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OTHER MATTERS

Integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of the Convention, taking into account the 2010 biodiversity target, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and relevant targets set by the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Note by the Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 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 Conference of Parties also adopted, in decision VI/9, a Global Strategy for Plant Conservation containing 16 outcome-oriented global targets, and requested the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA), to take the targets into consideration in its periodic reviews of the thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work of the Convention and to develop ways and means, within the Convention’s thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, for promoting implementation of the global strategy for plant conservation, and for monitoring and assessing progress.

The Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Convention (MYPOW) analysed the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, made recommendations concerning the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and developed a proposed multi-year programme of work in light of, *inter alia*, the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Inter-Sessional Meeting also made a number of recommendations concerning the establishment of specific targets and timeframes on progress towards the 2010 target.

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At its eighth meeting, SBSTTA requested the preparation of targets for the programmes of work on inland waters biodiversity and marine and coastal biological diversity. SBSTTA, in considering the immediate tasks relating to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and to the programmes of work on inland waters, may wish to take into account the broader approach recommended by the Inter-Sessional Meeting to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting.

The present note has been prepared by the Executive Secretary in order to assist SBSTTA in developing a consistent approach to the integration of targets into the programmes of work of the Convention, and in ensuring that the global targets that may be elaborated for assessing progress towards the 2010 Target are well articulated with the particular targets used in each of the programmes of work.

After reviewing the mandate for SBSTTA's work in section I, the document considers some general matters relating to targets, including the distinction between outcome-oriented targets and process- or output-oriented targets and analyses the applicability of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation to other taxonomic groups and to the various thematic programmes of work of the Convention in section II A.

Section II B proposes a framework for the elaboration of global goals and targets to facilitate assessment of progress towards the 2010 target, related to the status and trends of the components of biodiversity, threats to biodiversity, and goods and services provided by biodiversity and ecosystems. It is suggested that existing indicators and data sets in use by international organization be used where possible.

Section II C proposes a consistent approach for integrating targets into the various programmes of work of the Convention and apply it to the programmes of work on inland waters biodiversity and of marine and coastal biodiversity.

Finally, progress in developing ways and means to promote the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation is briefly reviewed in section II D.

SUGGESTED RECOMMENDATIONS

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice may wish to consider adopting a recommendation along the following lines:

Recalling decisions VI/26 (Strategic Plan) and VI/9 (Global Strategy for Plant Conservation), and taking into account MYPOW recommendations 1 (Analysis of the outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development) and 2 (Implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan) and also SBSTTA recommendations VIII/2 (Inland Waters) and VIII/3 (Marine and coastal biodiversity),

Welcoming the Report of the London Meeting: "2010 – the Global Biodiversity Challenge",

Assessing progress towards the 2010 target

1. *Recommends* to the Conference of the Parties:
 - (a) That a small number of global goals be developed, each associated with one or two targets for 2010, in order to assess progress towards the 2010 global biodiversity target adopted by decision VI/26;
 - (b) That such goals should complement the existing goals of the Strategic Plan and be focused on:
 - (i) Halting/reducing the rate of loss of the components of biodiversity, including (a) habitats, biomes and ecosystems; (b) species and populations and; genetic diversity;

- (ii) Addressing threats to biodiversity, including those arising from (a) invasive alien species; (b) unsustainable use and including illegal trade and; climate change, pollution etc.
 - (iii) Maintaining 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;
 - (iv) Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources;
- (c) That, in order to assess progress towards these targets, a limited number of existing indicators, for which data is available from existing sources, be used;
- (d) To request SBSTTA to prepare a coherent set of global goals and targets, and associated indicators, prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;
- (e) To request the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with other relevant organizations and agencies, and taking into account further advice to be provided by SBSTTA 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;

Integration of targets into the programmes of work of the Convention

2. *Welcomes* the approach for integrating targets in the programmes of work outlined in section II C of the present document, by which a small number of outcome-oriented targets may be complemented by a larger number of process-oriented targets, milestones and deadlines;
3. *Notes* that this approach has been used in developing the targets for the programmes of work on inland waters biodiversity in the note by the Executive Secretary on outcome oriented targets and deadlines for the implementation of the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.1);
4. *Commends* this approach for wider consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;
5. *Recommends* that the Executive Secretary uses this approach in developing proposals for the other programmes of work;
6. *Endorses* the proposals for the integration of targets in the programme of work on inland waters contained in the note by the Executive Secretary on outcome oriented targets and deadlines for the implementation of the revised programme of work on inland water biological diversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.1);

