UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PROJECT DOCUMENT

SECTION 1 - PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Sub-Programme Title: Biodiversity

GEF Prog. Framework:
OP #1 Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems
OP #2 Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems
OP #3 Forest Ecosystems
OP #4 Mountain Ecosystems
OP #12 Integrated Ecosystem Management
OP #13 Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture

GEF Biodiv. Strat. Priority: BD #4 – Generation and dissemination of best practices for addressing current and emerging biodiversity issues

1.2 Project Title: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

1.3 Project Number: IMIS: GFL / 2328 – 2711 - xxxx
PMS: GF/ 1010 – 06 - xxxx

1.4 Geographical Scope: Global

1.5 Implementing Agency: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Executing Agency: UNEP-WCMC

1.6 Duration of the Project: 36 months
Commencing: January 2007
Completion: December 2009

1.7 Cost of the Project (US$):

GEF:	Project (phase 1):	3,639,000
Subtotal GEF:		**3,639,000**

Co-financing:

Others:	**(in cash)**	**(in kind)**
Birdlife International		416,603
Centre for Genetic Resources (CGN)		5,000
FAO	10,000	855,000
Global Footprint Network	401,990	
Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)		145,000
Institute of Zoology	486,000	137,000
ILRI		5,000
IPGRI		40,000
IUCN		50,000

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands		53,150	
The Nature Conservancy	22,000	105,000	
University of British Columbia	5,000	20,000	
UNEP GEMS/Water		110,000	
UNEP/WCMC	1,191,650	195,000	
UNESCO	10,000	90,000	
University of Queensland	202,500		
University of Virginia (INI)	25,000	25,000	
Wetlands International	321,600	126,000	
WWF International and WWF US	124,400		
Sub-total Co-financing:	**2,800,140**	**2,347,753**	
Total Co-financing			**5,177,893**
Total Cost of Project Phase I ($US):			**8,816,893**

1.8 Project Summary:

The development objective of this project is a reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at the global level, through improved decisions for the conservation of global biodiversity. The immediate objective is that decisions made by governments and other stakeholders are better informed to improve the conservation status of biodiversity at the global level. The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (2010BIP) project aims to achieve these objectives through the delivery of three outcomes:

1. A 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership generating information useful to decision-makers;
2. Improved global indicators implemented and available;
3. National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to the improved delivery of global indicators.

The project will ensure the coordinated delivery of the full suite of selected global biodiversity indicators that are being developed by a wide range of organisations. The project will deliver products and analyses based on these indicators to a range of users, including Parties to the biodiversity-related conventions and others, in order to support policy intervention and assess progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target. The suite of 2010 indicators, and analyses based on them highlighting the rate of loss of biodiversity and consequences for poverty and human well-being, will be communicated to a wide audience. Guidelines will be developed to promote and facilitate the development of 2010 biodiversity indicators at the national and regional level, and to enable stronger links between global and national and regional indicator development processes. Guidelines will also be developed to enhance the use of global biodiversity indicators in support of national and regional policy.

Signatures

For UNEP-WCMC

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Lynn Kisielowski
Director of Finance
UNEP-WCMC
Date: _____

For UNEP

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David G. Hastie, Chief
Budget and Financial Management
Services, UNON.
Date: _____

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SECTION 2 - BACKGROUND AND PROJECT CONTRIBUTION TO OVERALL SUB-PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

2.1.1 Background

1. The world community has adopted a global target for reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010, and needs to be able to track progress in achieving this target. This project will enable the wide range of agencies and organizations already working individually on indicator development to collaborate more effectively to deliver a suite of global indicators that will be used for tracking and communicating progress.

2. The 2010 target, "to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth", was adopted by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Conference of Parties at its meeting in April 2002 (Decision VII/26), endorsed by Ministers responsible for CBD implementation during a Ministerial Roundtable discussion in April 2002 (Hague Ministerial Declaration), and further endorsed by world leaders during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002 (WSSD Plan of Implementation).

3. Subsequent fora have discussed this target in more depth, and considered ways to assess and report on its achievement. Particularly significant amongst these have been the definition of focal areas and indicators by the CBD Conference of Parties in February 2004 (Decision VII/30 – see Annex O of this document) and the subsequent advice of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) Recommendation X/5 – see Annex P of this document) based on the input of a wide range of experts and institutions.

4. The global indicators identified are at different stages of development and implementation. In some cases the indicators need little additional work to develop and use them, in other cases there is significant work to do in further developing the indicator methodology and/or the underlying datasets. In some cases the global indicators are the result of ongoing programmes that are already well resourced, in other cases the work is severely under-resourced and ways need to be found to better ensure the availability of these indicators into the future. There is also a need to demonstrate that the suite of indicators are fit for the purpose of assessing progress towards the 2010 target and contributing to its achievement, and to develop programmes to ensure their coordinated delivery into the future. The current status of the agreed indicators is summarized in Annex F of this document.

5. The proposed suite of indicators and the associated datasets are not owned or managed by any one organization, but by a wide range of organizations and agencies identified in Annex I. SBSTTA Recommendation X/5 identifies many of these organizations and agencies, and solicits their input, but there is, as yet, no mechanism in place for coordinating this input, nor for ensuring delivery of the 2010 indicators in the medium term leading up to the 2010 and beyond. While the current focus of the ongoing and proposed work is on global biodiversity indicators and datasets, there is also a need to broaden this focus, and specifically to identify the interlinkages between global and national development strategies and use of global indicators, and how the global biodiversity indicators relate to (a) national databases and nationally reported data, and (b) indicators developed and used at the national level.

6. The Project Development Facility Block B (PDF-B) phase of this project has allowed a working partnership to be developed between the organizations involved in delivering the agreed indicators,

and the identification of the means for their further development and delivery. The relationship of these indicators to those in other international processes has been initially reviewed, and actions necessary to ensure the delivery of 2010 indicators in a coordinated manner in subsequent years have been clearly defined. Gaps in the current development plans for indicators have been highlighted, and where possible, mechanisms put into place to fill these gaps during the course of this project, in advance of 2010.

2.1.2 Programming Context

GEF Programming Context

7. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) has increased focus in recent years on evaluation of its impact, and in improving knowledge management and dissemination to increase the effectiveness of its projects and programmes. Given the broad international mandate for the 2010 target and indicators, these indicators are clearly directly relevant to the GEF's interests in both assessment of progress in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and in identification of key future priorities.

8. The proposal is consistent with the GEF Operational Strategy in a number of key areas. One of the strategic considerations within the policy framework is "increased awareness of global environmental issues and improved environmental information" to assist in effective decision making and actions, where it is also noted that "funding the collection and synthesis of usable information, and ensuring its dissemination among decision makers, scientists, and the general public are important parts of the GEF's operational strategy". This summarises exactly this project's aims at the global level for biodiversity. Further, the GEF Operational Strategy chapter on biological diversity emphasizes that "all GEF-funded activities in biodiversity will be in full conformity with the guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD". This project responds directly to CBD COP Decision VII/30 and to SBSTTA Recommendation X/5, which itself is in response to Decision VII/30.

9. The proposal is consistent with the GEF Biodiversity Strategy. The Partnership will contribute directly to achieving the biodiversity focal area strategic priorities number 4 (BD-4 Generation and Dissemination of Best Practices for Addressing Current and Emerging Biodiversity Issues). In relation to BD-4 the Partnership will provide opportunity for the analysis and dissemination of good practice in addressing biodiversity loss, including the multisectoral and ecosystem approaches. The Partnership also explicitly promotes information exchange through national, regional and global knowledge networks. Specifically the project will:

improve understanding of the extent to which biodiversity targets are being met;

provide information that will support prioritisation and other aspects of decision making;

cross-relate indicators relevant to different focal areas and other sectors; and

promote and facilitate development of complementary indicators at other levels.

10. This project is not targeted at any specific Operational Program, but the indicators will provide information of value to all five of the ecosystem-focused operational programs, and those programmes focussed on the sustainable use and management of biodiversity. COP Decision VII/30 recommends that as far as is feasible the indicators should be developed in such a way that they relate to one or more of the various Programmes of Work of the Convention, and this recommendation has been built into the indicator development plans as part of this project.

11. Several indicators being developed under the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (2010BIP) will contribute information towards tracking biodiversity mainstreaming in production landscapes and

sectors in Priority II. These include the indicators for sustainable use and management, indicators of genetic resources, and indicators of ecosystem goods and services in particular. The development of these, and other 2010 indicators, will be directly relevant to other GEF projects and will enable a significant contribution to the tracking tool improvement process. A unique benefit of the global context of this suite of indicators is their potential to provide perspective on the contribution of the achievements and trends at regional and national levels.

UNEP Programming Context

12. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has a primary role in the GEF in catalysing the development of scientific and technical analysis and in advancing environmental management in GEF-financed activities. UNEP also provides guidance on relating the GEF-financed activities to global, regional and national environmental assessments, policy frameworks and plans, and to international environmental agreements. UNEP has a clear mandate from both the Nairobi Declaration (1997) and the decisions of its Governing Council for carrying out environmental assessment and early warning as a basis for policy advice. This project will contribute directly to UNEP's existing work on monitoring the state of the environment and analysing global environmental trends through the Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) programme, and will also contribute to building links between the GEO process and the work of the CBD in developing its Global Biodiversity Outlook.

13. Since June 2000, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) has been integrated into UNEP as a specialist biodiversity information and assessment centre, with a clear role in both biodiversity assessment and the use of information to support implementation of international agreements and programmes. The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) has a clear mandate from the UNEP Governing Council in decision GC/22/1/III to support the CBD through the provision of information, and helping to monitor progress towards meeting biodiversity-related objectives set by Convention and by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation, while noting no specific budget is provided for this, and that Centre derives the majority of its revenue from non-UNEP sources. CBD Decision VII/30 explicitly invites the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre to play a role in supporting the CBD through "facilitating the compilation of information necessary for reporting on achievement of the 2010 target".

2.1.3 International Strategic and Policy Context

14. At their sixth meeting, the 188 Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Netherlands, April 2002) adopted by consensus a Strategic Plan for the convention within which Parties commit themselves to "achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth" (Decision VI/26).

15. Subsequently, world leaders meeting at WSSD in Johannesburg agreed in September 2002 a Plan of Implementation for achieving sustainable development, building on past agreements and achievements. Within this plan, the 2010 target is implicitly endorsed in the statement that "achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources" and by a range of further actions (A/CONF.199/20).

