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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN: EVALUATION OF PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET: DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFIC TARGETS, INDICATORS AND A REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its decision VI/26, the Conference of Parties adopted a Strategic Plan for the Convention including a target “to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth”. The target was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Conference of Parties also adopted, in decision VI/9, a Global Strategy for Plant Conservation containing 16 outcome-oriented global targets. The Strategic Plan specified that better methods should be developed to objectively evaluate progress in the implementation of the Convention and of the Strategic Plan. The present note has been prepared by the Executive Secretary in order to assist the Conference of the Parties in addressing this need, as requested by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) (recommendation IX/13, para. 3).
2. The Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Convention and SBSTTA at its eighth and ninth meetings developed a number of recommendations relevant to this matter. These are described in section II of this note.
3. Based on these recommendations, proposals are made concerning the following matters:
 - (a) The use of strategic outcome-oriented sub-targets to guide the actions needed to address the 2010 target, and their integration into the existing programmes of work of the Convention is considered in section III;
 - (b) The use of indicators, monitoring and reporting on progress at global and national levels is considered in section IV;
 - (c) In addition, the ways and means of achieving implementation of the 2010 target is briefly addressed in section V.

* UNEP/CBD/COP/7/1 and Corr.1.

4. Finally some conclusions and draft recommendations are suggested in section VI.

II. BACKGROUND

5. The Strategic Plan sets four goals:

(a) Goal 1: The Convention is fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues;

(b) Goal 2: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity to implement the Convention;

(c) Goal 3: National biodiversity strategies and action plans and the integration of biodiversity concerns into relevant sectors serve as an effective framework for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention;

(d) Goal 4: There is a better understanding of the importance of biodiversity and of the Convention, and this has led to broader engagement across society in implementation.

6. The Conference of the Parties also agreed that the Strategic Plan would be implemented through the programmes of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and other national, regional and international activities” (decision VI/26, annex, para. 12) and that better methods should be developed to objectively evaluate progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan (decision VI/26, annex, para. 13).

7. The Conference of the Parties also adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including outcome-oriented global targets for 2010 (decision VI/9, para. 1), and invited Parties to develop national targets within the flexible framework provided by these global targets (decision VI/9, paras. 3 and 4). The Conference of the Parties decided to consider the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation as a pilot approach for the use of outcome-oriented targets under the Convention within the context of the Strategic Plan and also to consider the wider application of this approach to other areas under the Convention (paragraph 9) and invited SBSTTA to take the targets into consideration in its periodic reviews of the thematic areas and cross-cutting themes of work of the Convention (paragraph 10 (a)).

8. These matters have been addressed by the Open-Ended Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/5, annex, recommendation 2) and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), at its eighth and ninth meetings (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/3, annex I, recommendations VIII/2 and VIII/3, and UNEP/CBD/COP/7/4, annex II, recommendations IX/13 and IX/14).

9. At its eighth meeting, SBSTTA reviewed the programmes of work on inland waters and marine and coastal biodiversity and indicated that proposals be developed for the integration of targets into revised programmes of work for consideration by SBSTTA and the Conference of the Parties (recommendations VIII/2 and VIII/3 A).

10. The Inter-Sessional Meeting recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting establish specific targets and timeframes on progress towards the 2010 target (recommendation 2, para. 3 (d)) and requested the Executive Secretary to develop a framework for evaluation of progress, including indicators (recommendation 2, para.3 (a)). The Conference of the Parties and SBSTTA should evaluate and review progress at their subsequent sessions according to a schedule to be established by the Conference of the Parties (recommendation 2, para. 3 (b)), while SBSTTA is to evaluate changes in the status and trends of biodiversity, particularly the current rate of biodiversity loss at global level, with the support of the Executive Secretary and making use of other processes (recommendation 2, paragraph 3 (c); see also paragraph (h)). The Executive Secretary is also requested to revise the formats for the third national reports, under Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, in order to address all four goals of the Strategic Plan and to allow the incorporation of indicators and data on outcomes of measures

taken to achieve the objectives of the Convention, including impacts on the status and trends of biodiversity (recommendation 2, paragraph 1 (a)).

11. More specifically, SBSTTA, at its ninth meeting, recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting considers the establishment of a small number of global goals, each with one or two targets, in order to assess progress towards the 2010 global biodiversity target adopted by decision VI/26 (recommendation IX/13, para. 2). Such goals should complement the existing goals of the Strategic Plan and be focused on: reducing the rate of loss of the components of biodiversity; addressing the major threats to biodiversity, maintaining and enhancing goods and services provided by biodiversity in ecosystems, and protecting associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices; and ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources. As is the case with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the targets are to be viewed as a flexible framework within which national targets might be set. SBSTTA also recommended the development, testing and review of a limited number of trial indicators. Furthermore, SBSTTA welcomed an approach for the integration of targets into the various programmes of work.

12. SBSTTA also reviewed the proposals for the integration of targets in the programmes of work on the biodiversity of inland waters and biodiversity of marine and coastal areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.1 and 3), and requested the Executive Secretary to further refine the proposals, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, on the basis of the comments made by Parties at the ninth meeting of SBSTTA, or provided to the Executive Secretary no later than 21 November 2003, taking into account a number of points. For example, the total number of goals and targets should be manageable and developed as part of a strategic and coherent approach for all programmes of the Convention, also a number of points relating to the nature of targets. (recommendation IX/13, paras. 4 and 5). SBSTTA also recommended the integration of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation into relevant programmes of work and into the reporting framework for the third national reports (recommendation IX/14, paras. (h) and (j)).