Ways and means for implementing the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

7. *Welcomes* the report of the liaison group on progress in developing ways and means for implementing the Strategy (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.2);
8. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and organizations to consider the output of the liaison group in furthering their work on targets.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. *Background and mandate*

1. In its decision VI/26, the Conference of the Parties adopted a Strategic Plan by which the Parties commit themselves to a more effective and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention, 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” (decision VI/26, annex, paragraph 11). This target of reducing biodiversity loss by 2010 was endorsed by the World Summit on Sustainable Development in paragraph 44 of its Plan of Implementation. ^{1/}

2. 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.

3. 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, paragraph 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, paragraph 13).

4. The Conference of the Parties also adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, including outcome-oriented global targets for 2010 (decision VI/9, paragraph 1), and invited Parties to develop national targets within the flexible framework provided by these global targets (decision VI/9 paragraphs 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 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)). SBSTTA was also requested to develop ways and means, within the programmes of work of the Convention’s thematic areas and cross-cutting themes, for promoting implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and for monitoring and assessing progress; and to report to the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting (paragraph 10 (b)).

5. The Open-Ended Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010, held in Montreal in March 2003, reviewed the outcome of the World Summit (recommendation 1) and, in this light, developed a proposed medium-term programme of work (recommendation 3). The Inter-Sessional Meeting has requested the Executive Secretary to prepare reports for the Conference of the Parties on the links between the work of the Secretariat and the broader

^{1/} Paragraph 44 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit addresses biodiversity. Additionally, the Plan commits countries to implement the Convention’s Jakarta Mandate (paragraph 32 (b)) and the joint work programme with the Ramsar Convention (paragraph 32 (e)), and apply the Ecosystem Approach to fisheries (paragraph 27 (d)). The Plan includes a number of biodiversity-related outcome-oriented time-bound targets including: to establish representative networks of marine and coastal protected areas by 2012 and to restore depleted fish stocks, where possible, not later than 2015.

goals of sustainable development, in particular poverty alleviation, including the Millennium Development Goals, the “WEHAB” initiative (focusing on the five key thematic areas of water, energy, health, agriculture and biodiversity and ecosystem management proposed by the United Nations Secretary General as a contribution to the World Summit) and the outcomes of the World Summit (recommendation 1 B, paragraph 3), and to seek the views of Parties, Governments and other bodies on these issues (recommendation 3, paragraph 3). Similar issues are to be incorporated into the programmes of work when these are reviewed (recommendation, 3 paragraph 1).

6. The Open-Ended Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting establish specific targets and timeframes on progress towards the 2010 target (recommendation 2, paragraph 3 (d)) and requests the Executive Secretary to develop a framework for evaluation of progress, including indicators (recommendation 2, paragraph 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, paragraph 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 be 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)).

7. After reviewing the programme of work on inland waters, SBSTTA, at its eighth meeting recommended that the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting adopts the revised programme of work (recommendation VIII/2, paragraph 2 (a)), and that Parties be invited to formulate and adopt outcome-oriented targets and identified priorities for each activity, including timescales, taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention as well as the Strategic Plan of the Ramsar Convention 2003-2008, the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (paragraph 2 (g)). SBSTTA requested the Executive Secretary to prepare, for consideration by the national focal points and then SBSTTA, a schedule of short, medium and long-term outcome oriented targets and deadlines for implementation of the programme of work (paragraph 4 (b)). SBSTTA also recommended that the Conference of the Parties request the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations and conventions, to develop cost-effective means to report on implementation of the programme of work as measured against the global targets defined in the Strategic Plan, in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, essentially using indicators and assessments at the global level by international organizations, or existing data, and propose these to the Subsidiary Body prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties (paragraph 3 (e)).

8. SBSTTA, also at its eighth meeting, requested the Executive Secretary, to elaborate the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting, considering, *inter alia*, the setting of clear targets for the implementation of activities, taking into account the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Strategic Plan of the Convention (recommendation VIII/3, paragraph 3 and paragraph 2 (i)).

9. A meeting on “2010 – The Global Biodiversity Challenge” held in London from 21 to 23 May 2003 (“the London meeting”), was organized by the Secretariat, in collaboration with the World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners to explore how the 2010 target may be addressed. The report of the meeting is available as an information document (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/9). The meeting suggested that a small number of targets and indicators be identified at the global level to operationalize the 2010 target, building upon existing mandates in the Convention such as the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as well as other existing targets set by other conventions and the United Nations Summit.