16. The global mandate for the 2010 target is therefore a strong one, and there is, in Europe at least, an even stronger regional mandate within both the European Union (Göteborg European Council: Presidency Conclusions, 2001) and the Pan-European region (Kyiv Resolution on Biodiversity, 2003). The strength of this mandate has lead to substantial discussion on how to assess and report on

progress in achieving this target, which is complementary to and will contribute to implementation of this project.

17. The seventh meeting of the CBD Conference of Parties (Malaysia, 2004) adopted a framework for evaluating progress in achievement of the 2010 target (Decision VII/30 – see Annex O), and agreed on a limited number of global indicators for testing. They agreed that the indicators should, wherever possible, be built on existing data and processes, be useful at a range of scales, and relate to the CBD programmes of work. They also agreed on the Global Biodiversity Outlook as a key reporting mechanism for communicating the 2010 target indicators to Parties to the CBD.

18. Following expert review, including review by an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) convened by the CBD Executive Secretary, the tenth meeting of SBSTTA made further recommendations on the set of indicators, including identification of coordinators to help ensure their delivery (Recommendation X/5 – see Annex P). SBSTTA also recommended further characterization of the methods, technical limitations and the availability of data sources for calculation of the indicators and the validity of making global estimates, and requested development of an information strategy for delivery of the indicators now and in future years.

19. In line with CBD COP Decision VII/30, the first point for official delivery of the indicators has been through the development and delivery to the eighth meeting of the CBD Conference of Parties in March 2006, as a contribution to the second Global Biodiversity Outlook. This process has highlighted many gaps and inconsistencies in the delivery of individual 2010 indicators within the framework of the Strategic Plan. It is anticipated that a more comprehensive suite of indicators will be delivered in a wide range of products of different formats between now and 2010 and beyond, including any future editions of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

20. The commitment by governments to this process is already indicated in the CBD COP decisions VI/26 and VII/30, and SBSTTA Recommendation X/5, and by the resources already committed by several governments (including the governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America), to supporting expert discussion on this issue at the AHTEG meeting and elsewhere. COP has already invited UNEP-WCMC to collaborate with the CBD Secretariat in facilitating compilation of the indicators, and SBSTTA recommendation X/5 invites agencies and organizations involved in the identified indicators to contribute the data and analysis required for the delivery of the indicators. The commitment by governments to the process described in this proposal is therefore clear.

2.1.4 Related Initiatives

GEF-funded projects

21. A number of ongoing and recently completed GEF-funded projects are closely related to the 2010BIP. These include the project on Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), and the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN).

22. The BINU project has generated experience in developing indicators at the national level in four countries (Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines, Ukraine) that will provide valuable input to the 2010BIP activities, and in particular on how the global 2010 indicators might relate to indicators and datasets at the national level. The BINU project found that many of the indicators to meet national needs also matched the indicators subsequently identified for the 2010 target, showing that the 2010 indicators are policy relevant and feasible for use at the national level. The BINU project showed that national-level biodiversity indicators and data sets can be compiled with limited resources, but some guidance

in the calculation and use of indicators significantly increases their impact. Guidelines and examples on the methodologies and applications of biodiversity indicators were an effective means to increase capacity. International workshops and opportunities to exchange experience were an effective means to encourage and strengthen the organisations responsible for indicator development. The 2010BIP Executing Agency, UNEP-WCMC, has ascertained that the experts involved in each of the countries would be happy to contribute to implementation of the 2010BIP project through sharing experience and lessons learnt from the national perspective.

23. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) carried out extensive review of the datasets available for assessing status and trends in a range of attributes of biodiversity, including of species, ecosystems, and ecosystem services. The project was explicitly based on existing methods and knowledge, and as such will provide information that will be valuable in further development of a range of 2010 indicators. UNEP-WCMC was specifically responsible for the coordination of the assessment of current trends in the MA. Lessons learned from the MA assessments at all scales have been incorporated into this project design, and will be incorporated into its implementation. These include the importance of early and significant efforts in engagement and communication, and the importance of providing a credible, legitimate and relevant process for the intended user audience.

24. The IABIN project is being implemented by the World Bank and Organization of American States, with substantial national involvement in the region. The project has been given a mandate by the Summit of the Americas to provide a forum for technical and scientific cooperation that promotes greater coordination among Western Hemisphere countries in the collection, sharing, and use of biodiversity information and indicators relevant to decision-making and education. It is expected that IABIN will contribute to the 2010BIP project through (a) mobilizing and improving the quality, accessibility, and interoperability of primary data for populating the 2010 indicators; (b) better understanding and identifying needs and opportunities for developing indicators at the regional level, following a bottom-up approach; and (c) engaging the regional stakeholders in the process. The 2010 BIP project will in addition be able to provide a framework for developing key indicators for monitoring status and trends of regional biodiversity in the Americas.

Other Mechanisms

25. Several other indicator processes, including those of biodiversity-related conventions, development-related mechanisms, and regional and national initiatives, are closely related to the activities of the 2010BIP project.

26. Three additional biodiversity-related conventions are actively developing indicators that relate to the CBD suite of 2010 indicators. In each of these cases there is a clearly stated willingness to contribute to the implementation of the 2010BIP project, and the Secretariat of each of these conventions is represented in the Partnership. In-kind contributions on behalf of these Conventions are included in the co-financing for the 2010BIP project, covering the time spent by the Secretariats of the Conventions on 2010BIP activities and meetings. It is anticipated that collaborations such as these will extend to other international agreements and programmes as the project further develops.

(a) The Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species (CITES) envisages the delivery of indicators at the global level that relate to the CBD focal area on the promotion of sustainable use and consumption of biodiversity, in particular to sub-target 4.3, 'No species of wild fauna or flora endangered by international trade', and that are meaningful to CITES Parties, can support future policy interventions and communicate the degree of success in achieving the 2010 target and beyond. CITES will consider relevant indicators focusing on international trade in wild fauna and flora, including the indicator on proportion of products derived from sustainable sources.

(b) The Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) is identifying and developing indicators that maintain strong links to other related conventions and processes, and considers the

development of 2010 indicators within the context of a broader assessment of achievement of the CMS strategic objectives and targets. The recently adopted CMS Strategic Plan 2006-2011 includes specific targets directly relevant to the development of indicators for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional, and national levels. Specific targets laid out in the Strategic Plan which are directly relevant to the development of indicators include 1.3 - *Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national level developed* and 1.5 – *Criteria, indicators and guidelines for assessing the success of conservation actions for priority migratory species developed.* Convention processes that have the potential to generate data for Migratory Species Indicators include national reporting, the CMS Information Management System currently under development and the Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS).

In specific relation to 2010 indicators, the Living Planet Index (LPI) and the Red List Indices (RLIs and Sampled RLIs) are considered of particular relevance to CMS. In particular, the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2005 has requested that a Migratory Species Index within the context of the LPI be developed in collaboration with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), BirdLife International, the World Conservation Union (IUCN), UNEP-WCMC and other relevant institutions (Resolution 8.7). While the RLIs and SRLI have not been explicitly mentioned in this resolution, they are still regarded as potentially useful indicators for CMS and some of its Agreements, and testing of its applicability to subsets of migratory species is at an advanced stage. In addition to the above-mentioned indices, evaluation is underway about the feasibility and sensitivity of an index on changes over time in the distribution and range of migratory species.

Several of the Agreements and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) concluded under CMS have their own data gathering and assessment systems and processes for certain groups of migratory species in given geographic areas. These provide potential for the assessment of progress in achieving the 2010 target for each Agreement/MoU separately – thus for specific taxonomic groups and regions – as well as for the Convention overall – thus global

(c) The indicator process of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands has clear linkages with the 2010BIP process, including the use of the same or very similar measures, the use of disaggregations of global indicators according to habitat type to give indicators relevant to wetlands, and the contribution of additional perspectives by considering the Ramsar-specific indicators in the context of the 2010BIP project.

Examples of where the 2010 process and Ramsar effectiveness process aim to use the same measures, and are seeking to unify the approach taken to these, include a cut of the Red List Index relating to wetland-dependent birds and wetland-dependent amphibians; and assessment of trends in selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats in respect of wetland habitat types such as mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses, and inland wetlands (peatlands)). In addition there are other 2010 indicators which, with a wetland-related analysis and disaggregation as appropriate, will add supplementary perspectives to the picture of Ramsar effectiveness produced by the core set of Ramsar indicators (eg: Living Planet Index; Marine Trophic Index). Furthermore, some of the Ramsar indicators will offer additional perspectives to the 2010 assessment process (eg: qualitative assessment of trends in wetland conservation status may generate information on river fragmentation), and they may also contribute additional insights into the drivers of change to wetland ecosystems. This work is also related to the development of a joint reporting framework on the biological diversity of inland waters by Ramsar/CBD, for which CBD SBSTTA11 Recommendation XI/9 requested the CBD Executive Secretary to invite the Ramsar Convention to take the lead.

27. Other related mechanisms include the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), targets, and indicators, and in particular those of MDG 7, Target 9, “Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources”.

In general terms it has been recognized that the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable and equitable use are key components of environmental management and sustainability. MDG 7 can be seen to underpin the achievement of all the other seven MDGs, especially MDG 1 on reducing hunger and extreme poverty. MDG 7 has three Targets (9, 10 and 11) and eight indicators for reporting on progress to meet these Targets. For three of these indicators there are similar or relevant indicators for the 2010 biodiversity target:

- Proportion of land area covered by forests (Target 9, Indicator 25);
- Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (Target 9, Indicator 26);
- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (Target 10, Indicator 30).

28. These indicators are closely related to the 2010 indicators of trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats; coverage of protected areas; and water quality in aquatic ecosystems, respectively.

29. Indeed, the linkages between the 2010 indicators and the MDGs may become considerably stronger if, as proposed by the Poverty-Environment Partnership, the CBD's 2010 indicators are adopted as the indicators for the biodiversity component of MDG 7. Such integration would result in a strengthening of the linkages between biodiversity and environmental sustainability and development, and the biodiversity indicators would reach a much wider audience. Institutional and financial resources for calculating the 2010 biodiversity target indicators at the national level would also be increased. More direct linkages with the MDGs and their indicators will be a considerable focus of the 2010BIP project.