13. The recommendations of SBSTTA drew upon the outputs of a meeting on “2010—The Global Biodiversity Challenge” held in London from 21 to 23 May 2003 (“the London meeting”), which was organized by the Secretariat, in collaboration with the UNEP-World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/9), as well as the framework for targets and proposals for their integration into the programmes of work of the Convention provided in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14. They also took into account the results of an expert meeting on monitoring and indicators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10 and UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/7), and other information documents prepared by the Executive Secretary on proposed biodiversity indicators relevant to the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/26) and on using existing processes as building blocks in reporting on the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/27).

III. DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED SUB-TARGETS TO FACILITATE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET

A. General considerations on the use of targets, and consideration of the wider use of the approach of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

14. Increasingly, targets are being used in various areas of public policy. They also form the core of the Millennium Development Goals, providing a commonly agreed focus for activities by all countries and stakeholder groups. As noted in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation:

“Clear, stable, long-term targets that are adopted by the international community can help shape expectations and create the conditions in which all actors, whether Governments, the private sector, or civil society, have the confidence to develop solutions to address threats to plant diversity. For the targets to be widely understood, and appealing to public opinion, they need to be kept fairly simple and straightforward. (...). In order that the

number of targets be kept manageable, they need to focus on a set of activities that are strategic, rather than aiming to be comprehensive. Targets may be reviewed, and as appropriate revised, as major new scientific evidence becomes available on important areas for plant diversity, threats to diversity, and major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems”.

15. The targets of the Millennium Development Goals and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation are mostly “outcome-oriented targets”. Outcomes, in the context of biodiversity can mean habitats, species or genetic diversity conserved, threats to biodiversity addressed, or the flow of goods and services from biodiversity and ecosystems maintained. These targets are also mostly time-bound and quantitative, so that progress towards them can be measured. The targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and the 2010 biodiversity target, were the first outcome-oriented targets to be adopted by the Convention. They are global targets providing a framework within which national targets may be set. In adopting the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the Conference of the Parties emphasized “that the targets should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in plant diversity between countries” (decision VI/9, para. 3).

16. The Conference of the Parties decided to consider the wider application of the approach of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation to other areas under the Convention (decision VI/9, para. 9). The targets of the Strategy are relevant to the various thematic programmes of the Convention. They are also either already applicable to other taxonomic groups or could be modified so as to make them suitable to be applied to these taxonomic groups.

17. Complementary to outcome-oriented targets are process- or output-oriented targets, which may refer to the preparation of a report or guideline or the conclusion of an activity. This type of target has been routinely used in the various programmes of work of the Convention, and in the reporting formats for national reports. Increasingly such targets also are time-bound and measurable, to allow progress in the implementation of the programmes of work to be assessed.

18. In developing targets, it should be borne in mind that the target year of 2010 is only six years away. Hence, clarity on how progress towards it is to be assessed needs to be agreed as soon as possible, to allow for concerted efforts to achieve the target to be put in place.

B. Setting specific sub-targets to facilitate and assess progress towards the 2010 target

19. In order to assess achievements and progress towards the 2010 target, the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Convention recommended that the Conference of the Parties establishes additional (intermediate) specific targets and timeframes leading up to 2010. These targets should be measurable directly by international agencies without necessarily adding any additional cost to the Parties (recommendation 2, para. 3 (d)).

20. At its ninth meeting, SBSTTA recommended that the Conference of the Parties considers the establishment of a small number of global goals, each with one or two targets, in order to assess progress towards the 2010 global biodiversity target adopted by decision VI/26. Such goals should complement the existing goals of the Strategic Plan and be focused on:

(a) Reducing the rate of loss of the components of biodiversity, including: (i) biomes, habitats and ecosystems; (ii) species and populations; and (iii) genetic diversity;

(b) Addressing the major threats to biodiversity, including those arising from: invasive alien species; unsustainable use; climate change; pollution; and habitat change;

(c) Maintaining and enhancing goods and services provided by biodiversity in ecosystems, including biological resources that support livelihoods, food security and health, and protecting associated traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;

(d) Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.

21. The framework provided in annex I has been developed on this basis.
22. As is the case with the Strategic Plan itself, this framework includes goals, which, like the “vision” of the Strategic Plan, represent ultimate long term ambitions, and targets, which, like the “mission” of the Strategic Plan, are more specific and short term (2010). This framework is similar in structure to the one used for the Millennium Development Goals. ^{1/}
23. The specific targets proposed here provide a more tangible focus for action to achieve a “significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss”. Additionally, as noted above, and in line with the recommendations of SBSTTA, the goals and targets address not only the status of the components of biodiversity and actions to maintain them, but also the threats to biodiversity. Addressing threats will allow progress in reducing threats to biodiversity to be achieved by 2010 even if, because of inertia in ecosystems, there is a lag before the corresponding benefits on the components of biodiversity itself are realized.