B. Matters for consideration by SBSTTA, and purpose of this document

10. In summary, there are a number of decisions and recommendations relating to:
- (a) Consideration of the wider use of the approach of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation;
 - (b) Establishing targets to evaluate progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target at the global level, with an emphasis on using existing data and indicators;
 - (c) Integrating targets into the programmes of work:
 - (i) Integrating targets into the programmes of work in general, taking into account the approach used in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, as well as the World Summit on Sustainable Development outcomes;
 - (ii) Incorporating targets into two programmes specifically on inland waters biological diversity and marine and coastal biological diversity; and
 - (d) Developing ways and means for promoting implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and for monitoring and assessing progress.

11. Some of the recommendations are immediately operative while others are contingent on approval by the Conference of the Parties. SBSTTA, in considering the immediate tasks relating to the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and to the programmes of work on inland waters, may wish to take into account the broader approach recommended by the Inter-Sessional Meeting to be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting. SBSTTA may also wish to provide scientific and technical advice to the Conference of the Parties on these matters. Accordingly, the issues set out in paragraph 10 above are addressed in the remaining sections of this document.

II. ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED

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

12. 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”.

13. 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, paragraph 3).

14. 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, paragraph 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, as shown in table 1.

15. 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. Increasingly such targets also are time-bound and measurable, to allow progress in the implementation of the programmes of work to be assessed.

16. Indicators can be used to monitor progress towards both types of targets. Indicators relating to biodiversity status and trends, to pressures on biodiversity, and to responses such as the establishment of protected areas relate mainly to the outcome-oriented indicators.

B. Assessing progress towards the 2010 target

17. One of the recommendations of the Inter-Sessional Meeting to the Conference of the Parties is that SBSTTA should evaluate changes in the status and trends of biodiversity, particularly the current rate of biodiversity loss at global level (MYPOW recommendation 2, paragraph 3 (c)). Further, in order to assess achievements and progress towards the 2010 target, the Inter-Sessional Meeting of the Convention has 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 (MYPOW recommendation 2, paragraph 3 (d)). This is consistent with SBSTTA’s recommendation VIII/2 (paragraph 3 (e)) that the means to report on implementation of the programme of work on inland waters as measured against the global targets defined in the Strategic Plan, in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, should be cost-effective, essentially using indicators and assessments at the global level by international organizations, or existing data.

18. These “specific targets” might be selected to provide more tangible outcomes, taking into account the full scope of the Convention. One approach would be to develop a number of goals relevant to the objectives of the Convention. Goals and specific targets might refer to:

(a) The status of the components of biological diversity, and measures aimed at their conservation. The following components are based on Annex I of the Convention:

- (i) Ecosystems, biomes and habitats;
- (ii) Species and populations;
- (iii) Genetic diversity;

(b) The type and scale of threats to biodiversity and how these are being addressed. These might include the following, taking into account the articles of the Convention, and decisions of the Conference of the Parties:

- (i) Invasive alien species;
- (ii) Unsustainable use;
- (iii) Climate change, pollution, etc.

(c) The capacity of biodiversity and ecosystems to provide goods and services, in line with the ecosystem approach;

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

19. Goals and targets to be developed under these headings would complement the existing cross-cutting goals of the Strategic Plan.

20. In developing targets it should be borne in mind that:

(a) The target year of 2010 is only six years away. Thus 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; and

(b) The capacity of most countries to provide data additional to their existing reporting requirements, or develop new indicators, is limited.

21. Thus, in line with the recommendations of the Inter-Sessional Meeting and the conclusions of the London meeting, indicators based on data sets that are already available at a global level should be used as far as is possible.

22. For illustrative purposes, table 2 shows how the headings proposed in paragraph 18 might be developed into a framework for additional or intermediate specific global targets to assess progress towards the 2010 target. This framework is similar in structure to the one used for the Millennium Development Goals. ^{2/} In this illustration, nine goals are derived from the proposed headings. For each goal, two targets are suggested; one referring to what may be termed “status”, the other to a “response”. Progress towards the suggested targets could be assessed by means of a number of existing indicators that are supported by data that is already collected by international organizations or within the framework of other conventions.

23. Table 2 also illustrates how the existing targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation can be assigned to the headings proposed in the previous paragraph. 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.

