheries resources assessment (IPIMAR)
- Programme to map species distribution of the intertidal organisms and to build an algal reference collection in the herbarium of the University of Porto.
- European Crop Wild Relative Diversity Assessment and Conservation Forum (www.pgrforum.org)

20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	X
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	X
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	X

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Monitoring programmes at the species level are being carried out, at national, regional and local levels, for some threatened species, including Great Bustard, Little Bustard, Lesser Kestrel, Roller, marine birds, cetaceans, and marine turtles. There is systematic monitoring of fishery resources on the continental shelf of the Portuguese Economic Exclusive Zone.

At the ecosystem level, the CORINE Land Cover Project has been monitoring land-use changes in Portugal (and the EU) in 10 years intervals since 1990.

At the genetic level only a few examples exist, including the genetic monitoring of the wolf populations, and the genetic erosion of crop wild relatives.

21. ? On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X

e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

A number of monitoring programmes are being carried out. Some major monitoring programmes include:

Invasive alien species

Only a few programmes exist. In Azores there are programmes to monitor and control invasive plant species in Natura 2000 areas (The Regional Plan of Eradication and Control of Invading Flora Species in Sensible Areas) There is also monitoring of invasive marine species, including *Sargassum muticum* and *Grateloupia turuturu*.

Climate change

The SIAM project. See Question 17.

Pollution/Eutrophication

There is a systematic national monitoring scheme for air (<http://www.iambiente.pt>) and water pollution (<http://snirh.inag.pt>).

Land use change/land degradation

CORINE Land Cover Project has been monitoring land-use changes in Portugal (and the EU) in 10 years intervals since 1990.

Overexploitation or unsustainable use

Fish landings and forest logging are monitored by national authorities.

22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	X
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

One of the key goals of the Portuguese NSBNC is the improvement of the accessibility and coordination of biological data sets. Some mechanisms are being developed by academic, governmental and non-governmental organizations:

- There are several mechanisms resulting from different monitoring and inventory programmes that are being consolidated in a single national mechanism -SIPNAT, but which so far has lacked financial and human resources to be fully implemented.
- Institutes, Museums and Universities have their own databases, but there is no national coordination. For example the Botanical Garden of Madeira (BGM) is developing a database that integrates taxonomic, cartographic and ecological information about ex-situ and in-situ conservation programmes held by this institution.
- Databases from log-books of fishing vessels, from national or internationally coordinated abundance surveys for assessment of fish stocks, from national marine laboratories, from information related to the landings of fresh and chilled fishery products by fishing ports /auctions, and from biological sampling in fishing ports, based on CFP regulations.
- As a case-study, the mapping of the coastal communities in the northern Portugal using GIS. All the algal distribution data is being stored in a national and a global algal database ALGABASE (www.algaebase.org).

23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

Some of the biodiversity indicators used in Portugal can be found in the annual State of Environment Reports (<http://www.iambiente.pt/>), namely on biodiversity chapters. Examples of indicators are: protected area (as % of total area); marine protected % of areas, protected areas under Habitat and Birds Directives, land use in protected areas, number of threatened and protected species, rangers in protected areas, protected areas with land-use plan, number and area of forest fires, forest cover, state and evolution of fish resources stocks. The indicators on forest biodiversity currently in use are those from the pan-European process. Additional indicators are being developed, following a revision of the forest inventory. Other indicator being developed is the area covered by habitats of EU interest.

In the scope of the MedWet initiative of Ramsar Convention it is foreseen the adoption of biodiversity and ecological quality indicators for wetlands.

Relatively to the implementation of WFD, biotic indexes related to the structure of the aquatic communities (phytoplankton, macrophytes and phytobenthos, macroalgae, angiosperms, benthic invertebrate fauna and fish) are under development. These indexes will be defined to classify the ecological water status of a water body according to five quality classes.

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The outcomes are still very scarce and depend highly on human and financial resources. These programmes are being mostly implemented by research institutions and universities. However, we believe that the data gathered until now can contribute to the goals of the convention as well as the 2010 target.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24.? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

BGM is developing an integrated system for the maximization of taxonomic information use, namely by natural areas management entities. This system will provide taxonomic, scientific literature and checklists information.

25.? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

Some investments are being made in plant and animal germplasm banks. For example in Madeira the construction of infrastructures to house herbarium collections as well as laboratories for taxonomic and systematic studies is planned. However, there is a lack of funds and continuity in these investments, and most natural history museums and botanical gardens struggle with lack of funding and human resources.

26.? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<p>There are some projects but not at national level or with national coordination. There is collaboration between research centers, Universities and NGO that helps in coordination of courses of taxonomy. As examples we detach in Azores the Project INTERREG IIIB (2000-2006) Atlantic “<i>Listagem de espécies de fauna e flora terrestres dos Azores</i>”; Project INTERREG III Aquamac “<i>Técnicas e Métodos para a Gestão Sustentável da Água na Macaronésia</i>”. Some technical and academic training programmes in marine species taxonomy have been recently carried out, utilizing the oceanic research vessel NORUEGA, in collaboration between IPIMAR and Portuguese universities, with graduated, master and PhD students.</p>	

27.? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* ² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Some projects are under development such as:	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

- Project INTERREG IIB (2000-2006) Atlântico results of a partnership between several institutions in Azores, Madeira and Canárias with the aim of creating a taxonomic database in Macaronésia Region.

- Centre of Marine and Environmental Research (CIMAR) contributes for the Taxonomic Clearing System from MarBEF (Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning - EU Network) which uses available taxonomic expertise across the MarBEF community to provide fast responses to taxonomic questions and help to enhance taxonomic expertise in Europe. MarBEF is also responsible for the database of European Marine Species and for the European part of OBIS (Ocean Biogeography Information System) that has records from 63 000 species. <http://www.iobis.org/>

- Global Biodiversity Information Facility is being implemented.

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	X
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
See 28	

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
See 28	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.

Marine and coastal biodiversity

Some work is being done in the context of ICES working groups, namely International Bottom Trawl Survey Working Group. ICES use the Interagency Taxonomic Information System (<http://www.itis.usda.gov>) for exchange of species information.

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

a) No	
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

See 28

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation
[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
<p>Some examples of measures, plans and programmes in place are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The National Policy of Land Planning contains some obligations for integration in management tools of measures that guarantee conservation of species and habitats. - As an EU Member State, the implementation of Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) and Common Fishery Policy (CFP) also contribute to this objective. - Environmental Impact Assessment, with minimizing and compensatory measures contributes for the compatibility between present uses and conservation and sustainable use. - Implementation of Natura 2000 Network - Any project of forestry intervention developed with EU and/or national support must be based on sustainable criteria, like flora and fauna species, water lines or soil. 	

34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
<p>Full transposition to national law of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives, implementing the EU Natura 2000 Network, and establishing management and conservation measures for species and habitats. Several other national laws exist that protect specific threatened species including for instance the wolf law that implements the payment by the state of compensations due to damages caused by wolves. Portugal has also ratified other legal instruments such as the Bern, Bona, CITES and Ramsar conventions.</p>	

35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

Portugal is obliged to evaluate the environmental impact and to make strategical evaluations of projects, plans and programmes with expected adverse impacts Decreto-Lei n°140/99, April 24th (changed by Decreto-Lei n°49/05, February 24th).

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

Several legislative actions have been taking toward the protection of endangered species, and this will contribute to achieve de 2010 target. Monitoring would be need to assess the efficacy of those laws and measures.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

a) No (please specify reasons)	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

The national protected areas network comprises nationally designated areas and also areas designated according to EU directives (Natura 2000 Network). This network covers more than 20% of the Portuguese terrestrial territory and it has been assessed as having relatively good coverage of Portugal biodiversity. However there never was a definition of a percentage of protected area as a target. The protected area percentage was a result of application of biodiversity value criteria, such as the occurrence of natural values (e.g. protected under the EU Habitats or the Birds Directives) in situ.

Concerning MPA the approach will be similar and the time bound for their designation is being discussed within the European Community.

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

Portugal protected approximately 20% of the territory through the establishment of several areas oriented to nature and biodiversity conservation. Many of these areas (in European terms) are large and some have low fragmentation. Some were classified due to being under high threat. It is under discussion the designation of new areas with the objective of connecting those already in place (e.g. the Green Belt initiative in southern Portugal and the need to have suitable habitats for wide ranging species such as the Iberian Lynx). Additionally, the enlargement of some protected areas near the border with Spain is envisaged in a near future.

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

It is expected in a near future the designation of additional marine protected areas, due to the ongoing process of enlargement of Natura 2000 network (EU ecological network) to the marine environment and the application of Habitats and Birds Directives in that environment.

Portugal as a Contracting Part of the OSPAR Convention is committed to the OSPAR recommendation 2003/3 on a network of marine protected areas.

In 2005, two new sites were designated under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands representing the karst and associated subterranean hydrological systems and the peatlands. Other sites are been considered for future designation as wetlands of International Importance in representation of temporary ponds.

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
Within the EU context, both the Birds and the Habitats Directives emphasize the need for protection of threatened species and important areas (nesting, feeding, and nurseries) for species outside protected area boundaries. Furthermore, municipal land zoning plans are now being reviewed to include a fundamental ecological structure with natural corridors connecting natural and semi-natural habitats.	