30. There are also direct linkages with the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)'s environmental indicators, which contribute to reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, and include indicators relating to trends in selected key ecosystems, protected areas, desertification, urbanisation, and the intensity of agriculture and resource extraction.

31. At the regional level, the 2010BIP project is establishing a close working relationship with the indicator processes of Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators (SEBI2010) project, the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme (CBMP), and the Ark 2010 project. This relationship will involve representation of these initiatives in the Partnership, and the sharing of methodologies and ideas.

(a) SEBI2010 is a project that aims to develop and streamline 2010 biodiversity indicators at the European level, as agreed by the European Union and the Council of the Pan-European Biological Diversity and Landscape Strategy (PEBLDS), to assess and inform about progress towards the European 2010 targets. This requires effective coordination within Europe to ensure consistency and avoid duplication of effort on achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. Since the SEBI2010 indicators are based on those agreed by the CBD Conference of the Parties, there are clear linkages between these indicators and those of the 2010 BIP project.

(b) The Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program has been developed by the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council (CAFF), in response to directives by the Arctic Council Ministers, and numerous international agreements and conventions. Its aim is to develop effective policies that protect Arctic flora and fauna from extinction, but also allow for the sustainable use of the Arctic's living resources, socio-cultural stability, and successful regional and economic development. The CBMP will serve as a coordinating entity for currently existing biodiversity monitoring programmes in the Arctic, and will implement indicators that reflect changes and shifts in the status, trends,

abundance, and distribution of Arctic species, habitats, and ecosystems. The CBMP indicators will be consistent with the CBD 2010 global indicators.

(c) The Ark 2010 programme is aimed at developing a new generation of computational tools for discovering, integrating, analyzing and sharing biodiversity information. Ark 2010 seeks to provide new technologies for developing indicators, building scenarios and, in general, evaluating status and trends of global biodiversity. Two regional pilots have been selected to guide the Ark 2010 development in its first phase, covering the Artic and Neotropical regions. The first pilot is linked to the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program. One of the main expected results from this initiative is a comprehensive biodiversity report to be delivered in the context of the 2010 Biodiversity Target. This report will be mostly based on the analysis of a set of indicators, including:

- Extent of terrestrial, coastal, freshwater and marine biomes;
- Extent and frequency of natural disturbances (i.e. fire, insects);
- Arctic Living Planet Index (trends in vertebrate populations);
- Red List Index (trends in species at risk);
- Extent of human footprint (roads, seismic lines, etc); and;
- Trends in Arctic phenology (i.e. timing of Arctic green-up).

The second pilot will evaluate status, trends and values of cloud forest biodiversity in Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia. It will also test new technologies to better understand cloud forest services, threats and conservation opportunities. Results from this pilot will be primarily intended to support the reporting and decision making bodies of the 2010 Biodiversity Target at national level. Main regional partners in this pilot are the Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO, Mexico), Instituto Nacional de Biodiversidad (INBio, Costa Rica) and the Humboldt Institute (Colombia).

32. Further details, and an analysis, of the relationship between the 2010 indicators and the indicator processes of other mechanisms are given in Annex J.

2.2 OBJECTIVES AND RATIONALE

33. The development objective of this project is a reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at the global level, through improved decisions for the conservation of global biodiversity.

34. The immediate objective of the project is that decisions made by governments and other stakeholders are better informed to improve the conservation status of species, habitats, and ecosystems at the global level.

35. The project has three key outcomes:

(1) A 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership generating information useful to decision-makers;

(2) Improved global indicators are implemented and available;

(3) National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to the improved delivery of global indicators.

36. Through the CBD governance and advisory bodies, the global biodiversity community has identified a preliminary suite of indicators to be used in assessing progress in achieving the 2010

target for significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss. However, a number of important issues in the development of this suite of indicators have yet to be addressed:

- The proposed suite of indicators and the associated datasets are not owned or managed by any one organization, but by a wide range of organizations and agencies, and there is, as yet, no mechanism in place for coordinating this input, nor for ensuring delivery of the 2010 indicators in appropriate and meaningful formats for a range of users over the years to come. The 2010BIP project will overcome this obstacle by acting as a mechanism for coordinating the input from the organizations and agencies involved in indicator development, for ensuring the timely delivery of the 2010 indicators, and for communicating the results of the indicators in ways that meet the needs of the wide range of users.
- The indicators identified are at a range of different stages of development and implementation, in some cases needing little additional development before they are ready for use, and in other cases needing significant work to further develop both the indicators and underlying datasets. The indicators are identified and their status assessed in Annex G. The 2010BIP project will help to ensure that indicators are developed further by monitoring the status and development of each of the indicators and encouraging collaboration between Partners to strengthen indicator and dataset development.
- The extent to which the necessary funds are available for development and delivery of the indicators varies. In some cases the indicators are the result of ongoing programmes that are already reasonably well resourced, while in other cases the work is severely under-resourced. The 2010BIP project will help to overcome this obstacle by providing funding to support the development and delivery of specific indicators. In addition the 2010BIP will facilitate the further financing of indicator development plans through the provision of co-financing and support to coordinated approaches for fundraising.
- The means for effective delivery of the indicators require further consideration, and there is a need to more thoroughly review the potential needs of different user groups and how those needs can be met using the identified suite of indicators. The 2010BIP project will implement a comprehensive review of user needs at the onset of the project, and maintain and update the review throughout the project. The information gathered by this review will be used to shape the outputs of the 2010BIP to ensure that they meet the needs of the full range of users.
- In order to ensure efficient development and use of indicators, and in particular their use in other sectors, the relationship needs to be further explored between the proposed 2010 indicators at global level, and other global indicators and targets. The 2010BIP will investigate the relationship between the 2010 indicators and explore the linkages between the 2010 indicators and indicators being used and developed by other international conventions and programmes, including the Millennium Development Goals.
- In order to promote and facilitate the use of 2010 indicators at national and regional levels, and to ensure the adequacy and accuracy of national data used in global and regional indicators, it is necessary to more clearly understand and specify the relationship between global indicators and the availability of data and potential use of indicators at national and regional levels. The 2010BIP will address this by promoting increased linkages between global 2010 indicators and national and regional level policy and indicator development. This will involve the development of guidelines and other tools where appropriate (i) to facilitate the use of global 2010 indicator methodologies at national and regional levels, (ii) to facilitate increased local, national, and regional data and other contributions to the development of global 2010 indicators, and (iii) to facilitate the use of global 2010 indicators in national and regional-level policy and decision-making.

2.2.1 Global benefits of successful implementation

37. The purpose of the 2010 target is to bring sharper focus to the urgent need to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at all levels, global, regional, national and local. This follows from an increased understanding that reduction of biodiversity loss, whether it results from genetic erosion, loss of species, or disruption of habitats, is an essential step in achieving sustainable development and eliminating poverty.

38. Setting in place improved mechanisms for tracking progress in reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity, and achieving the 2010 target, provides information that is essential for two key activities that themselves then promote improved achievement of the target:

1) Policy intervention: Meaningful indicators delivered to appropriate timescales will allow decision-making bodies such as intergovernmental meetings to debate and agree policy and to set priorities taking the best available information on trends in various attributes of global biodiversity into account. This will allow for more informed decision-making, and better targeted action. The indicators will also facilitate assessment of the impact of these policies, priorities and actions, providing the necessary feedback from monitoring and evaluation processes to further improve policy intervention.

2) Public awareness and communication: The effective use of a suite of 2010 biodiversity indicators to communicate progress in achieving the target and to raise public awareness will increase public interest in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. This will provide a focus for increasing understanding of the trends and importance of biodiversity, and as a result, it will increase the engagement of civil society in appropriate action to reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity.

39. This project will contribute to more informed decision-making at global and other levels, improved monitoring of global biodiversity, and increased appreciation of the value and trends in global biodiversity. This will in turn help to ensure better action to secure the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

2.3 PROJECT OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, AND ACTIVITIES

The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership project has three key outcomes, each of which will be achieved through the delivery of two outputs and associated activities. Details of the outcomes, outputs, and activities, as well as the objectively verifiable indicators, means of verification, and key assumptions, can also be found in the logical framework and project work plan (Annex B).

40. The three key outcomes of the 2010BIP project are:

(1) A 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership generating information useful to decision-makers;

(2) Improved global indicators are implemented and available; and

(3) National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to the improved delivery of global indicators.

41. Successful achievement of these outcomes will enable the 2010BIP project to meet its immediate objective: that decisions made by governments and other stakeholders are better informed to improve the conservation status of species, habitats, and ecosystems at the global level. This in turn will help

the development objective of the project, a reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at the global level through improved decisions for the conservation of global biodiversity, to be met.

42. The 2010BIP project's three key outcomes will be achieved through the delivery of six key outputs. Details of these outputs and the activities associated with them are given below. Details of the ways in which success in achieving the outcomes and outputs will be measured, including objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification, are given in the section on Monitoring and Evaluation (sub-section 'Monitoring project outcomes and outputs'), below.

2.3.1 Outcome 1: 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership generating information useful to decision-makers;

Output 1.1: A working partnership on 2010 indicators is established and maintained.

43. The Partnership that operates during the full phase of the 2010BIP project will be based on the Partnership established during the PDF-B phase of the project, with existing Partners continuing to be involved in the project and new Partners being added as appropriate (further details regarding the engagement of new stakeholders are given below). Efforts will continue to be made to ensure a appropriate geographic representation and participation, both in the BIP as a whole and in the project Steering Committee.

44. The establishment and management of the Partnership will be coordinated by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), based at the Executing Agency (EA), UNEP-WCMC. The PCU will consist of 2 full-time equivalent staff members. Staff roles and responsibilities will include project management (one full-time equivalent staff member), coordination of communication activities (two-thirds full-time equivalent staff member), and information management and indicator coordination (one-third full-time equivalent staff member).

45. Four Partnership meetings will take place during the course of the project, attended by representatives from each of the Indicator Lead Organisations (ILOs) and other Indicator Partners, User Partners, including representatives from Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA) Secretariats and national governments, and other stakeholders as appropriate. The aim of these Partnership meetings will be to present and review progress in the project, identify and develop adaptive actions to be taken, and to promote discussion and collaboration between Partners. The 2010BIP Steering Committee (SC) will also meet annually, in connection with the Partnership meetings, to provide direction and guidance to the PCU, and to monitor and evaluate project progress. Further details of the content of the SC meetings are given in the Terms of Reference for the SC in the Partnership Working Agreements (Annex I).