24. The quantitative elements of targets would need to be reviewed, as was the case during the development of the targets for the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. SBSTTA may wish to put in place (or recommend to the Conference of the Parties) an approach for this purpose.

25. The list of indicators and information sources listed in table 2 is meant to be indicative only. A more comprehensive compilation of existing data sources is being developed by the Executive Secretary with the assistance of UNEP-WCMC, and will be available as an information document.

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

26. As noted above:

(a) SBSTTA is invited to take the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation into consideration in its periodic reviews of the thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work of the Convention (decision VI/9, paragraph 10 (a));

(b) SBSTTA is to integrate targets into the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity at its eighth meeting (recommendation VIII/2), and the Conference of the Parties is to consider proposals for integrating targets into a revised programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity at its seventh meeting (recommendation VIII/3).

(c) The Inter-Sessional Meeting has recommended that the items identified by the World Summit on Sustainable Development should be considered in relation to the existing programmes of work (MYPOW recommendation 3, paragraph 1).

^{2/} The MDG framework has 8 goals, 18 targets, and some 50 indicators, with other indicators under development (see www.undp.org/mdg).

27. SBSTTA may wish to promote a consistent approach to the integration of targets into the programmes of work of the Convention. The integration of targets into the programmes of work on inland waters biodiversity and marine and coastal biodiversity provides an opportunity to apply and test a coherent approach, and, at the same time, to ensure that the proposed targets for assessing progress towards the 2010 target, discussed in the previous section, are consistent with the specific targets used in each programme of work.

28. The following general approach is suggested 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. The targets might be assigned to a number of goals according to the proposed headings in paragraph 18 above, drawing upon the approach used to develop the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. 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.
- (b) *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 MEAs and other relevant agreements, using the same categorization as in (b) (ii);
- (c) *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.

29. The schedule of targets for implementation of the programme of work on inland waters biodiversity (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/Add.1) has been prepared using the approach set out in this document. This approach is also being followed in relation to the further elaboration of the programme of work on marine and coastal biodiversity.

D. Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: ways and means for implementing the Strategy

30. As noted in the progress report on cross-cutting issues (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/3), the Executive Secretary has invited a number of lead organizations to facilitate and support stakeholder consultations to initiate the development of sub-targets, milestones and indicators for each of the 16 targets included in the Strategy, as well as the elaboration of baseline data for monitoring. These stakeholder consultations are under way through various ways, such as electronic consultations, consultancies and meetings, and a number will be completed prior to the ninth meeting of SBSTTA. A Liaison Group, convened by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with Botanic Gardens Conservation International and various other partner organizations, is due to meet in Dingle, Co. Kerry, Ireland, from 5 to 7 October 2003 to review progress in the stakeholder consultations. The results will be made available to SBSTTA in the note by the Executive Secretary on ways and means for promoting implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, and for monitoring progress (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/14/Add.2).

Table 1: Applicability of the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation to other taxa and the thematic programmes of work

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	Applicability to other taxonomic groups	Applicability to the thematic programmes of work
1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	Applicable in principle, but probably not attainable by 2010 for most taxa (other than, birds, mammals, butterflies, etc).	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	Applicable in principle, but probably not attainable by 2010 for most taxa (other than, birds, mammals, butterflies, etc).	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	Applicable in principle.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
4. At least 10 per cent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	Already encompasses all taxonomic groups, as is area-based rather than species based.	Already applies to all terrestrial biomes in all thematic programmes. The quantitative target is not realistic for marine areas by 2010. Depending on the categorization used for eco-regions, inland water ecosystems may not be addressed adequately by this target.
5. Protection of 50 per cent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	Modelled on concept of "important bird areas". Could be applied to other well-described taxonomic groups, and to biodiversity "hotspots", consistent with Annex I, paragraph 1 of the Convention.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
6. At least 30 per cent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	The target could be easily generalized to refer to management consistent with the conservation of biodiversity, though the target may need to be reviewed in light of the meaning of "consistent with the conservation of biodiversity".	Relevant to all thematic programmes, particularly agricultural biodiversity and forest biodiversity, but also to aquaculture in the inland water and marine and coastal programmes, and to production activities in other biomes.