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below) x	
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
Environmental impact assessment processes are mandatory for many projects, and many projects that would not generally require an environmental assessment do require an environmental assessment if they are developed in a protected area (Decreto-Lei nº197/05, November 8 th , Decreto-Lei nº140/99, April 24 th , changed by Decreto-Lei nº49/05, February 24 th)	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below) x	
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Despite a comprehensive legislative and policy framework for establishment and management	

of protected areas we recognize that there are financial, institutional and human constraints. Issues include conflict with land owners on restrictions imposed by protected areas, lack of financial compensation mechanisms (they are now being developed in the context of the rural plan for development for 2007-2013), and lack of financial and human resources to improve fiscalization and other management activities.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
Basic assessment in some protected areas. For instance in Azores it has been created a Society for Planning, Management and Environmental Requalification, with the aim of study, elaborate, implement and manage the Land Management Plans.	

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
A plan to support Natura 2000 Network management through the Plan for Rural Development is being developed.	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

Appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance are being developed at the EU level in the context of the Natura 2000 network. Portugal is now preparing a first assessment of the effectiveness of the Natura 2000 network using those methods.

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Portugal has one of the most extensive system of protected areas in Europe. However, monitoring of the effectiveness of that system is still insufficient. Furthermore there are conflicts between individual land-owners and protected areas. The long-term success of the protected areas and the contribution to the 2010 target and beyond will depend on the success of financial mechanisms such as the Plan for Rural Development and on better monitoring.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

Some Portuguese case studies developed by academic, governmental and non-governmental organizations assess risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of alien species (e.g. *Gratelupia turuturu* and *Sargassum muticum*). Workshops and conferences have been organized, in view to discuss the risks of alien species. At regional level there has been

initiative such as The Regional Plan of Eradication and Control of Invading Flora Species in Sensible Areas in Azores – see 21.

47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

The Decreto-Lei n° 565/99, December 21st, regulates the introduction of alien species with exception of those relevant for agriculture. EU regulation of Washington Convention (CITES) regulates the international trade of some alien species of fauna and flora. The EU Habitat and Birds directives include measures to prevent control or eradicate the introduction of alien species.

There are many examples of control programmes:

- Projects for species eradication as *Acacia sp.*, in PNPG, the *Carpobrotus edulis* in the Natural Park of Sintra-Cascais (PNSC), the water jacinth in the Natural Reserve of Paul do Boquilobo (RNPB), and still a project of analysis of risk and eradication of *Sargassum muticum*, in the Natural Park of Ria Formosa (PNRF) in collaboration with the University of the Algarve, and the Project Invader of the Natural Reserve of Dunas de S. Jacinto (RNDSJ).
- In Azores a Regional proposal for controlling alien species is being developed in order to prevent the introduction, to guarantee fast detection and response, to investigate its effects, to control populations, to recover habitat and for education and public awareness.

48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	X
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	X

49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

An integrated ecosystem perspective is now being used in some eradication programmes, where the interaction of the invasive species with other species is taken into account in the design of the programmes.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	X
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	
<p>Detaining and introducing alien species is regulated by Decreto-Lei nº 565/99, December 21st. Priorities are being identified and this law will be revised for a more efficient application.</p> <p>In the Azores, identified priorities are: regional legislation, control and eradication programmes of alien species, recovery of natural habitats, and awareness programmes for private stakeholders and the general public.</p>	

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	
See 50.	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but review under way	X
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	
See 50	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
<p>The NSBNC calls for a framework for enhanced cooperation between sectors in the control of invasive alien species. Cooperation has been enhanced namely between: (1) protected areas and farmers associations; (2) private and public institutions dealing with forest; (3) research institutions developing active outreach programmes to promote awareness of local communities on marine biodiversity and marine alien species. There is border control of the trade of aquaculture animals (fish, molluscs and crustaceans) and programmes for prevention and control of diseases affecting these animals and their products.</p>	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	X
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
<p>There is an ongoing cooperation with Spain, namely in the management of invasive alien species in the shared river basins, and for game species. Cooperation at regional level has been carried out, particularly in the framework of the EU and under the Council of Europe (Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats - the Bern Convention). Sub-regionally, there has been also some collaborative initiatives, such as the regional seas instruments for the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR) and the Mediterranean, each of which mandates prevention and management measures for marine introductions. In terms of multilateral cooperation, we highlight the participation of Portugal in the Global Invasive Species Project, in the development of legal measures for ballast water management (International Maritime Organization) and international phytosanitary standards.</p> <p>There are Community regulations to address threats of invasive alien species (Directive 92/43/CE). The EC has recently proposed new measures - Proposal for a Council Regulation concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture - in order to prevent possible negative impact on the surrounding environment. These measures would regulate the introduction of such species through the setting up of a permit system. The proposal, which was subject to wide consultation with stakeholders, would not only enhance the protection of ecosystems but would also contribute to the continued development of the aquaculture industry</p>	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
<p>The Decreto-Lei nº565/99, December 21st regulating the introduction and control of invasive alien species, allows introductions exceptionally if the following situations are verified cumulatively:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unequivocal advantages for Man or natural biocenoses; - There is no apt native species for the intended end; - If preceded of elaboration of an environmental study of impact, whose conclusions are relevant for authorization. In protected areas, zones of special protection, etc., introductions are only allowed, if they are the only efficient mean for nature conservation or if necessary for public health or/and security. 	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

While a strong legislative framework exist, there is a need for well funded nationwide and regional programmes to combat exotics.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.	
Farmer associations have participated in the elaboration of Decreto-Lei nº160/05, Setembro 21 st , that regulates genetically modified crops and their coexistence with traditional crops; some of their technicians have participated in the training sessions being now capacitated to train their associates (i.e. individual farmers) on GMO.	

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	X
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	
Some examples of specific projects developed by academic, governmental and non-governmental organizations are:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some agriculture associations have participated in an EU project, aiming at analyzing opportunities and threats for traditional activities on 8 local communities (Mogadouro, Cabeceiras de Basto, Figueiró dos Vinhos, Vila Nova do Ceira, Cova da Beira, Brinches, Felgueiras and Coflora); Some farming cooperatives are also executing some projects promoting training sessions on traditional knowledge and rural products stores. - PBVG has a project whose main objective is to monitor plant genetic resources on farm involving local communities in conservation - an ethnobotanic project funded by an EU programme (AGRO) was developed across the country involving a set of associations, public and high education institutions, with the following objectives: collect ethnobotanic knowledge of agricultural populations and promote the sustainable use of aromatic and medicinal plants. 	

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	
Environmental Impact Assessment legislation contemplates several issues related with environment and social and cultural aspects, however not with the specific objective of incorporating Akwé: Kon Guidelines.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	
There are some EU projects of rural development and nature conservation, where local communities are involved, like LEADER, AGRO/AGRIS/RURIS. Portugal is also a donor country to the Indigenous Fund managed by the Inter-American Development Bank	

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	
Public participation is one of the pillars of decision make and policy planning in Portugal. Environmental impact studies, land zoning plans and the creation of protected areas are all subject to public discussion.	

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.	

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the support provided.

This is being done through Zonal Plans in the Natura 2000 network (within the Plan for Rural Development), where communities receive financial and technical support to manage the land for biodiversity conservation but in line with traditional farming, forestry and grazing practices. There are several other EU funded programmes with a component directed at supporting biodiversity conservation and local community development.

Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Public participation is now a part of the process of decision making, but participation levels are still below the desirable levels. Financial support for biodiversity friendly activities of local communities is on the rise.

Article 9 - Ex-situ conservation

67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

Portugal houses *ex-situ* collections of native and non-native species. The initiatives undertaken are considered to be complementary to those involving in situ conservation. Portugal houses *ex-situ* collections of wild species, landraces and cultivated varieties in field collections, germplasm, gene and seed banks. Also important is the role played by zoological gardens, wild fauna recovery centers, botanic gardens, nurseries and arboretae.

BGM has a project of conservation of the native flora of the archipelago including the Selvagens Islands. Currently, all endemic species of the Madeira are conserved in the seed bank. For some species, material has been collected to be representative of the population genetic diversity.

68. ? On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

There are many examples reintroduction programmes:

- In collaboration with PNPB, PBVG has been studying the vegetative multiplication of threatened species in order to reintroduce individuals into their natural habitats.
- Cooperation between Portugal and Spain for captivity reproduction of the Iberian Lynx and the release of those individuals into the wild.
- The BGM has been developing several actions of reintroduction of rare and threatened species in their natural habitats. These actions are based in several ecologic, taxonomic, genetic and reproductive biology studies.

69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

Portugal implements CITES through EC Regulation nº338/97, December 9th, of the Council on the Protection of Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by regulating trade therein. This restricts or prohibits the trade of threatened species as defined by CITES Annexes. The Birds Directive and Habitats Directive prohibit the capture or uprooting of threatened species of European Union interest. For many species, legislation is in place and permits are needed to collect plants and animals for biological collections.

Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Several initiatives exist but are limited by the lack of financial resources.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ? On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

Several sectorial programmes include considerations on the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources, namely in the sectors of forestry, fisheries, hunting, tourism, industry, energy, urbanism, land and water planning. Also important instruments to ensure sustainability are in place, namely the environmental assessment procedures, and economic and social incentives such as the agro-environmental measures.

71. ? On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Portugal has adopted measures with the aim of limiting the use and degradation of biological resources: through Environmental Impact Assessment legislation and land planning, namely through integration of rare and threatened habitats in the Natura 2000 network. Furthermore there are several ecological sustainability conditionalisms incorporated in agricultural, forestry and fishery policies.