46. Processes will be implemented that facilitate the sharing of ideas, standards, guidelines, methodologies and data amongst the Partnership and more widely. Partners will be encouraged to communicate and share information and methodologies with one another. A central register of indicator information and related standards and guidelines will be maintained by the PCU to facilitate information management and increase consistency and comparability of indicators.

47. An information management working group, with the terms of reference to address and share information management practices, standards, and geographic reference bases, will be established within the first six months of the full project, and will continue throughout the project. The working group will facilitate communication and interaction between Partners' information management practitioners. Appropriate contacts for information management issues will be identified in each of the Indicator Lead Organisations and other key participating organisations and agencies. The working group will consider issues such as consistent reference bases, useful standards and practices, and means of data harmonisation. This will considerably strengthen the information management capacity of the Partnership as a whole.

48. Additional stakeholders will be identified and their contribution to the activities of the Partnership will be encouraged. The Partnership will throughout the project be open to engaging new stakeholders, including the addition of new Partners and Affiliates where appropriate. New Indicator Partners will be those additional organisations and agencies developing and contributing data to specific indicators, as well as organisations, agencies, and MEA or government representatives with relevant experience or work in the indicators field. New Partners will be closely involved in the development and implementation of the 2010BIP, including attendance at Partnership meetings where appropriate. New 2010BIP Affiliates may come from a broader background, and include any interested parties. Affiliates will be informed of progress in the project through regular communication from the PCU, and will be invited to contribute to online discussions, but it is not expected that Affiliates will be invited to attend 2010BIP meetings. Further details about the roles of 2010BIP Partners and Affiliates are given in the Partnership Working Arrangements (Annex I).

49. Documentation of ongoing lessons learned from the implementation of the project will be maintained, and management adjustments will be incorporated based on an analysis of these lessons learned.

50. Activities to be implemented in order to deliver Output 1.1 include:

1.1.1 Development of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, based on organizations and agencies delivering the various agreed 2010 indicators.
1.1.2 Implementation of processes to share ideas, standards, guidelines, methodologies, and data in support of indicator development amongst the Partnership and more widely.
1.1.3 Four full Partnership meetings, and four meetings of the 2010BIP Steering Committee to be held during the course of the project.
1.1.4 Identification of other stakeholders and opportunities for their contribution to the activities and objectives of the Partnership.
1.1.5 Coordination and management of the full suite of activities of the 2010BIP, including the maintenance of documentation of on-going lessons learned from the implementation of the project.

Output 1.2: A communication strategy meeting user needs is prepared and implemented.

51. Further, and periodic, review of potential users of the 2010 indicators and their needs will be carried out to ensure that the 2010 BIP and its outputs are of utmost relevance to the full range of users of the 2010 indicators.

52. Review and refinement of the communications and outreach strategy will be carried out to ensure that the strategy is updated in line with user needs reviews, and to ensure that the 2010BIP project has the best possible mechanism in place for producing and disseminating results to all relevant users. The focus of the communications strategy is on both direct outreach from the Partnership, facilitated by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), and on assisting communication by Partners to end-users. Particularly close links will be made with the communication initiatives of 2010BIP Partners, including the Countdown 2010 initiative of IUCN and others. The communication products generated by 2010BIP will be designed to support Partner outreach to international conventions, UN agencies and other international organisations, civil society organisations, business and industry, and mass media sectors. The BIP Secretariat will reach out directly to end users through the significant web presence of the project, through presentations and events at intergovernmental meetings, direct interaction with country representatives, through provision of access to the indicator information and products, and by dissemination and contact with the media on key occasions.

53. The communication strategy aims to position the 2010BIP as the best source of information on global biodiversity trends, and create a reputation as a legitimate and credible source of global biodiversity information in the eyes of the target audience. In the long-term, the communication strategy will result in changes in discourse, policy and development trends that lead to a significant reduction in biodiversity loss at the global level, in line with the 2010 target. In the short-term, the

communication strategy for 2010BIP information and products is expected to result in demand from end users for such information, use in publications by international conventions and other organisations and initiatives, and increased numbers of entities actively engaged with the work of the Partnership.

54. The 2010BIP communications strategy involves two key aspects: firstly communicating the high standards and rationale of the Partnership, and secondly communicating the products and information from the indicators themselves. Clear rules will be established for the use of 2010BIP information, to ensure the Partners can freely use 2010BIP products in their outreach activities without affecting the credibility and legitimacy of 2010BIP as a source.

55. Communication within the Partnership will be facilitated by the use of email listservs, and a forum on the 2010BIP website where reports and results can be posted and Partners can discuss aspects of the project with each other and the PCU.

56. Analysis on the links between the full suite of 2010 biodiversity indicators will be performed to help deliver further information on biodiversity trends and impacts. Such an analysis will help to identify areas of overlap between indicators, and thus will ensure that sufficient linkages between indicators are presented in the 2010 BIP publications.

57. Means to relate the 2010 indicators to other international conventions and programmes, and the relationship of the indicators arising from other relevant conventions and programmes to the suite of 2010 indicators, will be further identified and implemented. This will also involve further identification and implementation of means to relate the 2010 indicators to the MDGs, targets and indicators, including through support to revisions of MDG target 9, and the incorporation of the 2010 target and selected associated indicators into MDG7. This activity will result in the delivery of appropriate analysis of 2010 indicators for use in products developed and delivered by other processes and initiatives, including MEAs and other assessment processes. Further details of relationships between the 2010 BIP project and other mechanisms are given in Annex J.

58. A range of suitable products based on results and analysis of the 2010 biodiversity indicators will be developed, including the establishment and maintenance of the Partnership web site. The user needs review, described above, will be used to determine the type of products that will be suitable and necessary for communicating the results and analysis of the 2010 biodiversity indicators. These products will likely include regular newsletters throughout the first phase of the full project, with a publication at the end of this phase, and further results and analysis being published during the second phase of the full project. Products of the 2010BIP will include analysis of the full suite of indicators to deliver further information on biodiversity trends and impacts. This will also include close collaboration with the CBD Secretariat in delivering some components of the Global Biodiversity Outlook (GBO) and associated products, and delivering 2010 biodiversity information to other organisations and initiatives for use in additional products and processes. Updates will be regularly published on the 2010 BIP website (www.twentyten.net), which will be one of the key mechanisms for disseminating 2010 BIP outputs, as well as a key communication tool for the Partnership itself. The 2010BIP communications and outreach strategy is presented in further detail in Annex K.

59. All key Partnership products will be translated where appropriate (initially into French and Spanish) to facilitate ease of use and increase the impact of the products around the world. Products will be actively disseminated as widely as possible, including using Partners to reach their stakeholders.

60. Promotional and outreach materials for use of Partnership members and others will be developed. The 2010BIP Secretariat is in a strong position to organize, synthesize and package information from multiple sources to be used by 2010BIP members in their direct interactions with users. The impetus of the 2010BIP communication strategy will therefore be to maximise opportunities for the Partnership to be represented at, and benefit from, activities and events being held by conventions and other initiatives. This would significantly add value to the engagement of 2010BIP. The

Communications strategy for 2010BIP will build on lessons learned from the MA, and in particular recognizing the importance of relevance, legitimacy and credibility of the process and products being communicated. Early, regular and frequent communication efforts will be implemented in order to communicate the messages delivered by the range of indicators implemented within the context of the 2010BIP.

61. A process for peer review of the products delivered from the Partnership will be established and implemented. This component includes the implementation of a thorough peer review of the full suite of 2010 indicators and Partnership products, to ensure their validity and credibility. Three principles governing the 2010BIP peer review process will be considered, building on the peer review processes already in place for many of the individual indicators. Firstly, the best scientific and technical information should be included so that the 2010BIP products represent the latest scientific and technical findings and are as comprehensive as possible. Secondly, a wide circulation process, including ensuring representation of independent experts from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, will involve as many experts as possible in the 2010BIP process. Thirdly, the review process will be objective, open, and transparent, with all comments and responses to comments fully documented. The process of peer review will be heavily based on that used recently in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, and will include both scientific and government review. In addition, several of the products into which the 2010BIP outputs will feed, such as the *Global Biodiversity Outlook*, will undergo additional and substantial government review.

62. Activities to be implemented in order to deliver Output 1.2 include:

1.2.1 Undertaking an annual review of potential users of the 2010 indicators, and their needs.
1.2.2 Review and refinement of the communications and outreach strategy.
1.2.3 Development of promotional and outreach materials for the use of Partnership members and others, including presentation material, graphics, leaflets, brochures, reports, web material, scientific articles, and material for inclusion in the reports of other processes, as appropriate.
1.2.4 Further identification and implementation of means to relate the 2010 indicators to other international conventions and programmes.
1.2.5 Establishment and maintenance of the Partnership website.
1.2.6 Analysis of the links between the each of 2010 biodiversity indicators.
1.2.7 Further identification and implementation of linkages of the 2010 indicators to the MDGs, targets, and indicators.
1.2.8 Further identification of the relationship of the indicators arising from other relevant conventions and programmes to the suite of 2010 indicators.
1.2.9 Delivery of appropriate analysis of 2010 indicators for use in products developed and delivered by other processes and initiatives, including MEAs and other assessment processes.
1.2.10 Development of a range of suitable products based on outputs and analysis of the 2010 biodiversity indicators.
1.2.11 Establishment and implementation of a process for peer review of the products delivered from the Partnership.
1.2.12 Translation, publication, and wide dissemination of the Partnership products.

2.3.2 Outcome 2: Improved global indicators are implemented and available

Output 2.1: Standards, guidelines and methods for indicator development, peer review, and information sharing.

63. Basic standards for each indicator, including quality assurance processes and documentation, will be established as necessary. Peer review strategies for all indicators being developed within the 2010BIP will be implemented, and quality standards will be established at the outset of the project for all indicator data and methodologies in order to be included in products of the 2010BIP. The Indicator

Lead Organisations will coordinate peer review of individual indicators, while peer review of the full suite of indicators and the Partnership's outputs will be coordinated by the 2010BIP.