C. Integration of targets at the national level

24. SBSTTA recommended that, as is the case with the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the goals and targets referred to in paragraph 20 above should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in diversity between countries. Parties and Governments would be invited to develop national and/or regional goals and targets, and, as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Capacity building with adequate financial support, as appropriate, would be necessary in order to enable Parties to implement activities to achieve and monitor progress towards the goals and targets (recommendation IX/14, paras. 2 (c)-(f)).
25. Thus, countries would not necessarily set national targets corresponding to each and every target in this framework, and the quantitative elements of the target could be defined according to national circumstances.

D. Integration of targets into the programmes of work of the Convention

26. As noted above, at its eighth meeting SBSTTA recommended that targets should be integrated into the programmes of work on inland waters biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity (recommendations VIII/2 and VIII/3).
27. At its ninth meeting SBSTTA considered a proposal for a consistent approach for integrating targets in the programmes of work, by which a small number of outcome-oriented targets may be complemented by process-oriented targets, milestones and deadlines, as appropriate (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14, section II C). SBSTTA welcomed this approach and commended it for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting. It is contained in annex II below.
28. As noted in paragraph 12 above, SBSTTA also reviewed the proposals for the integration of targets in the programmes of work on the biodiversity of inland waters and biodiversity of marine and coastal areas and requested the Executive Secretary to further refine the proposals (recommendation IX/13, paras. 4 and 5). The refined proposals are being made available to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/20/Add.4 and 5).
29. Annex III provides a provisional list of global indicators relevant to each of the targets (see also section IV A below). These are further elaborated in annex IV to demonstrate their application to the proposed targets for the programmes of work on the biodiversity of inland water ecosystems and marine and coastal biodiversity, using the framework already elaborated in annex I. Annex IV also indicates additional targets that might be developed by SBSTTA in relation to other programmes of work. In cases where the quantitative elements of targets would need to be reviewed, the Conference of the Parties may

^{1/} The MDG framework has 8 goals, 18 targets, and some 50 indicators, with other indicators under development (see www.undp.org/mdg).

wish to put in place an approach for this purpose. Annex IV also illustrates how the existing targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation can be assigned to the framework. As noted above, the targets of the Strategy are relevant to the various thematic programmes of the Convention and are applicable to other taxonomic groups or could be modified so as to be so.

IV. MONITORING AND REPORTING ON PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 TARGET

A. *Indicators to monitor progress at the global level*

30. As noted in paragraph 10 above, the Inter-Sessional Meeting recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting requests the Executive Secretary to develop a framework for evaluation of progress, including indicators. At its ninth meeting, SBSTTA made recommendations to the Conference of the Parties concerning monitoring and indicators designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators (recommendation IX/10). SBSTTA also recommended to the Conference of the Parties that a limited number of trial indicators, be developed, tested and reviewed by SBSTTA prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (recommendation IX/13). These global-level indicators should be selected to communicate effectively trends in biodiversity status and the impacts on ecosystem goods and services, and human well-being, during the present decade. They would be adapted or derived from the report of the London meeting (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/9), the note by the Executive Secretary on proposed biodiversity indicators relevant to the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/26) and the note by the Executive Secretary on using existing processes as building blocks in reporting on the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/27), for which data are available from existing sources.

31. SBSTTA proposed to the Conference of the Parties that “indicators for the following should be tested immediately:

- (i) Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats;
- (ii) Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species;
- (iii) Change in status of threatened species;
- (iv) Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance;
- (v) Coverage of protected areas

and that the indicators for the following should be developed:

- (vi) Threats to biodiversity;
- (vii) Ecosystem goods and services; and
- (viii) Equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.”

32. Accordingly, a list of indicators has been drawn up and is contained in annex III below. This includes the indicators (i) – (v) referred to in the previous paragraph, as well as proposals covering items (vi) and (vii). It is suggested that work on item (viii) might be carried out through the working group on access and benefit sharing. Further supporting material will be made available as an information document, drawing upon the documents referred to in paragraphs 13 and 30 above.

33. The indicators have been selected in line with SBSTTA recommendation IX/13 and also taking into account the need: (i) to provide a set of indicators that is sufficient to assess progress towards the 2010 target and the sub-targets listed in annex I; (ii) for “headline indicators” that can be used in communicating the results; (iii) for indicators which are scientifically valid, and, as far as possible, have been tested already; (iv) to rely on existing sources of data that is available globally; and (v) to have balance between three objectives of the Convention. Several of the indicators relate to more than one of the sub-targets listed in annex I, as is illustrated in annex IV below.

B. Reporting framework for assessing progress at the global level

34. As noted in paragraph 10 above, the Inter-Sessional Meeting recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting requests the Executive Secretary to revise the reporting format to allow the incorporation of indicators and data on outcomes of measures taken to achieve the objectives of the Convention, including impacts on the status and trends of biodiversity.

35. The global indicators identified above would be a primary tool in assessing progress at the global level. They would be complemented as required by other existing data provided through other international processes through cooperative arrangements, for example, as identified in UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/27. SBSTTA recommended that related conventions, assessment processes and relevant organizations be invited to contribute reports and information that assist the monitoring of progress towards the 2010 targets and that the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme be invited to support the Secretariat in facilitating and coordinating the compilation of information necessary for reporting on achievement on the 2010 target.

36. Progress will be evaluated by SBSTTA according to the multi-year programme of work, and in line with the recommendations of the Inter-Sessional Meeting, which requested SBSTTA to evaluate changes in the status and trends of biodiversity, particularly the rate of biodiversity loss at the global level.