72. ? On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Implementation of the CAP (including the Rural Development Programme) instruments that addresses biodiversity concerns, particularly the agro-environmental measures (including elaboration of *zonal* plans and the support for the "*Maintenance of Autochthonous Races*" measures), and support for agro-forestry products certification (honey, pine fruit, cork, etc.).

Increase of incentives to fishing and aquaculture activities with environmentally friendly gear and practices, and promoting biodiversity awareness to the stakeholders (through professional training and changes in fishing schools curricula) and through Regional Advisory Councils for fisheries.

See 70 and 71.

73. ? On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Some measures are in place, through Regional Operational Programmes, giving financial support to local populations for the development and implementation of remedial actions in degraded areas, particularly in forest areas. Examples of these measures are:

- Rehabilitation of degraded forest ecosystems, and reestablishment of the forest productivity in areas affected by fire;
- Actions for the promotion of ecological stability on forests, through the implementation of good practices and increased awareness of producers and the general public regarding the sustainable management of forestry.

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	X
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

A draft proposal on Indicators of Sustainable development, including environmental, economic and social indicators, is under revision and discussion (<http://www.iambiente.pt/sids/sids.pdf>). Also, systems of sustainability indicators for the forestry, agriculture and tourism areas are being developed. ICES is developing indicators on marine biodiversity for fisheries.

In the agricultural sector, the agro-environmental measures are the main incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

In the transport sector, a system System of Sustainable Development Indicators is being developed by the Ministry of Public Works Environmental Auditor and by *Estradas de Portugal*. For train infrastructures, there is already a set of indicators based on the Global Reporting Initiative.

75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	X
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Generally speaking the answer is negative, but there has been some individual projects with the aim of poverty alleviation:

- The work of farming cooperatives contributes for a better quality of life of farmers, through the assistance to farmers on the agro-environmental measures application and implementation.
- In the transport sector, some entities have a programme that it is part of its social policy, where, part of the funds gotten with residues sales is applied in benefit of the poorest workers, as well as in the cultural development of all workers.
- Special intervention in a small community in Azores on the scope of Programme Coastwatch
- Community agreements with third countries under the CFP, generally concerning the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and should expand to include all countries offering access to their

surplus fish, encourage sustainable fisheries. This sustainability policy is defined in collaboration with the target country. It involves assessing the national fisheries policy and identifying what the country needs in order to develop a sustainable fisheries policy. These fisheries partnership agreements will encourage the transfer of capital, technology and know-how, in particular through the creation of joint ventures. They will also concern the overall development of the coastal regions and their integration into the world fisheries economy. Sustainable use of fisheries resources is an effective tool to combat poverty, and consequently, to achieve sustainable development.

76. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Examples of the involvement of the private sector and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use are, in the tourism sector, the implementation of European Chart for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas; in the industry sector, we emphasize the promotion of the "eco-efficiency" in enterprises, which comprised several projects to establish, implement and maintain locally sustainable production programmes; in the forest sector, we highlight the development and implementation of sustainable management plans.

In Azores there are protocols with private entities namely environmental NGO and local associations for protected areas management, pedestrian trails and formation and awareness of population on environmental issues.

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	X
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

There is a transportation company that evaluates the environmental impacts of its activity, including the effect in populations. These impacts are assessed during the public consultation integrated in the Environmental Impact Assessment procedures, or during direct contacts with the technicians of the company. This process was not initiated to apply Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines, but in practice it applies the following principles: 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 13 and 14.

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

The cooperation of Portugal with third countries, in particular with PALOP, in the fisheries sector includes institutional cooperation, professional training and research collaboration aiming at the sustainability of fisheries resources exploitation of those countries.

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Assessment studies are required to analyse potential impacts of projects and plans on biodiversity. Therefore large tourism projects have their impacts assessed, and when needed compensation mechanisms, mitigation measures and a monitoring programme are implemented

Some other examples:

- Whale watching tours have been monitored and their impacts on the cetaceans are being assessed. As a result legislation determining the number of boats on sensitive areas has been implemented.

- Some PhD thesis about mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on marine biodiversity are being carried out.

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

Training programmes have been developed on rural and nature tourism. The programme, System of Incentives of Strategic Vocation for the Tourism (SIVETUR), funded Action Plans for Sustainable Tourism projects in protected areas and contiguous municipalities. These Actions Plan are based in three vectors: planning, management and good environmental practices measures.

The Nature Tourism law requires operators to fulfil a set of requirements, including using trained guides and being licensed by ICN.

Two protected areas (PNPG and PNSSM) received the European Charter of Sustainable Tourism for the Protecting Areas, and are now implementing the Action Plan of the Charter that includes training and qualification of the tourism operators and the adoption of good practices.

In Azores, there are guide courses for pedestrian and mountain activities and for cetacean observation.

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	X
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

It has been verified that local communities have little involvement in the tourism policy. Nevertheless there has been some decentralization of the tourism sector, with increasing involvement of municipal commissions in licensing processes. Programme LEADER has a training component, directed at endowing local communities with higher capacity for the development of products and management of activities related with tourism. The plan of action of the European Charter of Sustainable Tourism that is being implemented in PNPG and PNSSM also has a component of local community involvement. Finally, Parques com Vida, a project that is creating a quality certificate for lodging and restaurants in protected areas, has a strong component of local community participation.

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	X
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	
Despite the NSBNC being previous to the adoption of Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism, this strategy contemplates a set of objectives that meet some objectives and orientations of the Guidelines. The NSBNC calls for the integratoin of conservation policies in the tourism sector, highlighting the importance of nature and sustainability in the strategic planning, development and management of tourism, especially in protected and other sensitive areas (coast, mountains, etc.). The development of tourism is integrated in territory management policies. The elaboration of codes of conduct and mechanisms of recognition of environmental quality of tourist offer exist.	

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
Tourism is a major industry in Portugal. Sustainability principles are now been integrated in new tourism projects. Nature tourism is a growing activity and there is already legislation regulating that practice. Other sectors of activies are also starting to integrate sustainability and good biodiversity practices. However, economic interests still prevail over conservation interests in some instances.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under deve lopment	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

In Portugal, there are a number of different schemes providing incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, namely certification incentives and agro-environmental measures in the agricultural sector. Other economic incentives can be highlighted:

- Corporate Income Tax incentives – There are fiscal deductions to extractive industries which make provisions in order to finance programmes related to landscape and the environment.
- Permanent Forest Fund - In 2006, the Permanent Forest Fund which supports forestry and conservation activities started benefiting from revenues stemming from petrol or diesel products including: 0,005€lt for petrol usage and 0.0025 for diesel usage, in a maximum amount of €30 million/ year.
- Interiority Regime - This is a fiscal initiative that aims at promoting and providing an incentive to the settlement of companies in the inner areas of the country, especially those areas that are affected by human and economic desertification, as well as underdevelopment. Simultaneously, the goal is to contribute to decrease the overburden of costal areas.

The CFP aims at establishing the conditions necessary for ensuring rational and responsible exploitation of fishery resources on a sustainable basis. Various categories of CFP aid may be granted:

- Aid for training and advisory services to improve the knowledge of the professionals and to enhance their awareness of fishery conservation concerns and to increase the efficiency of fishing operations;
- Aid to experimental fishing projects if their aim is the conservation of fishery resources and they implement more selective techniques;
- Aid for the permanent withdrawal of fishing vessels which is not linked to the purchase or construction of new vessels;
- Aid for the temporary cessation of fishing, accompanying social measures for fishermen (and for vessel owners in order to offset social security costs), in a view to facilitate the application of plans for the protection of aquatic resources (Regulation (EC) n°2792/1999);
- Aid for improving management and monitoring of fishing activities;
- Aid for fisheries and aquaculture and marine sciences research;
- Aid for the protection and increase of aquatic resources, including restocking in sea water;
- Aid for aquaculture and for investment in commercial freshwater fisheries (stocking with fry, restocking, and installing/improving waterways and ponds);
- Income support to workers in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and to workers employed in the processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products;

The European Fisheries Fund [EFF (2007-2013)] will operate on a similar basis as that of its predecessor [Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (2000-2006)]. It will improve integration with other Community policies, such as environment and employment, and will follow a stronger and more comprehensive strategic approach. The EFF was designed as an effective tool to help deliver sustainability to the fishing industry. The environmental dimension of fisheries is also reinforced. It offers aid to new and innovative measures such as:

- Measures to accompany the implementation of recovery plans, promoting the adjustment of fishing fleets to available fisheries resources, particularly for those target endangered stocks;
- Encouraging selective fishing methods through a set of measures to promote gear selectivity and reduce the negative impacts of fishing and aquaculture activities on the environment;
- More attention to human resources in the fisheries sector by providing answers to the economic and social needs of the people employed in the sector. The EFF will better contribute to the sustainable development of fisheries areas, particularly those which are heavily dependent on fishing, through the financing of local development strategies, designed and implemented by stakeholders themselves;
- Reinforced support for inland fishing and environmentally-friendly aquaculture.

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Agro-environmental Measures allow farmers to internalize part of the value of biodiversity that is not remunerated by the market. Eco-labeling of fishery and other products is also an incentive for producers to resort to more responsible fishing practices.

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	X
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Both the CAP and CFP included some perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity which are now being revised. For example financial aid (national and communitarian) was withdrawn for fishing capacity building. Aid to eucalyptus plantations is also being phased out.

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

There is a large set of incentive measures being implemented. There is a need for improving the scientific grounding of those incentives in particular to avoid perverse incentives.