64. Indicator methodologies, metadata, and completed indicator time series will be contributed to Partnership information sharing facilities. In principle the Partnership encourages the sharing of data in an unrestricted manner to encourage free flow of information between data providers, data processors, and data users, in line with the conservation commons. However, it is recognised that access to source datasets and detail level indicator data may sometimes be restricted. Authority to control access to the datasets lies with the identified responsible custodian. ILOs and ICOs and other organisations authorised by the custodians are fully free, and encouraged, to publish the results of the indicators independently of the 2010BIP. The 2010BIP will include resulting approved 2010 indicators in BIP outputs, including, *inter alia*, publications, brochures, and on the website. Where appropriate, specific agreements relating to this will be determined on an individual basis with organisations. The 2010BIP will also perform cross-cutting analyses using the results of the individual indicators, and to synthesise and publish these as appropriate. Further details on data and information management principles and practices are provided in the 2010BIP Information Management Strategy (Annex L).

65. Activities to be implemented in order to deliver Output 2.1 include:

2.1.1 Review of needs for the further development and implementation of individual indicators.
2.1.2 Establishment of basic standards for each indicator, including quality assurance processes and documentation.
2.1.3 Implementation of peer review strategies for all indicators developed within the 2010BIP.
2.1.4 Updating and maintenance of indicator methodologies, metadata, and completed indicator time series in Partnership information sharing facilities.

Output 2.2: Individual indicators strengthened and delivered.

66. Further development of identified indicators in support of the CBD headline indicators will be carried out, including development and implementation of short and long term plans for data collection, management and use. The responsibility for the implementation and delivery of individual 2010 indicators will be that of the 2010BIP Partners identified as Indicator Lead Organisations (ILOs), with considerable support from the Indicator Contributing Organisations. The ILOs will be responsible for coordinating the collation of available data and information, and development of methodologies to produce individual indicators. The Indicator Contributing Organisations (ICOs) will contribute to these responsibilities as appropriate. The assignment of ILOs to individual indicators is shown in the table below. For a full list of 2010BIP Partners, please refer to the Partnership Working Arrangements (Annex I).

Table 1: 2010 BIP Indicators and Indicator Lead Organisations (N.B. many other organisations also involved in indicator development and delivery):

Focal Area and Indicators	**Indicator Lead Organization(s)**
Status and trends of the components of biodiversity	
Extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	Various
Living Planet Index and associated indices	IoZ & WWF International
Global Wild Bird indicator	Birdlife International
Protected Areas, overlays with biodiversity, and management effectiveness	UNEP-WCMC and WCPA
Red List Index (and Sampled RLI)	IUCN
Ex-situ crop collections	FAO
Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals	FAO
Sustainable Use	
Area of Forest under sustainable management	UNEP-WCMC and FAO

Focal Area and Indicators	Indicator Lead Organization(s)
Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	FAO
Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits	FAO
Status of species in trade	CITES
Other indicator of sustainable use	IUCN
Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network
Threats to biodiversity	
Nitrogen Deposition	International Nitrogen Initiative
Invasive Alien Species	Global Invasive Species Programme
Ecosystem Integrity and ecosystem goods and services	
Marine Trophic Index	Fisheries Centre, UBC
Water Quality	UNEP GEMS Water
Forest fragmentation	UNEP-WCMC and FAO
River Fragmentation and flow regulation	TNC
Health and well being of communities dependent on biodiversity	WHO
Nutritional status of biodiversity	FAO
Biodiversity in diet and healthcare	IUCN
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and number of speakers of indigenous languages	UNESCO
Status of Access and Benefit Sharing	
Indicator tbd	
Status of resource transfers	
ODA in support of the objectives of the CBD	OECD

67. Implementation of the individual indicators will build on ongoing development work, and specifically that carried out during the PDF-B phase of the BIP project, which included the completion of 'indicator development templates' for each indicator. These templates contained the following information, which is summarised in Annex F to this report, and analysed in Annex G:

- Current status of the indicator. Data and methodology, scale and disaggregation, trends, relationship of the indicator to biodiversity and the 2010 target, relationship of the indicator to other processes and targets, peer review processes, indicator stakeholders, current weaknesses, technical information on indicator development, system and database documentation, examples of the use of the indicator in other processes and initiatives, budgets and workplans for current indicator development, proposals developed or submitted, and supporting documentation.
- Required development. Methodologies, data collection and management strategies, scope, scale and disaggregation of the proposed development, future capacity to detect trends, collaborators, schedule, and budget requirements including potential sources of funding for further indicator development;
- Communication strategies. Specific to the individual indicators.

68. In addition, short- and long-term plans for data collection, management, and use will be developed and implemented during the early stages of the project. The current status of information management and practices for each indicator development effort is summarised in Annex L.

69. Activities to be implemented in order to deliver Output 2.2 include:

2.2.1 Contribution to regional capacity building workshops (organised by CBD Secretariat and others) and other appropriate fora to disseminate and facilitate the use of the guidelines.

2.3.3 Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to the improved delivery of global indicators.

Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator delivery.

70. This component of the 2010BIP project will facilitate increased incorporation of local, national and regional datasets and other information into global indicators, and develop a set of guidelines on enhancing the use of local, national, and regional data and methodologies in global indicator processes.

71. In addition, 2010BIP Partners and the BIP Secretariat will participate in and contribute knowledge to regional capacity building workshops and other appropriate fora, to disseminate and facilitate the use of such guidelines.

72. Activities to be implemented in order to deliver Output 3.1 include:

3.1.1 Development of guidelines to facilitate increased contribution of local, national, and regional data from governments and other organizations to the development of global 2010 indicators.

3.1.2 Contribution to regional capacity building workshops (organised by CBD Secretariat and others) and other appropriate fora to disseminate and facilitate the use of the guidelines.

Output 3.2: Guidelines and other tools available to governments and regional organizations for the use of global indicators and their methodologies in national and regional decision making.

73. This aspect of the project will result in the production of guidelines to facilitate the sharing of experiences and expertise among global and national and regional biodiversity indicator processes in support of the 2010 target. Two sets of guidelines will be produced, on the appropriate application of global indicator methodologies and lessons learned for regional and national indicator development processes, and on the use of global indicators in national and regional policy. These guidelines will enable the 2010BIP project to support the efforts of international organizations and the CBD relating to capacity-building for national and regional indicator development and use.

74. In addition, 2010BIP Partners and the BIP secretariat will participate in and contribute knowledge to regional capacity building workshops and other appropriate fora, to disseminate and facilitate the use of such guidelines.

75. This aspect of the 2010BIP project will build on experience gained from the GEF-funded project "Biodiversity Indicators for National Use". Guidelines will include case studies from the experience of 2010BIP Partners, emphasising regional and national applications, and will be made available through the 2010BIP website and the CBD Clearing House Mechanism (CHM), amongst other avenues for dissemination. Such guidance will be incorporated into regional mechanisms of the CBD to build capacity relating to the 2010 target, and use of biodiversity indicators.

76. A strategy for increasing linkages between global 2010 indicators and national and regional level policy and indicator development, to be implemented during the FSP of the 2010BIP project, is included as Annex M.

77. Activities to be implemented in order to deliver Output 3.2 include:

3.2.1 Development of guidelines to facilitate the use of global 2010 indicator methodologies for the development of indicators at national and regional levels by governments, projects (including those of the GEF) and other organisations.

3.2.2 Development of guidelines on the options for use of global 2010 indicators in national and regional level policy and decision-making by governments and regional decision-making bodies.

3.2.3 Contribution to regional capacity building workshops and other appropriate fora to disseminate and facilitate the use of the guidelines

2.3.4 Phased Approach

78. The three outcomes and six outputs of the 2010BIP project will be executed in an integrated manner with strong linkages between each output and outcome. In addition, given the complexity of this project and the manner in which it is likely to develop over the coming years, a phased approach is proposed. The full project has been divided into two phases. Each is fully self-contained, but the 2nd full phase builds heavily on the success of the first phase.

79. Full Project First Phase - 2010 Indicator Development and Delivery (2006-2009): Work during this phase will focus substantially on development and delivery of indicators, on their integration with other programmes at national and international levels, and on means for ensuring their effective delivery. The three outcomes, six outputs, and the related activities of this first phase are described above. This phase will *inter alia* result in the following, based on implementation of the activities described above:

- An effective working partnership of the organisations working on the delivery of the individual 2010 indicators, and other appropriate stakeholders;
- Well defined user needs and a strategy for meeting those needs;
- Agreed and implemented processes for regular delivery of the full suite of 2010 indicators;
- Improvements in the availability of individual indicators and underlying datasets;
- A range of products using the agreed 2010 indicators;
- Interim reports using the 2010 indicators available in appropriate fora;
- Relevant 2010 biodiversity indicators used in a range of conventions and other mechanisms;
- Clarity on the relationship of 2010 biodiversity indicators to other global targets and indicators;
- Peer review processes in place for key products of the Partnership;
- Guidance on the incorporation of local, national and regional scale data into global 2010 indicators; and
- Guidance on national use of global indicators and their relation to national needs.

80. Full Project Second Phase - 2010 Reporting (2009-2012). Work during the second phase will substantially focus on reporting on progress in achieving the 2010 target at CBD meetings in 2010 and beyond, to the Earth Summit likely to take place in 2012 ten years after WSSD, and in other appropriate fora, and on ensuring the uptake and use of the 2010 biodiversity indicators beyond 2010. This will *inter alia* result in the following outputs:

- Further improvement in availability of individual indicators and underlying datasets;
- Substantive report(s) to the CBD on progress made in achieving the 2010 target;
- Substantive report(s) to UN and potential Earth Summit;
- Substantive report(s) to other global and regional fora;
- Extensive review and peer review process(es) underpinning this reporting;

- Further improvements in linkage between national, regional and global indicator development and reporting;
- Full incorporation of 2010 indicators into other global and regional processes;
- Identified process for contributing 2010 indicators to reporting on the MDGs; and
- Sustainability of the programme following project completion.

81. It is expected that the project may continue beyond 2012 to focus on biodiversity indicators in connection with reporting on achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets in 2015, and any future biodiversity targets of the CBD or other mechanisms.

2,4 RISKS AND SUSTAINABILITY

2.4.1 Risks and Assumptions

82. The project carries with it a number of assumptions (detailed in the logical framework, Annex B) and associated risks. The main assumptions of project delivery are that there is willingness of all stakeholders to work together to develop the full suite of indicators, that methodologies can be implemented to deliver the indicators, and that the suite of indicators are deemed to be relevant to the intended user groups.