37. Overall progress towards the 2010 target will be analysed in reports to SBSTTA and in the periodic issues of the Global Biodiversity Outlook. It is expected that early issues of the Global Biodiversity Outlook will rely predominately on data compiled at the global level using, *inter alia*, the indicators identified above. It is envisaged however, that as targets are progressively incorporated into the national strategies, plans and programmes, and that the share of information from national reports will increase accordingly.

C. Indicators and reporting framework for assessing progress at the national level

38. At its ninth meeting SBSTTA made recommendations to the Conference of the Parties concerning monitoring and indicators designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators (recommendation IX/10). SBSTTA also recommended that, as far as is feasible, the targets and indicators that are applicable at the global level should be developed in such a way that the same targets and indicators may be used at the regional, national and local levels as tools for the implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, where so desired by Parties.

39. The Inter-Sessional Meeting recommended that the formats for the third national reports, under Article 26 of the Convention on Biological Diversity be revised in order to address all four goals of the Strategic Plan and to allow the incorporation of indicators and data on outcomes of measures taken to achieve the objectives of the Convention, including impacts on the status and trends of biodiversity as well as to reduce the burden of reporting on parties (recommendation 2, para. 1 (a)). Additionally, SBSTTA recommended that the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation be incorporated into the reporting format for the third national reports (recommendation IX/14).

40. The format for national reporting has evolved over time. The format for the first report was more or less open-ended, albeit with a focus on Article 6 of the Convention. The format for the second national reports responded more precisely to Parties' commitments in the articles of the Convention and decisions of the Conference of the Parties, including the various programmes of work. The proliferation and expansion of these programmes however implies ever longer reporting formats, if these are to remain comprehensive. At the time, as noted above, the Inter-Sessional Meeting has called for the formats to be shortened. One way to do this is to move—at least in part—from a process-based to a results-based reporting format. This provides an opportunity for outcome-oriented targets to be integrated into the reporting format, consistent with the recommendations of the Inter-Sessional Meeting.

41. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary has developed, as an information document, alternative provisional draft reporting formats for the third national reports, developed as follows:

- (a) To provide a format for reporting on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, consistent with SBSTTA recommendation IX/14; and
- (b) To provide a format for reporting on the implementation of the targets according to the framework provided in annex I.

V. WAYS AND MEANS TO FACILITATE IMPLEMENTATION.

42. The establishment of clear targets will help to focus attention on the action needed to achieve the overall 2010 biodiversity target and facilitate evaluation of progress. Nevertheless, progress will ultimately be achieved only if there are sufficient human, technical and financial resources and the necessary political will. At least three elements will be needed as set out in the following paragraphs.
43. The World Summit on Sustainable Development noted the achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries. The Conference of Parties may wish to examine this matter and provide appropriate guidance to the financial mechanism and consider additional measures. National capacity, especially in developing countries, must be increased, both for implementation, and for monitoring progress. The two are inter-related. Capacity building is a long-term endeavour that will extend way beyond 2010, but some catalytic activities need to be identified in the short term.
44. The Conference of the Parties has consistently emphasized the importance of cooperation with other conventions and international organizations. Achievement of the 2010 target and an efficient approach to monitoring progress towards it will require yet closer collaboration.
45. The 2010 target will not be reached unless policy makers and the general public can be convinced of its importance. At the same time the 2010 target—and sub-targets—can be useful in providing a focus for communication, education and public awareness programmes.

VI CONCLUSIONS

46. The following draft decision is derived from SBSTTA recommendation IX/13 and complements the recommendation 2 of the Inter-Sessional Meeting.
47. The Conference of the Parties may wish to:
- (a) *Establish*, on a provisional basis, the framework of additional specific goals and targets set out in annex I below, in order to assess progress towards the 2010 global biodiversity target adopted by decision VI/26. Such goals would complement the existing goals of the Strategic Plan;
 - (b) *Adopt* the refined proposals for the integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of inland water biodiversity and of marine and coastal biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/20/Add.4 and 5);
 - (c) *Identify*, on a provisional basis, the set of global-level indicators set out in annex III below, in order to assess progress towards the 2010 global biodiversity target adopted by decision VI/26, and the goals and targets established above, and to communicate effectively trends in biodiversity status and the impacts on ecosystem goods and services, and human well-being, during the present decade;
 - (d) *Emphasize* that the goals and targets referred to in paragraph (a) above should be viewed as a flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities, and taking into account differences in diversity between countries;
 - (e) *Invite* Parties and Governments to develop national and/or regional goals and targets, and, as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
 - (f) *Emphasize* the need for capacity-building, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and the small island developing States among them, and countries

with economies in transition, in order to enable them to implement activities to achieve and monitor progress towards the goals and targets;

(g) *Invite* the financial mechanism and other funding organizations to provide adequate and timely support for the implementation of activities to achieve and monitor progress towards the goals and targets to developing country Parties, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, as appropriate;

(h) *Invite* related conventions, assessment processes and relevant organizations to contribute reports and information that assist the monitoring of progress towards the 2010 targets;

(i) *Request* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth or eleventh meetings to:

- (i) Develop proposals for the integration of outcome-oriented targets into each of the remaining thematic programmes of work, as appropriate, using the approach set out in annex II below;
- (ii) Review the use of the provisional set of global indicators;

and report on the results to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting;

(j) *Request* the working groups on access and benefit sharing, and on Article 8(j) and related provisions, respectively, to explore the options for indicators for access to genetic resources and for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use, and for the protection of innovations, knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities, and to report the results to the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting;

(k) *Request* the Executive Secretary:

- (i) In cooperation with other relevant organizations and agencies, and taking into account further advice to be provided by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth or eleventh meeting, to make use of these goals, targets and indicators, in reports analysing progress towards the 2010 target, including through periodic issues of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;
- (ii) To make full use of the clearing-house mechanism in promoting technical cooperation to achieve the 2010 targets and facilitating information exchange on progress made;

(l) *Invite* the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to support the Secretariat in facilitating and coordinating the compilation of information necessary for reporting on achievement on the 2010 target.