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ? On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

There are secondary education and university courses in the area of biology, environmental engineering, forest engineering and agricultural engineering. Some other initiatives are:

- Several NGO develop work with schools and educational communities, organizing actions where the importance of biodiversity is focused and courses that enhance taxonomic knowledge.

- PBVG has a training and education component in all its projects
- A public company in the transportation sector promotes internal formation actions, with the objective increasing workers awareness for good environmental practices, namely on biodiversity.
- The Ministry of Economy and Innovation programme PRIME – Modernization economy incentive Programme, has horizontal support to investigation and training, in several areas, namely biodiversity.

89. ? On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The Ministry of Science and Technology funds biodiversity research projects up to an amount of 2/3 million euros per year (the databases of approved projects, per year and in all scientific domain, are in www.fct.mctes.pt).

ICN and some State Laboratories (For ex^o: National Institute of Agrarian Research and Fisheries; Institute of Tropical Scientific Research), also support biodiversity research.

The Operational Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development financed some projects of Experimental Development and Demonstration in the fields of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use (see for instance the Agro 8.1 projects <http://www.agro8-1.net/projectos.asp>)

The Environmental Operational Programme funded biodiversity research in Protected Areas, particularly projects related to the management and monitoring of priority species (fauna and flora) and to the elaboration of Plans of Management of Protected Areas.

Other EU programmes have financed several research projects including the LIFE, AGRO and INTERREG programmes.

90. ? On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

There are Cooperation Programmes with PALOP on marine environmental protection and sustainable use and on natural resources management.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

There are several sources of financial support for biodiversity related research, but much of it is targeted to applied research, and more support for basic and long-term research is needed.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No

b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development

c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)

d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

Although there are some initiatives that correspond to CEPA objectives, there is not a CEPA strategy.

We can highlight some initiatives taken by academic, governmental and non governmental institutions:

- NGO biodiversity education and information actions in schools

- The Portuguese Government has implemented the programme *Ciência Viva* (“*Living Sci-*

ence”). The main goal of this programme is to give financial support to experimental teaching and as such promote scientific education in schools.

- Exhibitions, documentation, conferences, *open days* related to biodiversity promoted by ICN and protected areas.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

Protected Areas staff, provide guidance to teachers and organize school visits. The *Green Days* events involve the participation of stakeholders in *open-days* and fieldtrips to promote public awareness on biodiversity. The website of ICN provides relevant information on biodiversity.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

Much work remains to be done, but we highlight some initiatives already in place:

The promotion of the *Green Days* events is supported by the national and local media.

At regional level, in Azores, there are press communications about environmental subjects and collaboration with technical magazines (*Ozono, Ambiente 21, Água e Ambiente, National Geographic*, etc.) for elaboration of articles, collaboration with regional and local radios and television, and workshop organization for training in scientific journalism.

An example of the work done by a national NGO is a network of contacts regularly used to disseminate the positions and activities of the NGO, mainly through a newsletter sent to all associates and stakeholders by e-mail. The NGO has also an internet site which promotes discussion about some issues related to biodiversity, including hunting, farming, tourism, and other human activities conflicting with natural conservation values. Several materials are edited by the NGO including books and school materials.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

All the 25 protected areas develop programmes mainly directed towards helping local school activities about biodiversity and nature. Many have environmental interpretation centers that are visited by the schools. Conservation activities in the protected areas are communicated to the local press. For example in Madeira there is an annual programme of school awareness and outdoor activities about natural resources conservation and their sustainable use. In Azores there is a regional *ecoteca* network and Environmental interpretation Centers.

Other examples that promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level by academic, governmental and non-governmental organizations are:

- A national NGO manages an Environmental Education Center in Castro Verde Special Protected Area that promotes the communication, education and public awareness for biodiversity at a local and regional level. Target audiences include students, farmers, local population but also visitors (national and foreigners) to increase the society recognition for the work developed by local populations in this common heritage. Nevertheless these activities lack support of more attractive and appellative approaches with frequent updates to keep public interest high.

- CIMAR has a nationally funded outreach programme called MoBIDiC. MoBIDiC is a monitoring programme of Intertidal Biodiversity and scientific outreach. This programme works with local schools doing fieldwork to collect data from local marine life. The main goal of this programme is to promote awareness about biodiversity.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No

b) No, but some programmes are under development

c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)

d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

Some activities are developed such as:

Oceanário de Lisboa programmes (www.oceanario.pt) – Every school year the *Oceanário de Lisboa* puts together an Education programme covering all grades, from pre-school to high school. The objective is to promote awareness to marine related issues, with a strong focus on conservation. The Fish Market workshop is a new programme from the *Oceanário* dedicated to Senior University students and other senior citizens' groups. Taking full advantage of the vastness of their lifelong experience, this workshop fundamentally focuses on shifting energy and experience from senior citizens towards the conservation of the oceans. After a brief overview of the fascinating world of fish, the perils to which oceans are subjected are discussed.

The objective is to make participants aware of these significant facts in every day life, including when buying fish at the market.

Ciência Viva Programme (www.cienciaviva.pt)- launched in June 1996, this programme is the contribution of the Ministry of Science and Technology to the promotion of a scientific and technological culture among the Portuguese population. Marine science is one field of knowledge.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

For example: TV programmes about the fisheries sector; web sites related to fisheries management (www.dg-pescas.pt); web sites with information about research on fisheries and marine science (www.ipimar.pt); initiatives by national fishery authorities such as meetings to prepare and explain the implementation of long-term management plans for commercial stocks; permanent information directed stakeholders about the main problems related to fisheries and marine environment; the website of the Institute of Conservation of Nature; educational initiatives of the Institute of Conservation of Nature, including the programme School of Nature, that brings dozens of schools annually to visit protected areas during a weekend.

At the regional level, the Regional Government of Azores has an environmental promotion and education department with technical and financial means to promote activities in this domain. There is a regional *ecoteca* network. Annually there is a regional environmental education meeting the participation of all local and regional educational agents as well as the local population.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
<p>There are several governmental and non governmental programmes and networks that promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Network of teachers that coordinate environmental education projects. - Production and distribution of teaching material - Projects financed by EU Programmes INTERREG (CONTENT and REIA-MAC), LIFE-COOP, - Several training and experience sharing initiatives have also been developed in environmental education, although not specifically in biodiversity: National Environmental Education Meeting, Regional Meeting of environmental Education, Pedagogical Days, actions of formation in environmental education, etc - In the context of the CFP implementation through documentation (on-line and printed material), there has been participation in thematic meetings about Biodiversity in Fisheries promoted by Directorate-General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs of EC and official entities related to national administration of the fisheries sector; TV broadcast (<i>Da Terra ao Mar</i>) in public channel conveying, messages about sustainable development in Portuguese fisheries, where halting biodiversity loss, rebuilding depleted fish stocks, securing balance of the marine ecosystem are some of the topics 	

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
<p>There are some initiatives in the CEPA domain that meet "cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention", including some referred in the previous box.</p> <p>There are educational activities about Protected Areas at local level; Protected Areas located in mountain areas provide educational activities on mountain biodiversity; Protected Areas located near estuaries provide educational activities on rivers and estuaries biodiversity; The Oceanographic Museum at Arrábida Natural Park offers educational activities about marine and coastal issues; Several alien species control/eradication programmes integrate school groups and volun-</p>	

teers; the national programme of tourism has been widely promoted in tourist operators, tourism regions, autarchies between other stakeholders.

For example in the agricultural sector many activities are being conducted in particular regarding Article 8 (in-situ conservation). This includes best-practices in agro-ecosystems, forest-ecosystems and inland water management, namely through training sessions with the farmers and technicians.

99. ? Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Protocols were created with environmental NGO. For instance, protocols were established for recovery and rehabilitation of species of wild fauna, and also protocols with hunting associations for improving habitats and species protection. We can also refer an initiative of publishing a Guide for the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility. This guide includes good practices and examples of key actors integrating sustainable development and biodiversity in their corporate strategies. Also through ICES dialogue meetings and Commission Initiatives in Regional Advisory for Fisheries.

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

In the International Day of Biodiversity (2006) some measures related to 2010 biodiversity target, in the scope of "Countdown 2010" commitment were announced, namely the creation of the trademark "Parques de Portugal" and the development of one project of production of knowledge and information management in the domain of biodiversity.

Box LII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Taking into account on one hand, the dispersion and multiplicity of initiatives in the domain of education and environmental awareness; on the other, the fact that many actions referred above are not exclusively directed to biodiversity; it becomes difficult to evaluate the results and impacts of these actions in what respects education and awareness of the public to the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity.

A research project is currently in course that intends to identify, characterize, collect and systemize data on initiatives of environmental education in Portugal. An inquiry to schools on their projects of environmental education was carried out, as well as an inquiry on the diverse promotional institutions of environmental Education. The biggest difficulties felt in environmental education projects (in general) identified in this study have been: 1) logistic 2) mobilization, 3) sponsorships, supports and financings, partnerships, 4) complexity of the subject and 5) human resources .

Overall, there is still little information on the 2010 target to the general public.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. ? On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

Through the joint application of EIA directives (Decreto-Lei nº197/05, November 8th), Birds and Habitats Directives (Decreto-Lei nº140/99, April 24th changed by Decreto-Lei nº49/05, February 24th) any plans, projects or actions susceptible of affecting biodiversity and protected areas can be required to submit an environmental impact assessment or an environmental incidences assessment (a list of projects for which the environmental assessment is mandatory exists, and is more encompassing on projects in protected areas). The final conclusions of the Environmental Impact Assessment is binding, and decides if the process can go ahead as originally projected, if it needs revision or if it cannot proceed.