83. The key assumption associated with the development objective of the project is that the improved information delivered from this project will be used to help make better decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The key assumptions associated with the immediate objective of the 2010BIP project are (a) the availability of sufficient data to ensure full development of the databases underlying the global indicators; and (b) the relevance of the suite of 2010 indicators identified by the CBD to particular policy agendas. Further assumptions associated with each of the three outcomes of the 2010BIP project are summarised below.

84. For Outcome 1 (2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership generating information useful to decision-makers), assumptions include:

- Organisations working on indicators will continute to cooperate and contribute to the project;
- Partners are willing to work together to develop the full suite of indicators;
- Partnership members are available for meetings of the Partnership;
- Sufficient resources are available in Partnership organisations to fully implement a decentralised communications strategy;
- Products can be developed that meet users' needs.

85. For Outcome 2 (Improved global indicators implemented and available), assumptions include:

- Data are available to collate for use in indicators;
- Appropriate methodological advances are possible within the time-frame of the project;
- Agreement can be reached on a process for individual indicator implemention;
- Technical solutions to indicators exist and can be agreed on;
- Peer review and information management strategies are implemented by 2010BIP Partners involved in indicator development.

86. For Outcome 3 (National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators), assumptions include:

- Governments and regional organizations are willing to contribute relevant data for incorporation into the global indicators;
- Governments and regional organizations recognize the value of the 2010 biodiversity indicators for tracking change in biodiversity at the national and regional level;
- 2010BIP products are used and disseminated at regional workshops and other events held independently of the BIP project;
- Global data and indicator methodologies are useful at sub-global scales;
- Capacity and resources for data collection, collation, and analysis exist, or can be built, at national and regional levels to contribute to global indicator development.

87. A considerable risk for the 2010BIP project is that the scientific capabilities for each indicator do not reach the necessary standards to supply a global indicator suite for biodiversity. Lack of data availability, lack of appropriate methodologies to collate, analyse, interpret the data in the context of global biodiversity loss, or the lack of adequate standardization in data, methods or classification are all such risks. These risks are coupled with the availability of adequate resources to ensure full development of the technical aspects and the underlying datasets. The project has attempted to minimise those risks by focusing on those indicators that are most likely to be delivered by 2010, and that have access to co-financing to increase the likelihood of the development costs being met and through an information management plan that will support harmonization of base data sets.

88. A second risk is that the indicators fail to provide useful information to the policy agenda they intend to address. However, this risk is mitigated by the fact that the project is responding directly to user needs expressed through the CBD process and because the project will ensure that user needs are accounted for during the further development, and implementation of the project. This will be achieved through continuous dialogue with user groups, in particular user partners from Governments, MEAs and other entities. A strong communication strategy (see Annex K) will also ensure the project objectives are in line with user needs, and that products developed by the Partnership reach the relevant entities.

89. There is a risk of inadequate 'buy-in' from an important sector or stakeholder group, in particular national governments. Addressing the challenge of developing involvement of these sectors is part of the purpose of the project and has commenced in the PDF-B phase by involving staff from several ministries and convention representatives in project activities. This will be continued in the full project through the introduction of 2010BIP to regional and subregional environmental fora, such as the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, to the project and ensuring buy-in by national representatives thereby increasing the appeal of the Partnership to potential stakeholders.

90. Another, minimal, risk is in failure to create a working partnership between all the stakeholders to deliver the 2010 indicators. The project coordination unit (PCU) will endeavour to maintain a strong and positive relationship with all partners and ensure that the needs of all collaborating entities are dealt with in a satisfactory and constructive way. Letters of agreement between the EA and Partners will provide the working arrangements in terms of the expectations and requirements. The willingness of all stakeholders to work together is an integral part of this project and every effort has been, and will continue to be made to ensure all partners feel adequately represented and involved in all aspects of the project.

91. A final but important risk is that decision-makers may not necessarily use the best available information provided to them. Although this risk is partly beyond the control of the Partnership, several steps will be taken to minimise this risk. Forming close and strong relationships and communication channels between Partners, the Partnership and end users will make sure that the end user needs are understood and met. Furthermore, ongoing and evaluation of progress and delivery of outputs will ensure that these are relevant to end users, and that any necessary changes can be made accordingly throughout the project. Finally, information products and reports will be specifically

targeted for policy makers and will explicitly state the importance the indicators and ways in which the information can be used in policy decisions.

2.4.2 Sustainability and Replicability

92. The aim of the 2010BIP sustainability strategy is to ensure that the suite of 2010 biodiversity indicators are incorporated into policy planning and programmes of work, and that continued investment is provided for their delivery. A strategy for continuing the 2010BIP beyond the end of 2009, into a second phase (2009-2012) is also a key component. Ensuring that the outputs of 2010BIP are of relevance and use to national and regional bodies will be vital to the sustainability of the project, alongside ensuring that the necessary resources are in place to update and manage the data that underpin the individual indicators.

93. The sustainability strategy will involve promoting the wide use of the 2010 indicators and products developed using them. Opportunities will be sought for streamlining processes relating to compiling data for individual indicators and delivering the indicators. Processes by which the indicators are developed, quality controlled, and delivered will be carefully documented, thus increasing confidence in the indicators and therefore their eventual impacts relating to their use for tracking the rate of loss of biodiversity and advising policy, for example. An accessible archive of completed reviewed indicator time-series data will be maintained for reference and use.

Ensuring Sustainability

94. There is a clear global mandate for delivering a suite of indicators on a regular basis for assessing progress in achieving the global biodiversity target. Both the target and the associated indicators have generated an unprecedented level of interest in such issues, and it seems reasonable to assume that such interest will remain at the current level through to 2010, to 2015 within the context of ensuring environmental sustainability in the MDGs, and beyond to any future targets of the biodiversity-related MEAs. Interest is demonstrated by multilateral processes at both global and regional levels, intergovernmental organizations, individual governments, non-governmental organizations, and a wide range of individuals and scientific organisations. Furthermore, the project has already achieved a substantial amount of co-finance support from its various stakeholders (approximately $10 million overall, see Annex E). This is compelling evidence to suggest that efforts in continuation of the indicators and the Partnership will be sustained beyond 2010.

95. Outcome 2 and its associated activities relate to the implementation and availability of improved global indicators. The focus of the proposed activities is largely not on developing new indicators from scratch, but on building on existing indicators and indicator programmes. In other words there are already constituencies for many of the indicators and their associated databases. This does not necessarily mean that there are already sufficient resources, but it does indicate that there is (a) a potentially wide user-base, wider than that from the 2010 indicators alone; (b) a significant number of organizations and agencies involved, many of which potentially have access to their own technical and financial resources; and (c) a breadth of potential donors who have been associated with the different indicator and database projects. It is anticipated that inclusion of these indicators in a larger global programme will also provide an opportunity for each of the individual indicators to strengthen their user-base, to strengthen their own partnerships and collaboration, and to increase appeal to their existing donors.

96. The biggest single threat to the sustainability of the full suite of indicators beyond the end of the project is ensuring the necessary finance to collect and manage the data that underpin the individual indicators, and in particular to ensure continued data quality. The project will seek to address this through two related approaches:

1) *Process approaches* that lead to strengthening of partnerships and collaborations in development and delivery of the indicators, identification of ways to automate and streamline key data capture thereby ensuring efficiency in indicator development, management and use processes, and by increasing the user-base both for individual indicators and the full suite of indicators (further details can be found in Annex J). The increased use of individual indicators within the 2010 Partnership and processes making use of the 2010 indicators will contribute incentives for the allocation of additional resources for individual indicators from their traditional donors.

2) *Product approaches* that ensure users, and in particular the intergovernmental processes which have endorsed the 2010 target, receive the information in ways that can support their work and therefore clearly perceive the value of the indicators and wish to see their delivery and use continue in the future to support their decision making and communication. The increased use of indicators within intergovernmental processes (such as the CBD and MDGs), resulting from their delivery in appropppriate and tailored products, will also provide incentives for incorporation of indicator financing into the budgets of these mechanisms..

97. Insufficient engagement of national and regional bodies in the project could also pose a threat to the sustainability of the partnership and the indicators. Outcome 3 and its associated activities relate to the use of and contribution to the improved delivery of global indicators by national governments and regional organizations. Successful achievement of Outcome 3 is therefore critical for the long-term sustainability of the project. Communicating the process, outputs and results of the project to national and regional audiences will be an important element in ensuring sustainability and, more important, replicability of the indicator development at different scales from local to regional.

98. The high profile of the 2010 target, the expected extensive use of the relevant indicators and their relevance to the work of a wide range of stakeholders will inevitably result in increased interest in future work on the indicators and therefore the potential to generate additional resources (some of which could be internal in form of annual budgetary allocations) to support this work, thereby contributing to the sustainability of the programme well beyond the end of the GEF-funded project. In this regard it is worth noting that indicators relating to the 2010 target are being developed by both the Convention on Wetlands and the Convention on Migratory Species, and that this is likely to extend to other international conventions and programmes. The sustainability strategy includes the following elements:

(a) Promote wide usage of the 2010 indicators and products developed using them.

(b) Seek opportunities for streamlining processes for both compiling data for individual indicators, and for delivering the indicators.

(c) Increase confidence in the indicators through careful documentation of the processes by which they are developed, quality controlled and delivered.

(d) Ensure that the indicators increasingly underpin policy intervention through enhancing the capacity to monitor the effectiveness of policies and outreach in biodiversity-related intergovernmental processes.

(e) Increase focus on 2010 indicators in a wide range of international conventions and programmes, including in other sectors.

(f) Seek additional resources for individual indicators from their traditional funders, building on their increased use within the 2010 suite of indicators.

(g) Seek to incorporate budgets for the indicators and indicator programmes into the budgets of the intergovernmental processes using the indicators.

(h) Seek resources from foundations and other philanthropic sources for individual indicators and the full suite, building on the international profile.

99. The project design encourages a collaborative framework and mechanisms that facilitate cooperative activities and coordination to add value to ongoing initiatives. Some recurrent

government and institutional expenditure will be required however, if the outcomes are to be sustained. This will be addressed in three ways; 1) by developing the awareness of the value of the Partnership and the indicators, 2) by enhancing the reputation of the individual ILOs and the Partnership as a whole, and 3) by establishing the Partnership as the most informative source of information on biodiversity indicators for the global user community.