Annex I

PROVISIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR GOALS AND TARGETS

Protect the components of biodiversity

Goal 1. Maintain the diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes

Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.

Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected.

Goal 2. Maintain species diversity

Target 2.1: Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups

Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.

Goal 3. Maintain genetic diversity

Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of commercially harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other major socio-economically valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.

Address threats to biodiversity

Goal 4. Reduce Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and unsustainable water use.

Target 4.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased

Goal 5. Control threats from invasive alien species

Target 5.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.

Target 5.2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Goal 6. Halt unsustainable use

Target 6.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed,

Target 6.2: Production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.

Target 6.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade

Goal 7. Reduce pressures from climate change, pollution and soil erosion

Target 7.1: Pressures of climate change, pollution and soil erosion and their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems reduced

Maintain and share benefits from biodiversity

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.

Target 8.2: The decline of biological resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted

Goal 9. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

Target 9: All transfers of genetic resources in line with CBD, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.

*Annex II***GENERAL APPROACH FOR THE INTEGRATION OF TARGETS INTO THE PROGRAMMES OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION.**

The following steps would be carried out: for each thematic programme of work, and for other programmes of work, as appropriate:

- (a) *Vision, mission and outcome-oriented targets:*
- (i) Identification of the overall vision (or long-term goal) to be ultimately achieved for the biome/issue covered by the programme of work, consistent with the Purpose of the Strategic Plan;
 - (ii) Identification of a 2010 outcome-oriented global target specific to the scope of the programme of work and consistent with the Mission of the Strategic Plan;
 - (iii) Identification of a limited number of outcome-oriented targets related to the status and trends of biodiversity and its components, threats to biodiversity, and goods and services provided by biodiversity and ecosystems within the scope of the programme of work. As appropriate, The targets might be assigned to a number of goals according to the proposed headings in annex I, and draw upon the approach used to develop the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. However, this process does not imply that all targets in annex I and the GSPC should be replicated for each programme of work. Rather, targets may highlight broad strategic issues and/or particularly urgent priority issues, and each target should be associated with one or more indicators, which can draw upon existing data.
- (a) *Relationship between the programme of work, its targets, and other processes*
- (i) Examination of how the programme of work contributes to particular Millennium Development Goals and associated targets;
 - (ii) A brief analysis of how the programme of work, and its targets, relates to the elements of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, categorizing such elements as follows:
 - Elements to be integrated into the programme of work (these elements should be fully within the scope of the programme of work), specifying which of these represent outcome-oriented biodiversity related targets;
 - Elements which complement the goals of the programme of work; and
 - Elements representing goals to which the programme of work contributes;
 - (iii) A brief analysis of how the programme of work, and its targets, relates to the objectives, plans and targets of other multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant agreements, using the same categorization as in (b) (ii);
- (b) *Intermediate output or process oriented targets, milestones and deadlines for the activities of the programme of work:* Identification of a larger number of process- or output-oriented targets, milestones and deadlines, relating to the specific objectives, programme elements, and/or activities of the programme of work, according to the structure and needs of each programme of work.

Annex III

PROVISIONAL GLOBAL INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET

Global Indicator 1. Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats.

This provides a direct indicator of ecosystem quantity. Data is available systematically for selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats such as natural and semi-natural forests, selected wetlands and coral reefs. Aggregated indices of “natural ecosystems” are available for some countries only and face definitional problems.

Global Indicator 2. Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.

This provides a direct indicator of species status for well-described taxonomic groups. Biome-specific data also provides an indicator of ecosystem quality, complementing Global Indicator 1. Species assemblage population indices are available for marine, freshwater and forest systems (aggregated as the “Living Planet Index”). Bird populations indices also cover agricultural ecosystems. Data is more complete for developed country regions.

Global Indicator 3. Change in status of threatened species.

Red Lists indicate threatened species according to globally-agreed criteria. For well assessed groups of species changes in status of a species between categories can be assessed and a “red list indicator” based on such data is under development. For other groups of species, changes in threat category reflects improvement of knowledge rather than change in status of the species itself. Under the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation all higher plants will be assessed on a preliminary basis by 2010. Conservation measures carried out for listed species (for example, inclusion in an effective protected area) provides a complementary indicator.

Global Indicator 4. Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance.

Comprehensive data on the genetic diversity of domesticated animals and many cultivated plants, and their genepools, as well as a few tree and fish species is available, and can be used to provide a direct indicator of genetic diversity for these species.

Global Indicator 5. Coverage of protected areas.

This is a response indicator. Comprehensive data on officially recognized protected areas is regularly compiled. By using geographical information systems this data can be allocated approximately to different biomes or ecological regions, allowing analysis of coverage and gap analysis. The data would also allow analysis of the protection of specific sites important for particular species and habitats. Better data and further methodological development is needed to include criteria of protected area effectiveness.