102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) requires that relevant sectoral programmes susceptible to have negative effect on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as all the plans and programmes that require an evaluation in the terms of Decreto-Lei n°140/99, April 24th (changed by Decreto-Lei n°49/05, February 24th), are systematically subject to a previous environmental evaluation as form of integration of the environmental considerations in its preparation and approval. While not transposed to national law, several plans and policies have already undergone strategic environmental assessment, in the context of the European Directive. Examples are: the Network of High Speed Train and the Plan For Rural Development.

103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

Portugal has ratified (2000, April 6th) the Convention on Transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment. Portugal is also a Party to the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution and a member of the International Centre for Preventing Marine Pollution in the Northeast Atlantic. We also have (or are in an advanced stage of preparation) agreements of bilateral civil protection with Spain, Morocco, Tunisia, Cape Verde, Russian Federation, Romania and S.Tome and Príncipe. Finally, all EU funds that involve cooperation between Portugal and other countries are submitted to Strategic Environmental Assessment.

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	X

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

In the case of the maritime transports, the following must be mentioned:

1. Ballast waters (Decreto-Lei nº565/99, December 21st) regulates the introduction in the nature of non aboriginal species of fauna and flora. Thus, to the wadding and ousting of ballast waters of the ships are applicable the rules defined in the guidelines of International Maritime Organization and of the ICES.

2. Marine pollution:

i) Plan Clean Sea (Regulamentar-Decree nº25/93, August 17th) Plan of emergency for combat to the pollution of sea waters, ports, estuaries and navigable river stretches, by hydrocarbons and other dangerous substances;

ii) Decreto-Lei nº51/05, August 26th transposes for national legislation Directive 2002/84/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council, of the November 5th.

iii) Decreto-Lei nº165/03 regulates the deposition of residues in the sea produced by the ships;

iv) Legislation of Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution;

v) Plans of Internal Emergency of the different Ports, integrating the diverse plans of emergencies of the units or terminals, concessioned or not;

3. Beyond these general procedures to all national ports, there are specific norms for each port that regulate the activity of fauna or flora and/or activities as the aquaculture or the culture of bivalves.

4. Boats for pollution combat are being bought to be integrated into the plans of emergency of the Association of Ports of Madeira.

In the transport sector there are plans of emergency for the phase of exploration of some rail lines that among others aspects, foresees in case of accident, of actuation for spills of dangerous products carried by the compositions. Equally, the projects of roads contemplate always prevention devices on the risk of soil affected and acted for eventual spills, through the construction of systems of containment and spilled decantation of waters or products, with posterior adoption of final destination of the residues

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	X

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

See Boxes

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

Directive 2004/35/EC of the EU relative to the attribution of responsibilities for actual damages to biodiversity. Portugal, while member of the EU is preparing the transposition of this directive for national legislation. The implementation of compensatory measures is obligator in the sequence of Natura 2000 network and priority species. Example: the implementation of a security system in Faro airport had been proposed as a measure for marsh recovery; in the case Vasco da Gama Bridge, it was increased the Zone of Special Protection area and expropriation of about 400ha of wetland and saline zones for avifauna habitat recovery. On the other hand, the national legislation foresees the application of fines to infractions.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

See 101 and 102.

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	X
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	

d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	
Not as a formal initiative but adaptation measures towards climate change are being discussed at an international level. Portuguese NGOs work with the European Environmental Bureau and its members, regarding the exchange of existing knowledge on this issue.	

Box LIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>The implementation of this article is at an excellent level in Portugal, and will contribute towards the 2010 target. In the future, environmental impact assessment should be evaluated in the context of strategic environmental assessments, and more conversations between developers and the regulating bodies should be developed in the early stages of the project (as called for in current legislation for the “scoping” phase of the assessment).</p>

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

<p>110. ? Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?</p>	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
<p>Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.</p>	
<p>It has been published a Decreto-Lei nº118/2002, April 20th to regulate the access to genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge provisions. The scope of this provision is specifically directed to food and agriculture genetic resources. The rules for implementation are being drafted.</p>	

111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

113. ? In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Adoption of the Treaty and adoption of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement proposed at the 1st meeting of the Governing Body (June 2006).

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	X
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

There is the above mentioned Decreto-Lei nº118/02, April 20th which is not presently enforced due to the lack of the correspondent regulation.

The relation between Industrial Property Rights with genetic resources and traditional knowledge has been under discussion in international forums, in The World Intellectual Property Organization and at the level of the Intergovernmental Committee on Genetic Resources and Traditional Knowledge, and at WTO under the TRIPS agreement debate. In this context, the discussion about patents of genetic resources and traditional knowledge it's in reflection phase, having Portugal the same position as EU, which defends the creation of an international legal instrument to regulate the ABS and disclosure of origin and of GR and TK in patent documents.

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)

X

b) No

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

In terms of scientific research projects, within the scope of European Framework Programme.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The implementation of this article is still in its early stages, and much remains to be done, particularly regarding benefit sharing to genetic resources from outside the country.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117. ? On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

A number of examples of projects that include technology transfer are given below:

- On the scope of CPLP, a programme of work that aims at facilitating the transfer of technology between the 7 countries of this community.
- Under programme MARE/QCA III, transfer of technology of fish upgrading
- Share of information between germplasm banks.

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. ? On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further information on the measures taken.

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The implementation of this article is still at a very early stage.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

Some support has been provided namely in the scope of CPLP. It was initiated a work of cooperation for the implementation of the objectives of the CBD that will be develop in four fronts: share of scientific and technical information on biodiversity, including technology transfer; co-operation for the management of Protecting Areas; technical qualification and share of experiences on communication and environmental education

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

FCT is part of BIODIVERSA which is an ERA-net (European Research Area) project. The project aims at setting up efficient transnational cooperation in the field of biodiversity research funding as well as increase the mobility of researchers.

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	x
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

This issue is taken into account in The National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

Especially on the milk, wine and olive sectors.

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

In the scope of the CPLP, the seven ministerial representatives are in phase of creation of a webpage on biodiversity that will be able to function as a "Clearing-house mechanism".

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	x
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The implementation of this article is still at an early stage.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	x
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	

Box LVII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The implementation of this article is still at an early stage.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. ? On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

In the scope of the CPLP a work of cooperation was initiated for the implementation of the objectives of the CBD that will be developed in four fronts: share of scientific and technical information on biodiversity, including technology transfer; cooperation for the management of Protecting Areas; technical qualification and share of experiences on communication and environmental education.

There are protocols between Portuguese and foreign universities, namely from PALOP, for scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. <http://www.fct.mct.pt/> and <http://www.iccti.mct.pt/pt/index.html>.

129. ? On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	
c) Yes, methods are in place	x

130. ? On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	x

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development

of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Some joint research programmes, including programmes joining portuguese universities with universities from the PALOP (Angola, Mozambique, Cabo Verde, Sao Tome e Principe, Timor Leste e Brasil) and universities from the EU.

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	x
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

a) No	x
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	

Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

A national information system for biodiversity has been in development for the last few years (SIPNAT). The Institute of Environment runs a site with extensive information on past and on-going environmental impact assessments. Also data is delivered to ICES, International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, North-West Atlantic Fisheries Organization and other international fishery organizations, based on CFP implementation.

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Some scientific and technical cooperation has been going on with other parties, particularly countries that speak Portuguese. Integration of these initiatives and of their relation to the CHM is lacking.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. ? On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The implementation of this article is still at an early stage.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	A full estimate is not available. The annual budget of the Institute for the Conservation of Nature is about 20 million Euros.
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	<p>Financial Resources provided through the Global Environment Facility (GEF):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pilot GEF (1992): 4,5 million SDR (equivalent to US\$6,15 million) b. Restructured GEF (1994): 4 million SDR (US\$5,6 million) c. GEF 2nd replenishment (1998): 4 million SDR (US\$5,5 million) d. GEF 3rd replenishment (2002): 4 million SDR (US\$5,07 million) e. GEF 4th replenishment (2006): 4,8 million SDR (US\$7,03 million)
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	

g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	
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Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Beyond the Governmental Budget there are programmes financed by EU, like European Regional Development and Cohesion Funds, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, the European Fund for Fisheries, and the Financial Instrument for the Environment.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ? On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	X

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

Financial resources provided to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) since 1992:

- IFAD 3rd replenishment US\$ 1 million
- IFAD 4th replenishment US\$ 750,000
- IFAD 5th replenishment US\$ 750,000
- IFAD 6th replenishment US\$ 750,000
- IFAD 7th replenishment US\$ 1,72 million

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes	

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but procedures being established	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
Some fiscal exemptions exist for the inhabitants of PNPG as a compensatory measure for the existence of the protected area. Other tax exemptions are being studied to encourage financial support to biodiversity.	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	x
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	
In the preparation of the financial framework of EU 2007-2013, Portugal is reviewing his monetary policies, namely CAP, CFP and Cohesion Policy, to increase support for the financing of the Natura 2000 network.	

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	x
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	x
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	x
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	x
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision	x

V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	x
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	
See 138	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.			
Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans			
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)			
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)			

e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)			
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)			
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)			
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box LXII .

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

While several initiatives have been taken place, a full inventory of these initiatives is lacking.