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	Applicability to other taxonomic groups	Applicability to the thematic programmes of work
7. 60 per cent of the world's threatened plant species conserved <i>in situ</i> .	The concept is applicable, but different quantitative targets would be required.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
8. 60 per cent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>ex situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 per cent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	The concept is applicable, but the quantitative target is not. Few taxonomic groups are as well represented as plants in <i>ex situ</i> collections.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
9. 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.	The concept is applicable, but the quantitative target is not. A quantitative target could be applied to well-studied species of other taxonomic groups.	Relevant to all thematic programmes, particularly agricultural biodiversity and forest biodiversity, but also to aquaculture and fish-stock management in the inland water and marine and coastal programmes, and to management of wildlife, in drylands.
10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	The target could be easily generalized to apply to major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats and species.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	The target could be easily generalized to apply to all wild species, as per CITES.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
12. 30 per cent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	The concept could be easily generalized to apply to biodiversity-based products, but the quantitative target would need to be reviewed.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
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.	The concept could be easily generalized to apply to biodiversity-based resources that support livelihoods etc, and as such would reflect the MDG goal 7, target 9.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.

Target of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation	Applicability to other taxonomic groups	Applicability to the thematic programmes of work
14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	The target could be easily generalized to apply to all biodiversity as per CEPA and the Strategic Plan goal 4.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
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.	The target could be easily generalized to apply to all biodiversity management as per the Strategic Plan goal 3.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.
16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	The target could be easily generalized to apply to all biodiversity-related activities.	Relevant to all thematic programmes.

Table 2: Suggested framework for global indicators to facilitate monitoring of progress towards the 2010 target

A. Suggested long-term goal	B. Existing GSPC targets for 2010	C. Possible new/modified targets for 2010 (or future)	D. Illustrative list of potential indicators	E. Some existing sources of information
Halt loss of the components of biodiversity				
1. Halt loss of ecosystems, habitats and biomes		<p>1.1 Rate of loss of natural habitats decreased [by X%]</p> <p>For selected areas of importance to biodiversity, rate of loss decreased [by X%], and/or [Y%] restored: e.g., primary forests, native grasslands, coral reefs.</p>	<p>Forest cover; status of coral reefs; existence of other natural habitats; land-use change.</p>	<p>FAO Forest Resources Assessment; UNEP Global International Waters Assessment; International Coral Reef Initiative Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network; Various, including conservation NGO; Global Terrestrial Observing System</p>
	<p>At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</p>	<p>1.2 At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</p>	<p>% of each biome under protected areas; % of each eco-region under protected areas.</p> <p>Management plans in place.</p> <p>Inclusion of hotspots, Important Bird Areas, Important Plant Areas, etc.</p> <p>Size/connectivity of protected areas.</p>	<p>The World Conservation Union/The World Conservation Monitoring Centre data, recalculated from national statistics; WWF, recalculated from national statistics; Ramsar; World Heritage Convention; MAB: register of sites and status of management plans</p>
	<p>Protection of 50% of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</p>	<p>Areas of particular importance to biodiversity (see Annex I, paragraph 1 of the Convention) protected.</p>	<p>Status of important bird areas.</p> <p>Status of important plant areas.</p> <p>Status of "hotspots".</p>	<p>BirdLife International, etc.</p> <p>PlantLife International, etc.</p> <p>Conservation International, etc.</p>

A. Suggested long-term goal	B. Existing GSPC targets for 2010	C. Possible new/modified targets for 2010 (or future)	D. Illustrative list of potential indicators	E. Some existing sources of information
<p>2. Halt loss of species diversity</p>		<p>2.1 Rate of decline of populations of particular species reduced [by X%] or 2.1 Halt the increase in the number of species at risk.</p>	<p>Species assemblage indices (e.g. UK Farmland Birds Index). Living Plant Index. Number of threatened species as % of those assessed.</p>	<p>WWF; National statistics; The World Conservation Union red lists etc.</p>
	<p>60% of the world's threatened plant species conserved <i>in situ</i>. 60% of threatened plant species in accessible <i>ex situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10% of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.</p>	<p>2.2 [X]% of threatened species of suitably documented taxonomic groups conserved <i>in situ</i>. [Y]% conserved <i>ex situ</i>. [Z]% included in recovery programmes.</p>	<p>% threatened species conserved <i>in situ</i>, by taxonomic group. % threatened species conserved <i>ex situ</i>, by taxonomic group.</p>	<p>The World Conservation Union red lists etc.</p>
<p>3. Halt loss of genetic diversity</p>		<p>3.1 Rate of loss of genetic diversity of harvested and managed species reduced.</p>	<p>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and known tree species, fish-stocks, <i>in situ</i>; Genetic diversity of particular model species/ spp. Groups, such as: rice, salmon.</p>	<p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p>