Global Indicator 6. Criteria and indicators for sustainable management of ecosystems.

This is an indicator of sustainable harvesting of wild species, and of sustainable management of production systems. Various systems of criteria and indicators are available, respectively, for agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forest management. These are complemented in some cases by more stringent certification schemes. Data availability and reliability is variable.

Global Indicator 7. Biodiversity used in food and medicine.

This is a direct indicator of biodiversity in use. It relates to major goods and services provided by biodiversity and is directly linked to human nutrition and health. In some areas, it may also be used as a proxy for the use of indigenous and traditional knowledge. Coarse global and national indicators can be derived from food balance data which is available periodically for most countries. More detailed time-series data is available for selected cases, including breakdown by varieties as well as species used.

Global Indicator 8. Water quality in aquatic ecosystems.

This is an indicator of the quality of inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems. It also indicates pressure on biodiversity (in terms of pollution) and closely is related to a major ecosystem service: provision of clean water. Water quality data is routinely available for major waterways in a large number of countries.

Global Indicator 9. Trophic integrity of ecosystems

This is an indicator of ecosystem integrity. Several studies have confirmed the relevance and reliability of this indicator for marine ecosystems, and in this case it also is an indicator of the sustainability of fisheries. It can be calculated, globally and regionally, from fisheries data

Global Indicator 10. Nitrogen deposition.

This is a pressure indicator. Fixed nitrogen in global ecosystems has more than doubled due to anthropogenic additions with consequences for biodiversity and the integrity of terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems. Nitrogen additions can be calculated on a global basis, and can be estimated also for some countries and watersheds. Some data is also available for nitrogen loads in aquatic ecosystems.

Global Indicator 11. Numbers and cost of alien invasions.

This is an indicator of one of the major pressures on biodiversity. Data on the number and severity of alien invasions is available for some countries, but very sporadic for others. The economic cost of the impacts of invasive alien species, or the cost of control measures can be calculated in some cases.

In addition to the above indicators, use might be made, as appropriate, of additional data and indicators that are assembled routinely through other conventions and by international organizations. These might include pressure indicators such as greenhouse gas emissions, and indicators of goods and services such as food production.

More detailed information concerning the relevance of the indicator and the feasibility of its use at global, regional and national levels, including information on the availability and source of data, will be made available as an information document for the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

Annex IV

PROVISIONAL LIST OF GOALS AND TARGETS, WITH TECHNICAL RATIONALES AND GLOBAL INDICATORS.

Explanatory note: This annex compiles existing and proposed targets according to the framework set out in annex I. The elements in bold refer to goals and to targets that are already adopted (i.e the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation). The elements in plain text are proposed for adoption (i.e the proposed targets to be integrated into the programmes of work for inland water biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity. The elements in italics are recommended for further consideration and possible development by SBSTTA (i.e targets to be integrated into other programmes of work). They are indicative only and are listed here only to provide an overview of the entire framework.

Protect the components of biodiversity (as described in Annex I to the Convention)

Goal 1. Maintain the diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes

Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.

Technical rationale:

About 10% of the land surface is currently covered by protected areas. In general, forests and mountain areas are well represented in protected areas, while natural grasslands (such as prairies) and coastal and estuarine ecosystems, including mangroves, are poorly represented. Less than 1% of marine areas are protected. The target would imply: (i) increasing the representation of different ecological regions in protected areas, and (ii) increasing the effectiveness of protected areas. Since some ecological regions will include protected areas covering more than 10% of their area, the qualifier "at least" is used. In some cases, ecosystems restoration and rehabilitation may be necessary. Effective conservation is understood to mean that the area is managed to achieve a favorable conservation status for species and communities. Various approaches are available for use in the identification of terrestrial ecological regions, based on major vegetation types, and for marine regions.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- The target already exists in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (Target 4), and is proposed to be integrated into the programme of work on protected areas and applied to all thematic programmes, including those on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity and Inland Water Biodiversity.

Primary Global Indicator:

5. Coverage of protected areas.

Other relevant Global Indicators:

1. Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats.
2. Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.
9. Trophic integrity of ecosystems

Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected.

Technical rationale:

The most important areas for biological diversity would be identified according to the criteria including endemism, species richness, and/or uniqueness of habitats, including relict ecosystems, also taking into account the provision of ecosystem services. They would be identified primarily at local and national levels. Protection would be assured through effective conservation measures, including protected

areas. This approach has been successfully applied to important bird areas and is now being applied for important plant areas under the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- **Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured (GSPC-T5)**
- *Protection of 80 per cent of the most important areas for bird diversity assured*
- *Protection of at least 30% of tropical and cold water coral reefs and seamounts, and other particularly vulnerable marine and coastal ecosystems. (proposed target for Marine and Coastal Biodiversity)*
- *Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for biological diversity of inland water ecosystems assured.*

Relevant Global Indicators:

2. Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.
3. Change in status of threatened species.
5. Coverage of protected areas.

Goal 2. Maintain species diversity

Target 2.1: Maintain, restore or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.

Technical rationale:

For a species that are not classified as “threatened”, the size and distribution of its populations provides a good indicator of its status. In turn, the population data of species or groups of species reflects the “health” of the overall ecosystem. Data is available for vertebrate groups.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- A single target would be applied to all thematic programmes. Different quantitative targets might be specified for different taxonomic groups.