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	3	2	2	2	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	3	2	3	3	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	3	2	2	3	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	3	2	3	2	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	2	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	2	2	2	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	2	2	2	2	2
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	1	1	2	2
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	2	2	2	2
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	3	2	2	3	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	2	2

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	2	2	2	2	3
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	2	3	2	2
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	2	2
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	2	2	2	2	2	2
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	2	2	2	2
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	1	1	1	2
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	1	1	2	1	2
(u) Poverty	1	1	1	2	1	1
(v) Population pressure	1	1	2	3	1	1
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	3	2	3	2	2
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	2	2	2	2
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	2	2	2	2	2
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	2	2	1	2
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	1	2	1	2
(bb) Others (please specify)	2	2	2	3	3	2

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		x		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		x		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		x		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		x		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
<p>The NSBNC was published in 2002, so the programme of work of the CBD adopted in 2004 (decision VII/4), is only partially integrated in this strategy. However the guiding documents for national policies on biodiversity conservation on inland water ecosystems reflect the objectives and actions of the programme of work.</p> <p>There is not a national wetlands policy strategy yet. However the application of the strategy on wetland conservation (1999-2003) is one of the directives of action of the NSBNC. This strategy of actuation of ICN is still in place and includes objectives in compliance with the concerns of Ramsar Convention and, therefore, of the CBD, considering the synergies developed between these two conventions.</p> <p>The management of national water resources it's a legal requirement. The government first approved Plans for the Hydrographic Basin of international rivers and subsequently for the remaining River Basins. The approval of the National Plan of Water, in 2002, was the end of this process, aiming at promoting the integration of all the plans already approved, in order to develop a coherent and efficient policy. The integrate management of hydric resources is equally done through Land Plans of Dams and Regional Plans of Water, reflecting in general the guidelines of CBD. More recently, the Water Law and the Law of Hydric Resources, transpose the communitarian Framework Water Directive, establishing the bases for an institutional framework for sustainable water management. It was recently approved by the Ministers Council the bases and guidelines for a National Programme for the Efficient Use of Water. The management tools of inland water foresee the cooperation between different entities that directly or indirectly influence ecosystems.</p>				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	x
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	x
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
The synergies between Ramsar and CBD will be reinforced at national level with the creation of a national committee for wetland conservation. Presently some measures were identified such as those related with the designation of Ramsar sites.	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	x		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	x		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		

e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
<p>An economic analysis process is ongoing, related to the implementation of the WFD. Pressures and impacts on the aquatic ecosystems are being identified but data collection is not yet completed yet and impacts are still unknown for many water bodies. Water services and water uses were identified, but their environmental impacts and resource costs were not fully assessed for most uses. Fish and flora are well known, but characterization of invertebrate species needs further investigation. Monitoring plans are being developed and will be implemented under the WFD, including the diversity of flora, fish and invertebrate species. NGO have contributed to relevant information to improve these processes.</p> <p>There is information about water as source for economic activities and for essential needs (persons and ecosystems). Regarding water uses we have information in the web site: http://insaar.inag.pt/ (water supply systems and sewage systems). For hydrological aspects we have information in the web site: http://snirh.inag.pt/; (monitoring).</p> <p>For implementation of the WFD we promoted a sampling programme (2004, 2005 and 2006) to collect information about water ecosystems (this includes a list of species for diatoms, aquatic benthic invertebrates, macrophytes and fishes, however Portugal has not yet organized this data set. - See 24 a 32 about taxonomy) and pressures (diffuse source pollution, point source pollution, morphological alterations, water abstraction, flow regulation, riparian zone vegetation and biological pressures like introduction of alien species and fisheries and aquaculture) to which inland water bodies are subject.</p> <p>A report of the 2005 Drought Commission makes an evaluation of the impacts of the dry in the biomass and biodiversity and considers measures for mitigation and prevention of these impacts.</p> <p>Portugal developed methodologies of wetlands inventorying in the scope of the MedWet initiative of Ramsar Convention. These methodologies are being tested, applied and further developed in Portugal since 1996 and include all of these issues. Currently are being developed other modules, as the valuation of cultural heritage and the use of ecological indicators. See web-site: http://medwetnet.icn.pt.</p>			

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
Portugal developed methodologies of wetlands inventorying in the scope of the MedWet initiative of Ramsar Convention. These methodologies are being tested and applied further developed in Portugal since 1996 and include indicators of diversity and environmental quality, espe-	

cially from the point of view of their valuation and management. Currently other modules as the valuation of cultural heritage and the use of ecological indicators are being developed. For more information see: <http://medwetnet.icn.pt>

In the scope of the implementation of WFD, Portugal has been developing methods to evaluate water quality for calibration at national level, which takes into account CBD guidelines. These indexes will be used to classify the ecological water status of a water body according to five quality classes. In the near future, this system will be applied in all inland water bodies identified.

Box LXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Inland waters are amongst the most altered ecosystems in Portugal, as a result of water pollution, eutrophication, and dam constructions. Over the last few years, with the expansion of the system of water treatment plants and better pollution control, we have seen a partial improvement in some aspects of water quality. The implementation of the water framework directive, that aims at a good ecological condition of the water bodies will contribute towards improving the biodiversity condition on inland waters. The protected area system includes some of the major wetlands in the country contributing for an effective protection of those wetlands.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)

a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	x
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	x
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	X
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X

h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	X
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>Implementation of priority actions in fishery sector in order to halt biodiversity loss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Under the CFP considerable progress has been made in integrating biodiversity concerns such as: the old short-term (annual) decision-making approach is being replaced by multi-annual recovery plans for those stocks that are in danger of collapsing and multi-annual management plans for healthy stocks; the size of the fishing fleet is adjusting according to fish stocks and environment-friendly fishing methods are promoted: - Biodiversity Action Plan for Fisheries whose overall objective is to define and identify, within the current legislative framework, coherent measures that lead to the preservation or rehabilitation of biodiversity where it is perceived as being under threat due to fishing or aquaculture activities; - Community Action Plan to integrate environmental protection requirements into the CFP whose objective is to integrate environmental protection requirements into the CFP by defining guiding principles, management measures and a work programme, with a view to promoting sustainable development; - Under the new EU Plan to halt biodiversity by 2010 – Halting the loss of Biodiversity by 2010 – and beyond / Sustaining ecosystem services for human well-being, there are a combination of key actions towards specific, timebound targets. For the fisheries sector, in particular it points out: optimizing the use of available resources under the reformed CFP, notably to restore fish stocks, reduce the impact on non-target species (such as sharks and seabirds) and reduce damages to marine impacts. Financing of biodiversity actions directly related to fisheries sector will come from European Fisheries Fund, existing considerable opportunities for financing of biodiversity research under the 7th EU Framework Programme for Research. The progress in implementation of this Action Plan will be reported annually and will use headline biodiversity indicators. - Under the future Marine Strategy Directive, environmental pillar of the future EU Maritime Policy, which takes a regional approach (Marine Regions) to ensure international collaboration on marine protection, preventing further loss of biodiversity and deterioration of the marine environment and fostering the restoration of marine biodiversity and will include a common EU-wide definition of good environmental status, understood when all the marine ecosystems within a given Marine Region are managed in ways which allow them to function in a balanced, self-sustaining way in the face of environment change, supporting both biodiversity and human activities. - Under the Strategic Plan for Fisheries which defend namely environmental and resources exploitation sustainability, more equitable sharing of the results in the value chain, diversification of economic activities of the fishing communities and fostering I&D in aquaculture offshore. - Under the approach of an EU integrated maritime policy that treats the oceans and seas 	

in a holistic way, a debate launched by the Green Paper [Towards a future Maritime Policy for the Union: a European vision for the oceans and seas, SEC (2006)686], which should be anchored within Lisbon Strategy and in an ecosystem-based management, built on scientific knowledge to maintain and improve the status of the resource upon which all maritime activities are based: the ocean itself.

Most of the new demand for fish consumption will have to be met by aquaculture. The challenge will be to manage this increase in a sustainable and environmentally friendly way. As competition for space can also be a major issue in some coastal zones, aquaculture could be moved further from the coast, requiring further research and development on offshore cage farming technology.

Portugal has recently approved the National Ocean Strategy (Decreto-Lei nº163/2006, August 8th) and is currently defining the governance mechanism that will promote an integrated ocean policy. An interministerial commission integrating all relevant ministries is about to be created. This commission will coordinate the implementation of the action plans approved in the National Ocean Strategy.

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	x
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.

Portugal is preparing a national strategy for the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management. State funded laboratories have been recently created for marine research. Several POOCs approved and several under revision.

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	x
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

The second generation of River Basin Management Plans is being development until 2009 and will include inland superficial waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater. Portugal will use new EFF for the 2007-13 period to help the reformed CFP implementation, in meeting the economic, environmental and social goals in order to: ensure the long-term future

of fishing activities and the sustainable exploitation of fishery resources; reduce pressure on stocks by matching national fleet capacity to available fishery resources; strengthen the development of economically viable enterprises in the fisheries sector and make operating structures more competitive; foster the protection of the environment and fishery resources; encourage sustainable development and the improvement of the quality of life in marine, lake and coastal areas affected by fishing and aquaculture activities; promote the development of human resources and equality between women and men active in the fisheries sector.