A. Suggested long-term goal	B. Existing GSPC targets for 2010	C. Possible new/modified targets for 2010 (or future)	D. Illustrative list of potential indicators	E. Some existing sources of information
	70% of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	3.2 [X]% of the 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.	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and known tree species, fish-stocks, <i>in situ</i> and <i>ex situ</i> . Genetic diversity of particular model species/ spp. Groups, such as: rice, salmon.	FAO
Address threats to biodiversity				
4. Control threats from invasive alien species		4.1 Number and severity of alien invasions reduced.	Numbers and descriptions of events.	National statistics; Global Invasive Species (GISP) Programme.
	Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	4.2 Pathways for potential alien invasive species controlled. or 4.2 Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	Legal frameworks in place and status of implementation. Numbers and descriptions of management plans.	International Plant Protection Convention; International Maritime Organization; etc. National statistics; GISP

A. Suggested long-term goal	B. Existing GSPC targets for 2010	C. Possible new/modified targets for 2010 (or future)	D. Illustrative list of potential indicators	E. Some existing sources of information
5. Halt unsustainable use, including unsustainable harvesting (Ensure sustainable use)	30% of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed. At least 30% of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	5.1 [X] % of biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed. At least [X] % of production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	% forests / farms / fisheries managed according to criteria of sustainable forest management / good agricultural practice / responsible fisheries. Products certified for forest /marine stewardship etc.	Various Sustainable Forest Management processes; FAO; International Tropical Timber Organization; etc. Forest Stewardship Council; Marine Stewardship Council; International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements; etc
	No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	5.2 Reduce [by x%] illegal trade in products of wild flora & fauna. or 5.2 No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade (cf: CITES).		CITES
6. Reduce pressures from climate change and pollution		6.1 Improved water quality of seas and waterways (including through reduce land based sources of pollutants in line with GPA).	Water quality. Eutrophication events. Episodic events (fish kill; algal blooms etc). N deposition.	UNEP/GPA
		6.2a Reduce greenhouse gas emissions according to targets set within the framework of the UNFCCC.	GHG emissions.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

A. Suggested long-term goal	B. Existing GSPC targets for 2010	C. Possible new/modified targets for 2010 (or future)	D. Illustrative list of potential indicators	E. Some existing sources of information
		6.2b Reduce releases of POPs and risks from hazardous chemicals and pesticides in line with Stockholm and Rotterdam conventions.	Releases of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and hazardous chemicals.	UNEP/FAO
Maintain and share benefits from biodiversity				
7. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services		7. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services.	Production of food, fibre, including fisheries. Flood control. Protection against erosion.	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. FAO; UNEP
8. Support sustainable livelihoods, food security and health	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.	8. 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 (cf: MDG target X).	Production of food, fibre for local use, including fisheries. Time spent /distance to harvest fuel-wood. Use of medicinal plants.	FAO; UNEP; SCBD (Assessment on status of indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices)
9. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources		9. All transfers of genetic resources in line with CBD, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.	Access provisions in place. User measures in place. Amount of resources shared in cases of commercial use.	National information provided to SCBD, FAO, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture World International Property Organization

Notes on columns :

A. Suggested long-term goal: the nine goals proposed address: (i) conserving components of biodiversity at three levels in line with Annex I of the Convention (3 goals); (ii) addressing threats to biodiversity in line with relevant articles of the Convention (8 (h) and 10), and taking into account matters addressed through decisions of the Conference of the Parties; and (iii) addressing the maintenance and share of goods and services from biodiversity in line with the third objective of the Convention and the ecosystem approach

B. Existing 2010 targets (GSPC targets): these are the targets 4 – 13 of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC), i.e., the outcome oriented targets corresponding to the goals above, re-ordered according to those goals. Targets 1-3 and 14-16 could be considered in the context of the existing goals of the Strategic Plan.

C. Possible new/modified targets for 2010 (or future): the targets of the GSPC are generalized, as applicable. In most cases, two targets are suggested for each goal; one corresponding to the status of biodiversity components, quality or goods and services, the other corresponding to the responses. Where provided the quantitative elements of the targets would need further elaboration and justification, as was the case in developing the targets for the GSPC.

D. Illustrative list of potential Indicators : these are provided for illustrative purposes only, and are examples of any existing indicator for which reasonable data is thought to be already available or could be compiled with minimal effort.

E. Some existing sources of information: this is an illustrative, non-exhaustive list. This list would need to be further developed.