Primary Global Indicator:

2. Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.

Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.

Technical rationale:

Conserved *in situ* is here understood to mean that populations of the species are effectively maintained in at least one protected area or through other *in situ* management measures. In some countries this figure has already been met, but it would require additional efforts in many countries. Currently, over 10,000 threatened plant species are maintained in living *ex situ* collections (botanic gardens, seed banks, and tissue culture collections), representing some 30% of known threatened plant species. This could be increased with priority given to critically endangered species. Quantitative targets that are set should be seen as steps towards the effective *in situ* conservation of all threatened species.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- **60 per cent of the world’s threatened plant species conserved *in situ*. (GSPC-7)**
- **60 per cent of threatened plant species in accessible *ex situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 per cent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes (GSPC-8)**

- *For other species groups, an appropriate quantitative target to be elaborated by SBSTTA prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties .*

Primary Global Indicator:

3. Change in status of threatened species.

Other relevant Global Indicators:

2. Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.
5. Coverage of protected areas.

Goal 3. Maintain genetic diversity

Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of commercially harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other major socio-economically valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.

Technical rationale:

Theory and practice demonstrate that, with an appropriate strategy, 70% of the genetic diversity of a crop can be contained in a relatively small sample (generally, less than one thousand accessions). For any one crop species, therefore, the target is readily attainable. For some 200–300 crops, it is expected that 70% of genetic diversity is already conserved *ex situ* in gene banks. Genetic diversity is also conserved through on farm management. By working with local communities, associated indigenous and local knowledge can also be maintained. Combining *ex situ* and *in situ* approaches, additional crop, forage, and tree species, as well as major socio-economically important species, such as medicinal plants, could be covered by the target, according to national priorities. The target could also be applied to domesticated animal species and a few well-described species of fish, although the quantitative element may need to be adjusted.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- **70 per cent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained (GSPC-9)**
- *Prevent further significant losses of the known genetic diversity of commercially harvested species of fish and other major socio-economically valuable species.*

Primary Global Indicator:

4. Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance.

Other relevant Global Indicators:

7. Biodiversity used in food and medicine.
2. Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.

Address threats to biodiversity

Goal 4. Reduce Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and unsustainable water use.

Target 4.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased

Technical rationale:

The loss of natural habitats is recognized as the main driver of biodiversity loss. According to FAO's Forest Resources Assessment 2000, the global rate of deforestation averaged 9 million hectares per

year during the 1990s. Drylands, which make up more than 50% of the world's productive land, are increasingly threatened by desertification. Loss of mangroves and seagrasses leads to coastal erosion and reduction in other components of biodiversity. Many coral reefs are still unprotected and suffer from climate change, siltation and unsustainable fisheries.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

Specific appropriate quantitative target to be elaborated by SBSTTA prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties the following:

- *Reduce the rate of loss and degradation of mangroves and seagrass habitats.*
- *Reduce the rate of loss and degradation of natural inland waters.*
- *Reduce deforestation and forest degradation.*
- *Halt desertification and land degradation.*

Primary Global Indicator:

1. Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats.

Other relevant Global Indicators:

2. Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.
9. Trophic integrity of ecosystems

Goal 5. Control threats from invasive alien species

Target 5.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.

Technical rationale:

Invasive alien species are one of the most important drivers of biodiversity loss. Prevention of invasions is the preferred strategy. Specific actions can be taken to address all known pathways for the introduction of potentially invasive alien species. Pathways include trade in goods, transport (including air and shipping), and escapes from aquaculture and horticulture.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- The target can be applied to all programmes of work. The predominant pathway may vary among programmes of work.

Primary Global Indicator:

11. Numbers and cost of alien invasions

Target 5.2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Technical rationale:

There is no agreed reliable estimate of the number of alien species that threaten species, habitats and ecosystems to such an extent that they may be considered as “major”. Major invasive alien species would be selected on the basis of national priorities, also taking into account their significance at regional and global levels. For many alien species, it is expected that different management plans will be required in different countries in which they threaten species, habitats and ecosystems. Under the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, a target to develop plans for 100 major invasive alien species has been agreed. This may be considered as a first step towards developing management plans for all major alien species that threaten species, habitats and ecosystems.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- **Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems (GSPC-10)**

Primary Global Indicator:

11. Numbers and cost of alien invasions

Goal 6. Halt unsustainable use

Target 6.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed,

Technical rationale:

Biodiversity-based products include food products, timber, paper and other wood-based products, other fibre products, and ornamental, medicinal and other plants and animals for direct use. *Sources that are sustainably managed* are understood to include: (i) natural or semi-natural ecosystems that are sustainably managed (by avoiding over-harvesting of products, or damage to other components of the ecosystem), excepting that commercial extraction of resources from some primary forests and near-pristine ecosystems of important conservation value might be excluded; and (ii) sustainably managed, plantation forests, agricultural lands, and aquaculture areas. In both cases, sustainable management should be understood to integrate social and environmental considerations, such as the fair and equitable sharing of benefits and the participation of indigenous and local communities. Indicators for progress might include: Direct measures e.g.: products meeting relevant verified standards (such as for organic food, certified timber, certified fish and shellfish products, and intermediate standards that codify good practices for sustainable agriculture and forestry); and Indirect measures e.g.: products from sources considered to be sustainable, or near-sustainable, on the basis of farming system analyses, taking into account the adoption of integrated production methods. Assessment of progress will be assisted by the development of criteria and indicators of sustainable agricultural, aquaculture and forest management. 2010 targets should be seen as a step towards the medium or long term aim of 100% sustainability.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- **30 per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.** (GSPC-12)
- *At least [80 per cent] of capture fishery products derived from sustainable sources.*
- *A suitable target for use of wild animals (e.g: bushmeat) to be elaborated by SBSTTA prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties*

Primary Global Indicator:

6. Criteria and indicators for sustainable management of ecosystems.

Other relevant Global Indicators:

- 2. Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species.
- 9. Trophic integrity of ecosystems.