Replicability

100. In the delivery of Outcome 2 (Improved global indicators implemented and available), it is clearly necessary that the 2010BIP project delivers indicators that are valid from one point in time to another. In this sense replicability is an essential component of project implementation. Replicability of the indicators will be assured through ensuring documented processes for their delivery; rigorous testing by those technically responsible for them, and through thorough peer review both for individual indicators and for products arising from analysis of the full suite of indicators.

101. A second concern in replicability is to work towards ensuring the ability of indicators to be used at different scales from global to regional to national and even sub-national levels (scalability), and the availability of national and regional datasets for developing global indicators. While the project is not explicitly concerned with indicators other than at the global level, the following steps will be taken to build the necessary links: the project will draw on: (a) existing experience with some of the indicators which already have clear national links or reviews of potential links; (b) current experience within the pan-European region in developing national to regional data-flows for biodiversity indicators (the "Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators" project); and (c) the experience of other projects such as the GEF-funded "Biodiversity Indicators for National Use" project.

102. Based on this experience, which will be discussed further during appropriate regional meetings and other fora, the project will develop advice and guidance that aims to facilitate the links between the global indicators and national and regional data and indicators. This will include: (a) guidelines on making national datasets available for use in global 2010 indicators; (b) guidelines on how the global indicators can be used at national and regional levels; (c) case study experiences on development of regional level 2010 indicators from national input; and (d) review of the potential scalability of the global 2010 indicators, and what this means for national indicator development. A strategy on linking global and national indicator activities is included in Annex M.

2.5 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

2.5.1 Implementation Arrangements

103. Arrangements for project coordination and implementation were developed during the 2010BIP Steering Committee and full Partnership meetings held during the PDF-B phase of the project. Organisational structures for project implementation are shown in Annex I. UNEP is the implementing agency (IA), with UNEP-WCMC as the executing agency (EA). The EA will host the project coordination unit (PCU). The development of the indicators will be led by Indicator Lead Organisations (ILOs) with support from Indicator Contributing Organisations (ICOs).

104. The means for ensuring effective collaboration and delivery of project outputs include the following:

i) *Steering Committee:* A project Steering Committee has been established to advise on the general direction of the project, and to review and provide advice on key outputs. The Steering Committee is composed of representatives from UN Organisations, National Governments, International Organisations, NGOs and Research Institutes.

ii) *Partnership meetings:* Two project Partnership meetings have been held during the course of the PDF-B phase, and these will continue to be convened at key points during project implementation, in order to review and agree on key issues in connection with project working arrangements. Those involved are the representatives of all of the organizations involved in delivery of the 2010 indicators, and otherwise contributing to the project, including through communication, information management and representatives of various user groups.

iii) *Indicator stakeholder collaboration:* Each indicator has its own approach to stakeholder collaboration, depending on the needs and practices already in place for each of the indicators. A peer review process will be implemented during the full project, to build on individual indicator peer review processes already underway.

iv) *Peer review*: An external and independent peer review for the full suite of indicators will be built into the project as it develops. If CBD COP decisions call for peer review of the 2010 indicators following presentation of the indicators in the Global Biodiversity Outlook for COP 8, then the project peer review will incorporate whatever peer review process the Convention establishes.

105. The effective implementation of this project will depend very heavily on development of close working relationships between the EA, UNEP-WCMC, and the stakeholders (ILOs and ICOs) involved in the development and implementation of each of the individual indicators. Relationships will be regularly reviewed through the implementation of the full project to ensure that they are effective for the delivery of project outputs.

106. A number of the indicators and their underlying datasets already have clearly identified custodians, plus well understood responsibilities and an existing peer review process. It is not the intention within this project to in any way undermine or replace what already exists, nor to dictate to these organizations and agencies what they should do. Rather the aim of the project is to facilitate improvement in what already exists, as appropriate, and to facilitate development of an integrated indicators “package” that draws on all these independent indicators and the experience of all of the organizations and agencies working on them. The project also aims to foster synergies, for example where data collected by one organization could be used to strengthen indicator developed by another Partner (see Annex L).

107. For some of the 2010 indicators, data are already collected and managed under the auspices of partnerships and consortia which have or are developing mechanisms for coordinating activities, defining roles, and collaborating on development of databases, indicators and resulting products. These include both the IUCN Red List, and the World Database on Protected Areas Consortium between UNEP-WCMC, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, and a number of internationally active NGOs. Consortia and current partnerships are significant within the project as they are already promoting collaboration of direct relevance to delivery of 2010 indicators upon which this project aims to build.

Implementing Agency

108. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the Implementing Agency (IA), with responsibility for project management, overview, monitoring, and liaison with, and reporting, to GEF.

109. UNEP's Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) provides governments and the international community with improved access to meaningful environmental data and information, and helps to strengthen the capacity of governments to use environmental information for decision making and planning for sustainable development. Through its offices such as Global Resources Information Database (GRID) Sioux Falls and UNEP-WCMC, DEWA undertakes projects to apply information technology tools such as remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and web mapping to analyse environmental, ecosystem and biodiversity issues and provide policy guidance.

110. UNEP DEWA has been working on the generation of high quality data and indicators and addressing information gaps that still exist in priority areas for over twenty five years. UNEP DEWA also promotes harmonisation in the collection of data and indicators and facilitates access to information. DEWA's activities in this area include:

- The Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) is UNEP 's flagship environmental assessment publication and is recognized as one of the most respected environmental outlook publications currently available. Like the 2010 BIP GEO is based on partnership, involving universities, research centres, international institutes, and NGOs in 30 countries representing regions around the world, as well as governments through extensive review processes.

- The GEO Data Portal is the authoritative source for data sets used in the GEO report and other integrated environment assessments. Its online database holds more than 450 different variables, as national, subregional, regional and global statistics or as geospatial data sets (maps), covering themes like Freshwater, Population, Forests, Emissions, Climate, Disasters, Health and GDP. Like the 2010 it brings together existing data and indicator initiatives from a large number of partner organisations through one easy to use portal.

- The Global Resource Information Database (GRID) is a worldwide network of environmental data centres managed by UNEP DEWA. The GRID network, launched in 1985, provides and facilitates access to high-quality environmental data and information for decision making and policy setting, and supports UNEP's environmental assessment and reporting, networking and early warning activities.

111. Given the nature of the project in delivering a suite of global indicators for assessing progress in achieving a target adopted by both the CBD processes and endorsed by WSSD, it would seem appropriate that all three GEF Implementing Agencies and the GEF Secretariat are in a position to make significant input to project implementation, and in particular to provision of advice on means for review of the agreed indicators, and for their delivery. The input and advice of the GEF Secretariat, the World Bank and the UN Development Programme (UNDP) (in addition to UNEP's relevant divisions) in implementation of the project will be actively sought.

Executing Agency

112. The Executing Agency (EA), UNEP-WCMC, will host the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). The EA is responsible as lead agency for project implementation, administrative and financial management. The PCU will be headed by a Project Coordinator (PC), based at the EA, in Cambridge, UK. They will be responsible for liasing with the IA and the Steering Committee, coordinating activities across the Partnership, and for ensuring the Indicator Partners and other Stakeholders are provided with the necessary support for engaging with the Partnership.

113. UNEP-WCMC has considerable experience of successsfully managing and implementing multi-stakeholder biodiversity projects at global, regional and national scales, including those related to biodiversity indicators, and will build on experience of other GEF-funded projects, including the project on Biodiversity Indicators for National Use and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.

114. The Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU) project was carried out in collaboration with national agencies in four countries (Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines and Ukraine). The aim of the project was to facilitate development of indicators at the national level relevant to supporting policy development. Each of the countries focused on a specific theme, and worked with the support of UNEP-WCMC and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency to develop indicators relevant to that theme. The experience of that project, which was coordinated by UNEP-WCMC, will provide valuable input to the activities proposed here, and in particular on how the global 2010 indicators might benefit from ongoing initiatives at the national level to develop biodiversity indicators, and how global indicators relate to indicators in use at the national and regional level.

115. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) carried out extensive review of the datasets available for assessing status and trends in number of ecosystems. The project was explicitly based on existing methods and knowledge, and as such will provide information that will be valuable in further development of a range of 2010 indicators, and in linking the indicators to deliver key messages. UNEP-WCMC was specifically responsible for the coordination of the assessment of current trends, and the distributed working group contributing to this assessment component.

116. The Biodiversity Trends and Threats in Europe (BTTE) project carried out by UNEP-WCMC working in collaboration with the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency was a review of the data available on species trends in Europe, and whether this data could be successfully aggregated across habitats and countries to deliver both headline messages for high-level decision-making and detailed information for in-depth analysis. The project used data from different sources, collected with different methods, and in total international non-governmental organizations working with UNEP-WCMC mobilized data on thousands of historical trends in national populations of birds, butterflies, mammals and marine species.

117. The various biodiversity atlas projects carried out by UNEP-WCMC over many years (tropical forests, coral reefs, mangroves, sea grasses, great apes) have given the Centre significant experience of coordinating information from multiple sources in delivering seminal products. Each of the atlas projects were carried out in collaboration with multiple authors, and with other organizations including, for example, the International Society of Mangrove Ecosystems, the World Fish Centre, UNESCO, and IUCN.

118. UNEP-WCMC also has significant experience of developing guidance for countries on improving biodiversity data management, and in the GEF-funded Biodiversity Data Management project not only developed a range of guidelines and training materials, but also carried out training courses in a range of countries and facilitate meetings which lead to the development of improved national information networks. More recently UNEP-WCMC provided the World Bank with a series of reports which aimed to help the World Bank to implement a GEF-funded project supporting development of the Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN).

Project Steering Committee

119. An interim Steering Committee (SC) was established during the PDF-B phase, with the terms of reference to provide overall guidance on project implementation, and monitor progress and performance of the 2010BIP (see Annex I for further information on the roles and responsibilities of the SC).

120. The Steering Committee composition ensures that the following groups are represented in the project oversight: international organizations, UN agencies, NGOs, government representatives including those of the CBD SBSTTA Bureau, and individuals involved in indicator processes within the context of the CBD.

121. The Steering Committee (SC) is comprised of representatives of the following organisations:

- UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (Executing Agency)
- CBD Secretariat
- European Environment Agency
- Government of Cuba (Co-Chair of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Target)
- Government of Grenada (SBSTTA Bureau Regional Representative)
- Government of Thailand (SBSTTA Bureau Regional Representative)

- IUCN
- Nature Kenya
- United Nations Environment Programme Division of Global Environment Facility
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation
- GEF Secretariat

122. The SC will convene annually through in-person meeting, plus one at the start of the project and one at project completion, and it is proposed that this interim SC continues operating as the SC into the full project, with additions to the membership where appropriate.