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)x	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below) x	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

Work is ongoing though several research programmes and management plans:

Comprehensive assessment activities

EU project- LIFE Marine Important Bird Areas (developed by SPEA) :

- To develop the process of implementation of the Birds Directive to the marine ecosystems, through the elaboration of an inventory of the more important marine areas for birds. Important Bird Areas from Annex I of Directive. Actions: Attainment of knowledge on the distribution and abundance of nidifying and winter sea birds in the Portuguese coast;
- To identify and to analyze the variable that influences the patterns of distribution and abundance of the sea birds;
- To identify a general methodology for identification of important zones for birds and to define the criteria to apply to Important Bird Areas programme;
- To inventory the Important Bird Areas Sea that fulfills the assignment criteria, including the threats and measures of conservation and management of these areas.

EU project LIFE “BIOMARES”-Recover and biodiversity management of *Parque Marinho (Sítio Arrábida–Espichel)*.

Project LIFE-Natureza, co-coordinated by University of Algarve in partner-ship with IPIMAR, ISPA, CSIC and ICN and co-financed by SECIL (concreet enterprise). Objectives:

- Active management of “*Recifes*” habitat (Habitat 1170)
- Recover of “*Bancos de areia permanentemente*” cobertos por água do mar pouco profunda” (Habitat 1110) Actions: Recovery of seagrass beds of marine plants, with sight to the restoration of biodiversity associated to them.

- To increase the knowledge of marine habitats and of populations of the Park. - Awareness of the public opinion for the importance of preservation of diversity and for necessity of implementation of management measures
- Harmonizing preservation of marine sensible habitats with the activities that cause its disturbance, through the installation of fixed points of knotting in the places more visited.

CIMAR is studying the distribution, use and conservation of the botanical heritage of the Northern coast of Portugal. There has an ongoing study on the effects of trampling in intertidal communities. This study is measuring the real impact of the use of these areas by local people and fisherman.

- CIMAR does research on the impacts of dredging for beach nourishment on the marine communities off the central Algarve.
- CIMAR is currently monitoring seagrass beds, as part of integrated in European management programmes Complete list of projects can be provided under request

Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems

- Recovery plans in place for Southern hake and Norway lobster stocks and other critical ecosystem components in Western Portuguese mainland coast, under Council Regulation n° 2166/05, of 20 December aiming at rebuilding the stocks to safe biological limits.
- Land Plans within Natural Parks and Reserves Network and National Submarine Ecological Reserve
- On the scope of fisheries, commercially explored key species are subject to exploration status evaluation and management plans are being developed.
- In Azores on the scope of Natura 2000 sectoral plan, management plans for all MPA were developed, and gradually being implemented through classification process in Regional network of protected areas.
- Portugal is gathering data of the species that occur in the coastal area and is producing a Management Plan to protect those species.

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

Portugal has no coral reefs as in Pacific, Caribbean or Indic. However, cooperation in this field (training-education, taxonomy-research) with African countries, namely Cabo Verde, Mozambique and Tanzania is being carried out.

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	x
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	x
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	x
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	x
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.

In 1998 two MPA were classified *Parque Marinho da Arrábida* and *Reserva Natural das Berlenga*, in continental Portugal. It's under development a national system of MPA on the scope of Natura 2000 extension to marine environment and the OSPAR convention.

Hake box under Council Regulation n°850/98, March 30th, for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures for the protection of juveniles of marine organisms, in a geographical coastal area of Portugal (Mainland – SW Alentejo) and during certain time-period is prohibited fishing for hake with any trawl, Danish seine or similar towed net.

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	x
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	x
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	x
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	x
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	x
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	x
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	x
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	x
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	x
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	x
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	x
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	x
m) Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>Under CFP, all these types of techniques are adopted in order to promote an environmentally sound industry and a sustainable aquaculture development.</p> <p>Portugal adopts the Strategy for the Sustainable Development of European Aquaculture which takes an approach where farming technologies, socio-economics, natural resources use and governance are all integrated.</p> <p>The main actions of this strategy on environmental aspects and animal welfare are: Mitigate the impact of wastes (Council Directive 91/676/EEC; Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance and EFF aid to install effluent treatment, etc); Manage the demand for wild fish for on-growing; Develop instruments to tackle the impact of escapees, alien species and GMO (Portugal is adherent to the ICES Code of Practice on the Introduction and Transfer of Marine Organisms); Integrate pollution prevention and control (the Commission will examine the inclusion of intensive fish farming into the scope of Directive 96/61/EC and the development of an appropriate Best available technique Reference document); Specific criteria and guidelines for aquaculture Environmental Impact Assessments for intensive fish farms; Recognize and strengthen the positive impact of extensive culture and re-stocking; Find solutions for the</p>	

predation of fish farms from protected wild species (under article 9 of Council Directive 79/409/EEC); Initiatives to improve farmed fish welfare (proposal of specific legislation on the protection of farmed fish).

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.

a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.

Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Several initiatives are being put in place in the context of fisheries management, and a system of marine protected areas is being studied. Nevertheless several fish stocks have been overfished and recovery will require long-term management and protection efforts.

Agricultural biological diversity

161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
Implementation of the CAP (including rural development programmes) instruments that addresses biodiversity concerns in particular the agro environmental measures are in place (such as the inventory, characterization and conservation of animal and plant genetic resources, the elaboration of <i>zonal plans</i> and methods of biological production and integrated production). Endangered animal breeds have been supported by specific programmes aiming at "in situ" conservation. Also, a national Animal Germplasm Bank is currently being developed, supported by national funding and involving the participation of several institutions.	

162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	
GURTS aren't used in Portugal.	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	x
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
Applied research projects on the assessment of both plant and animal genetic resources have	

been supported in the recent years.

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	x
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

Link between agricultural practices and sustainable use of biodiversity have been assessed through several projects particularly in Steppe Ecosystems and in *Montados*. We highlight the assessment conducted by the Portuguese Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (<http://www.ecossistemas.org>), hat used the Millennium Assessment framework to assess the services delivered by ecosystems in Portugal.

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	x
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

Some scientific studies have been done, but there is not a national strategy in this area.

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on observations.

Inventorying and germplasm collecting missions performed during the last years indicate an overall degradation of the agricultural biodiversity.

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management

167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.

The CAP has been increasingly adapted to better integrate the high and increasing environmental and biodiversity (nature conservation) concerns of European society, with measures that encompass, on the one hand, environmental requirements integrated into the market policy and, on the other hand, targeted environmental measures that form part of the rural development policy (agro-environmental measures). A number of measures have a strong environmental connection and have the potential to contribute to the 2010 target. Farmers receiving direct payments must respect statutory standards in the fields of environment, food safety, and animal health and welfare at farm level, including standards for wildlife conservation. Farmers are also required to maintain their agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition, in order to avoid land abandonment and deterioration of habitats.

In the framework for rural development policy, the Community offers a menu of measures to promote the protection of the farmed environment and its biodiversity. There are, among others, possibilities of support for less favored areas and agro-environmental measures, which entail, respectively, applying or going beyond the usual Good Farming Practices. The protection of the biodiversity and the contribution to the management of Natura 2000 are acknowledged as key issues to be addressed in the future national and regional rural development programmes

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X

Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.

CAP measures and the support of farmers associations and other NGO have allowed the increase of the capacities of famers for the sustainable management of agricultural biodiversity and *in-situ* conservation of wildlife.

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	X
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	X

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Since 1994 that in the scope of the CAP reform (1992) Portugal implemented the National Programme of Agro-Environmental Measures with the objective of promoting an agricultural management, social and economically viable and environmental sustainable.

They had been grouped in 4 large sets of measures (Programme 2002 - 2005):

- i) Environmental Protection and improvement, of soil and water - promoting methods of sustainable production as biological agriculture or integrated production and also techniques of culture for protection of soil as the direct catch-crop or the minimum mobilization;
- ii) Preservation of landscape and traditional characteristics of agricultural lands - traditional systems as Vinhas of the Douro or Colares;
- iii) Conservation and improvement of cultivated areas of high natural value - namely the *Zonal Plan* of Castro Verde;
- iv) Conservation of residual natural ecosystem in landscapes dominated by agriculture - promotion of woodlands conservation or bulks of high ecological value;
- v) Protection of genetic diversity - maintenance of autochthones races.

In 2005 integrated territorial plans have been put in place. These plans are sets of incentives for biodiversity and environmentally friendly practices specifically designed for each protected area. During the period 2007 – 2013 the majority of the Natura 2000 network will be managed in this way. These plans are implemented with the support of Local Management Units, integrating farmers representatives, agricultural, environmentalists and NGO.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	

d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes. .See 170.	

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	X
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	x
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	X
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms. A Plan for Natura 2000 network containing management guidelines have been prepared in order to mainstream agricultural biodiversity needs into rural development programmes. An assessment of sustainable agro-forestry measures needed to support the management of agricultural biodiversity (including wildlife) has been undertaken, including estimates of the costs of those measures for integration of relevant plans and programmes. See also 170.	

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin. For example the Germplasm Banks and the financial incentives for autochthonous races and varieties conservation.	

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

There has been many initiatives that contribute for the implementation of this programme of the work, particularly in the context of agro-environmental measures of the Common Agricultural. Agricultural subsidies are moving towards payments for ecosystem services, and this will contribute for the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	x
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes

In documents produced in the scope of forest policy, such as the National Forest Strategy and the Regional Plans of Forest Management. However, the great difficulty will be the application of the established recommendations that meet CBD goals, due to the lack of financial mechanisms and absence of monitoring and enforcement.