Target 6.2: Production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.

Technical rationale:

For the purpose of the target, *production areas* refer to lands where the primary purpose is agriculture (including horticulture), grazing, wood production, as well as fisheries and areas used for aquaculture. *Consistent with conservation of biological diversity* implies that a number of objectives are integrated into the management of such areas including conservation of biological diversity which is an integral part of the production system itself; protection of other species and habitats in the production area that are unique, threatened, or of particular socio-economic value; and the use of management practices

/...

that avoid significant adverse impacts on biological diversity in surrounding ecosystems, for example by avoiding excessive release of nutrients and chemical contaminants and preventing physical ecosystem damage. Increasingly, integrated production methods are being applied in agriculture, including integrated pest management, conservation agriculture, and on-farm management of plant genetic resources. Similarly, sustainable forest management practices are being more broadly applied. 2010 targets should be seen as a step towards the medium or long term aim of 100% sustainability.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- **At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity (GSPC-6)**
- *At least [80 per cent] of aquaculture facilities managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity*

Primary Global Indicator:

6. Criteria and indicators for sustainable management of ecosystems.

Other relevant Global Indicators:

- 10. Nitrogen deposition.
- 8. Water quality in aquatic ecosystems

Target 6.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade

Technical rationale:

Species of wild flora and fauna endangered by international trade include but are not limited to species listed on CITES appendix 1. The target is consistent with the main purpose of the CITES Strategic Plan (to 2005): “No species of wild flora subject to unsustainable exploitation because of international trade”.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- Applies to all thematic programmes. The target above incorporates target 11 of the Global Plant Conservation Strategy.

Primary Global Indicator:

3. Change in status of threatened species

Goal 7. Reduce pressures from climate change and pollution

Target 7.1: Pressures of climate change, pollution and soil erosion and their impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems reduced

Technical rationale:

Climate change impacts biodiversity through temperature changes, sea-level rise, changed climate patterns and increased frequency of extreme events. Pollution from excessive fertilization and use of pesticides and other toxic chemicals directly impacts biodiversity. Sedimentation in aquatic environments from excessive soil erosion can also have significant negative impacts on ecosystems. Each of these pressures can be addressed through a variety of measures.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

Specific appropriate quantitative target to be elaborated by SBSTTA prior to COP-8 the following:

- *Land based pollution in marine environment*

- *Eutrophication and sedimentation of inland waters*

Some additional targets are covered by other international agreements eg:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions according to targets set within the framework of the UNFCCC:

Primary Global Indicators:

10. Nitrogen deposition.
8. Water quality in aquatic ecosystems.

Indicators from other international agreements:

10. Greenhouse gas emissions.

Maintain and share benefits from biodiversity

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.

Technical rationale:

A central objective of work under the Convention is to maintain the capacity of ecosystems to provide goods and services such as food, fibre, and medicines, clean water, watershed protection, and regulating and supporting services such as pollination, pest control and nutrient cycling.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

Applies to all thematic programmes. Specific appropriate quantitative targets to be elaborated by SBSTTA in the light of the findings of the Millennium Assessment.

Primary Global Indicators:

7. Biodiversity used in food and medicine.
8. Water quality in aquatic ecosystems.
9. Trophic integrity of ecosystems

Target 8.2: The decline of biological resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted

Technical rationale:

Biodiversity underpins livelihoods, food security and health care. This target is consistent with one of the widely agreed international development targets, namely to “ensure that current trends in the loss of environmental resources are effectively reversed at both global and national levels by 2015”. It is recommended feasible to halt the decline by 2010 and subsequently to reverse the decline. Relevant resources and methods to address their decline are largely site specific and thus implementation must be locally driven. The scope of the target is understood to encompass plant resources and associated ethnobotanical knowledge. Measures to address the decline in associated indigenous and local knowledge should be implemented consistent with the Convention’s programme of work on Article 8(j) and related provisions.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- Applies to all thematic programmes. The target above incorporates Target 13 of the Global Plant Conservation Strategy.

Primary Global Indicator:

7. Biodiversity used in food and medicine.

8. Water quality in aquatic ecosystems.

Other relevant Global Indicators:

9. Trophic integrity of ecosystems.
4. Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance
6. Criteria and indicators for sustainable management of ecosystems.

Goal 9. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

Target 9.1: All transfers of genetic resources in line with CBD, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.

Technical rationale:

The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources is one of the three objectives of the convention. Benefits can be monetary and non-monetary. The Bonn Guidelines provides relevant guidance.

Application of the target to taxonomic groups and to the thematic programmes of work:

- One target to be applied across all taxonomic groups and thematic programmes.

Global Indicators:

To be developed.