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

See 174.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

The planning tools are subject to a participatory process of decision making, with public discussion and an accompanying committee of stakeholders representatives.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

The cooperation is done mainly by the Universities, which provide courses in developing countries, concerning forest sustainable use and conservation. Budget limitations are the main constraints.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
Portuguese forest technicians have the motivation and the knowledge to apply the ecosystem approach, but are constrained by small average plot size. This problem may be minimized in the near future due to recent publication of legal incentives for share management of forest areas.	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions</p> <p>Major threats: forest fires, invasive alien species, pine wood nematode, climatic extreme events (related to changing climate).</p> <p>Measures taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen measures related to forest fire prevention: new National Plan for the protection against fires (one of the top priorities of Government), including restructuring of combat, new surveillance systems, new guidelines for afforestation/restoration of forests after fire, studies on the causes of forest fires, development of prescribed burning, awareness campaigns; - Increasing the use of native forest species (which are more resistant to fire) in new afforestations -Long term Eradication programme for Pine wood Nematode; -Several projects on the ground to eradicate woody invasive species, namely Acacia sp, and restriction on the use of certain species (defined by legislation); -Network of permanent plots to assess forest condition -Ecological corridors foreseen in the regional forest plans, as well as guidelines for the management of forests with high conservation value.
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p>

		<p>Recover of burned areas with autochthones tree species.</p> <p>New guidelines for aforestation/restoration of forests after fire as well as guidelines for the management of forests with high conservation value.</p> <p>Regional Forest Plans promote the use of endemic species, especially broad-leaved, and the development of ecological corridors.</p> <p>Silvo-environmental measures in the new plan for rural development will provide payments for the conservation of native forest.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		
<p>Target for area with broadleaved species: +450 thousand hectares in 2040 (in relation to 1998)</p>		

<p>178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?</p>		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		<p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>All policy measures in relation to forests developed are addressing the sustainable use (overall principle)</p> <p>x A comprehensive network of demonstration sites of best forest practices for the main forest types was established (some under private ownership)</p> <p>Private sector is increasingly engaged in certification processes and/or good practices codes of conduct</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken Decreto-Lei 118/2002, April 20 th regulates the access to genetic resources of flora and associated traditional knowledge provisions
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		
Farmers associations (which also manage forests) collaborate with scientific entities that develop activities in pine and eucalyptus genetic resources.		

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities - Reorganization of the public administration with forest competences in order to strengthen the capacity for environmental/forest law enforcement - Establishment of the forest national council - Development of the silvo-environmental measures in the Plan of Rural Development
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Identification of socio-economic failures was carried out in the Natura 2000 Strategic Plan and in the Portuguese Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Forest fires awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Campaigns concerning CITES process.</p> <p>Environmental Education campaigns done by National Network of Protected Areas, by the National Directorate of Forest Resources and by Environmental and Agro-Forestry NGO.</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>National forest inventory, including information on biodiversity indicators, providing information to the FAO and to the European Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests.</p> <p>Regional Forest Plans characterize forest ecosystems according to their main functions.</p> <p>Birds and mammals monitoring in the context of Birds and Habitats Directives.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

National Forest Inventory to be updated every 5 years and the National Forest information System to be developed in 2007/08.

A Directorate of Forest Resources project – FOCUS has been financed by the EU to monitor biodiversity in different forest / plantations types throughout the country.

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>See 183.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>This was done in the context of the Portuguese Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (http://www.ecossistemas.org).</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>A National Forest information System to be developed in 2007/08</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>Agriculture and forest confederations and their associates participate in several groups related with this matter, and participate at local level in forest inventory.</p>		

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Over the last few years we have seen an increase of initiatives and general awareness towards forest biodiversity. It is becoming apparent that forest in Portugal cannot be managed only for paper pulp production or timber production, and that other ecosystem services, including regulation of forest fires and provisioning of habitat for wildlife. As a result, there is a renewed interest in native oak forests, and several legal instruments have been implemented to limit the area and expansion of eucalyptus and pine forests. Progress on the 2010 target and beyond depends on how much of this interest is put into practice.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

There have been some activities that have received financial or technical/scientific support. For instance, in Castro Verde there is a programme conducted by the League for the Protection of Nature which is directed at protecting the stepparian birds and their habitats. Another programme is the "Green Belt" programme that aims to restore the ecological continuity of native habitats in the South of Portugal in order to preserve the biodiversity and a sustainable use. Finally, several research projects have been carried out about the Montado. Montado is an agro-forestry system in which the main activities are cork, livestock, and cereal crop production. It is an evergreen oak woodland; the predominant tree species are the cork oak (*Quercus suber*) and the holm oak (*Quercus ilex*). Montado corresponds roughly to the intersection of the dryland and forest systems in Portugal.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

Focal point of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, developing Pilot Areas (Arribas do Douro/Penamacor – Idanha-a-Nova/Mação – Pinhal Interior Sul/South Left Edge of Gadiana/Alcoutim), coordinated by Sub Commissions, for implementation of actions

of awareness on desertification combat. Linking of projects on the thematic of Desertification, financed by EU, to the objectives of the National Plan, through the accomplishment of workshops and actions of public participation in the affected areas.

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No	x
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

Programme Part A: Assessment

190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

The outcomes of the programme to combat desertification, in particular best practices and technology developed for this purpose, are being disseminated through relevant stakeholders.

Under the programme “*Cordão Verde*”, there is a pilot project (Monte do Vento-200ha) in course which is main objective is to integrate conservation and natural values with sustainable land use methods in order to enhanced benefits to local rural communities.

The Castro Verde programme mentioned above also has a strong component of knowledge dissemination.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x

c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	
In the scope of the application of the CAP, a system of good agricultural practices was established that is particularly focused in preventing soil erosion. Many of the agro-environmental measures referred to elsewhere in this report also contribute to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity of sub-humid lands, and some have been integrated into territorial management plans directed at specific dry regions (e.g. Castro Verde)	

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
The programme to combat desertification promotes the dissemination of technical knowledge. Some measures are being undertaken, like public information and educational programmes, including a programme to promote and encourage private land owners to develop sustainable land use methods.	

Box LXXII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Most of the South of Portugal is sub-humid, and therefore the issues associated with biodiversity conservation in sub-humid ecosystems have high priority. Fortunately, much of the South of Portugal is covered by Montado, and evergreen woodland with multiple uses (including cork production), that according to the Portugal Millennium Ecosystem Assessment is one of the ecosystems in Portugal in better condition. Nevertheless, much more can be done in monitoring biodiversity in sub-humid ecosystems (although this is a general problem across all ecosystems). Finally, many agro-environmental measures have been developed and applied in this region, and Castro Verde is a success case of the benefits for biodiversity conservation of the application of these measures.</p>

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
<p>The decline of agriculture activity in mountain areas has been named as a major threat for biodiversity, but this is still controversial, as in the other hand, the decline of mountain agriculture is opening an opportunity for native forest expansion. Still, some measures have been taken since 1994 in the context of the CAP rural development to halt the decline of agricultural activities in mountain areas, but with limited success. Another threat is fire, that limits the expansion of native forest and promotes early shrubland successional stages (composed by pyrophyte species, which reinforces the fire regime). Agriculture and forest confederations and its associates have applied for fire prevention and for shrubs encroachment/management. Another threat is the increase of infra-structures in mountain areas, including roads and wind-farms.</p>	

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
<p>The most significant mountain areas are under some form of legal protection (National Network of Protected Areas or Natura 2000). Agricultural cooperatives support tree plantations and reestablishment of the potential forest on mountain areas. The Programme for Rural Development for 2007-2013 foresees management measures for mountain areas integrated in Natura 2000 network, namely for conservation of mountain biodiversity.</p>	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
<p>There are agro-environmental measures to support farmers with autochthonous races (cattle, sheep, goat, horses or poultry).</p>	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	x
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	
Not as a well-defined strategy, but through specific projects within agricultural financing programmes (AGRO). For example agriculture confederations have participated in the certification of breeds' production referred in answer 195.	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below) X	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
See 194.	

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below) x	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
There is one Portugal-Spain transboundary mountain protected area (Gerês-Xurés).	

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	
Nevertheless, some research projects have been developed, including international projects on mountain biodiversity.	

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
See 199.	

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	

Box LXXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The implementation of this programme is still at an early stage. Lack of integration and of financial and human resources are the majors constraints.

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	
<p>Portugal is member of the EU and actively participates in the EU Council Working Party on International Environmental Issues biodiversity meetings, where the 25 EU member states and the EC prepare their coordinated positions on CBD matters. Portugal also participates at regional level in Birds and Habitats committee meetings which contribute to the implementation of the Convention. At the Pan European level Portugal is a member of the Bern Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and participates in some of its expert working groups, highlighting the participation in the elaboration of European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species. Similarly at Pan-European level Portugal has participated in activities in the context of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy.</p>	

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	
<p>Portugal is an EU member state and as such participates in most processes, mechanisms and networks at European related to biodiversity. A pan-European level we highlight the following processes: Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, the Environment for Europe Ministerial Conferences and the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe.</p>	

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	
See 203.	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	x
b) Yes	

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Box LXXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>Cooperation at the regional level is essential to achieve the objectives of the convention and of the 2010 target, and Portugal is an active part in the context of the EU in this cooperation.</p>

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

<p>Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.</p>
<p>The report is too long and at times repetitive. Furthermore it is not self-contained requiring the consultation of many other documents. However, we think it is extremely important to report periodically on the implementation of the convention.</p>

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