2.5.2 Stakeholder Participation

123. Given that several intergovernmental processes have endorsed the 2010 target, the primary user stakeholders for this project are clearly Governments, and especially Parties to the CBD and the other MEAs. Processes are already foreseen for review of the indicators by SBSTTA and the CBD COP.

124. A second key group of stakeholders is the wide range of agencies and organizations (Indicator Partners) that are involved in developing and delivering the indicators that have been identified. These include UN agencies and programmes, international organizations, non-government organizations, and research/academic institutions. These organizations include those that have been identified by SBSTTA as having particular expertise on specific indicators. These stakeholders are recognised in three categories of 2010BIP Partner: Indicator Partners, Collaborating Partners, and User Partners. Details and a list of Partners are given in the Partnership Working Arrangements (Annex I). The 2010BIP includes the following Partner organizations and agencies, current at the end of the PDFB phase:

BirdLife International
CasaTierra
Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR)
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) Secretariat
Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) Secretariat
Conservation International
Countdown 2010
Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation, Government of Thailand
Division of Environment, Government of Tanzania
European Space Agency (ESA)
European Environment Agency
European Union Joint Research Centre
FAO Forestry Department: Forest Resources Division
FAO Fishery Department: Fishery Resources Division
FAO Agriculture Department:
    Animal Production and Health Division,
    Plant Production and Protection Division,
    Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division
Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Global Invasive Species Programme

Global Footprint Network
Institute of Social Ecology, IFF Vienna
International Nitrogen Initiative
International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI)
IUCN Species Survival Commission
IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group
IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
Ministry of Finance and Planning, Government of Grenada
Ministry of Science, Technology, and the Environment, Government of Cuba
NASA-NGO Conservation Working Group
NatureKenya
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
Orbis Institute
Ramsar Convention Secretariat
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB)
Terralingua
The Nature Conservancy
UNEP DGEF
UNEP-GEMS Water Programme
UNEP-WCMC
UNESCO
University of British Columbia (UBC) Fisheries Centre
University of Queensland
Wetlands International
World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Consortium
World Health Organization (WHO)
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
Zoological Society of London, Institute of Zoology

125. In view of the increasingly high profile that the 2010 target has assumed at the global level, it is expected that the indicators being used to assess progress in achieving this target will be widely used in guiding policy intervention. They will also be used as a framework for communicating the state of the world's biodiversity, and the actions being taken to conserve and sustainably use it. As such, the indicators will be of interest and relevance to a far wider group of stakeholders and beneficiaries including the private sector and local communities, and considerable efforts will be made during the full project to further broaden the participation of other stakeholder groups in the Partnership.

126. The project will also develop a peer review process that involves stakeholders from a wide range of institutions and countries, and during which time key national institutions will be invited to make expert input.

127. Annual meetings of the full 2010BIP will provide a forum for organisations developing the various 2010 biodiversity indicators to share information and exchange ideas on the project. The progress of project activities and outputs will be presented to the full range of stakeholders for their comment and input.

128. A project web page has been established for disseminating information concerning the project and its activities. This will be maintained and updated during the course of the project implementation to include an online forum that will enable individuals and organisations from anywhere in the world to comment on the project and make recommendations as appropriate. This forum will also allow BIP

Partners to post and review documents and information. The 2010BIP website is online at www.twentyten.net.

2.6 INCREMENTAL COSTS AND PROJECT FINANCING

129. Although funding is likely to be found for specific indicators from the suite for products targeted on specific meetings or user groups, and for the work of particular organizations, without GEF support there would not be a coordinated approach to the development and communication of the full suite of 2010 biodiversity indicators. Without GEF funding there would be the following potential weaknesses:

- Inconsistency between indicators.
- Lack of a single indicator "package".
- Lack of a single focus for development and delivery of indicators.
- Inadequate links between global, regional and national efforts.

130. The combination of these factors will severely hamper attempts to track progress in achieving the 2010 target at the global level in a reliable and consistent manner. As a result it is likely that policy intervention by bodies such as the CBD Conference of Parties will not take adequate account of information on progress being made in achieving the 2010 target, and the impact of public awareness and communication concerning the target will be less effective that it might have been. Both may in turn impact on the effectiveness of action for achieving the 2010 target.

131. The support of the GEF will allow the project to address all of the issues identified above, and the necessary activities are included in the project proposal. In addressing these issues, the project also deals with the concerns identified if GEF resources were not available. GEF support will therefore result in the following:

- A coordinated approach to delivering the full suite of 2010 indicators;
- Development and implementation of the full suite of 2010 indicators;
- Clear identification of user needs in a range of stakeholder groups, and the delivery of products that meet these needs;
- Established links to indicators relevant to other biodiversity-related conventions and programmes, and to other sectors, mechanisms and initiatives;
- Clear identification of linkages between global and national datasets and indicators, and the provision of tools to facilitate national efforts to develop and use 2010 indicators; and
- Leverage of additional financial and technical resources to ensure delivery and use of the indicators.

132. Almost all of the indicators identified by the CBD Conference of Parties already have clear stakeholders who are contributing financially and technically to some aspect of the development, implementation and delivery of those indicators as independent entities. This will continue. GEF funds will build on this to achieve:

- Further development of the individual existing indicators in ways proposed by the CBD COP for use at the global level, but not currently in the budgeted workplans of the organizations who have developed these indicators.
- Development of new global indicators proposed by the CBD COP based on existing research and datasets, but not currently in the budgeted workplans of the organizations who manage these datasets.

- Development of a collaborative approach between all of the organizations working on 2010 indicators, in order to facilitate coordinated delivery of the full suite of indicators to meet the needs of the CBD and other potential target audiences at the global level.
- Establishment of approaches to ensure the wide acceptance and use of the full suite of 2010 indicators, including development of appropriate peer review processes and communication strategies.

133. The project will also address future resource needs after completion of the GEF project, through raising the profile of the 2010 indicators, and increasing interest in their continuance. It is intended that this will lead to regular coordinated delivery of the full suite of global indicators identified by the CBD COP to a range of stakeholders in appropriate and varied formats.

134. Further details of incremental cost and reasoning for this project are provided in Annex A.

2.7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

135. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan maps the approach for measuring and verifying that activities and outcomes described in the project logframe and timeline are being met. The M&E Plan follows UNEP guidelines and incorporates UNEP monitoring activities, and can be found in Annex N.

136. There are five main entities with roles to play in the M&E process:

- UNEP will receive from the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) half-yearly and yearly progress and financial reports. UNEP DGEF will also serve as a member of the Steering Committee (SC), and organise independent evaluators for mid-term and final evaluations. The UNEP Task Manager will track the project progress, outputs and impacts, and arrange the mid-term review by an external consultant to assess project status and deliver at the User level, the PCU level and the Indicator level.
- The PCU will develop a reporting structure for all project Partners and ensure that reporting is timely and complete. It will develop all reports for UNEP and will receive all reports from Indicator Lead Organisations on progress of each indicator to ensure the project workplan is being upheld.
- The Steering Committee will review all reports, advise the PCU on resolving difficulties and increasing efficiency and monitor progress on the capacity building component.
- The Indicator Partners will develop individual indicator progress reports for the PCU and provide early warning of anticipated problems relating to the workplan, financial or other issues.
- The Collaborating Partners will deliver regular reports as necessary to the PCU on the progress of their work in relevant areas, provide guidance and recommendations on improvements and project progress in their area of expertise, and provide early warnings of anticipated problems.

137. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken at three levels: monitoring project implementation and performance, delivery of project outputs, and monitoring project impacts. The monitoring and evaluation system will build as much as possible upon existing mechanisms and systems among key stakeholders.

2.7.1 Monitoring Project Progress and Performance

138. Monitoring project progress and performance will occur both at the overall Partnership project level, including monitoring of the Partnership itself and the full suite of indicators as a whole, and also with respect to progress in the implementation of individual indicators. Documentation of ongoing lessons learned from the implementation of the project will be maintained, and a mid-term evaluation of the implementation of and progress in the project's outputs and activities will be performed at the end of the first phase. Management adjustments will be incorporated into the 2010BIP project based on the mid-term evaluation and an analysis of the lessons learned. Regular progress and financial reports will be compiled and submitted to the Implementing Agency. Sufficient documentation and processes will be put in place for the conduct of the terminal evaluation at the end of the second phase in 2012.

139. The Indicator Lead Organizations (ILOs) will be responsible for working in collaboration with the Indicator Contributing Organizations (ICOs) to deliver the indicators in a timely fashion. They will present bi-annual progress and activity reports to the PCU that will allow monitoring and evaluation of the suite of indicators, and their contribution to the Partnership as a whole.

140. Performance monitoring will assess whether the coordination and supervision of Partnership activities is efficient and seek to improve efficiencies when needed so as to improve overall effectiveness of project implementation. It is a continuous process, which will collect information about the execution of activities programmed in the annual workplan (Annex B), advise on improvements in method and performance, and compare accomplished with programmed tasks.

141. The PCU will ensure inputs are made on time and according to expenditure plans for the overall project. Indicator workplans will be monitored by the PCU, but are the responsibility of the ILOs within the Partnership. The monitoring activity of the Partnership project will be the direct responsibility of the PCU, under the supervision of the Steering Committee. See Table 1, Annex N for the execution performance indicators. The analysis of the current development status of the individual indicators in Annex G could provide a baseline from which improvement and development of these indicators could be monitored.

142. Risk assessment and monitoring will also be an integral part of this activity and have been including in the M&E Plan activities shown in Table 2 of Annex N. Briefly, ongoing progress reports will be submitted and early warning of anticipated or experienced problems will be provided to the relevant bodies. Continuous monitoring of indicator and Partnership development will be overseen by the PCU, and verified by a mid-term review and terminal review by an external consultant.

143. An annual meeting of the Partnership will build confidence among Partners in the reliability of information on development effectiveness of the Partnership. This will be particularly beneficial to the Partnership to ensure project performance is maximised, given the specific challenges in producing an aggregated suite of global biodiversity indicators from a wide source of collaborating stakeholders.

2.7.2 Delivery of Project Outputs

144. At the level of the individual indicator, the information on delivery of outputs (both in quality and quantity) will be collected as part of ongoing project monitoring. This monitoring will be provided by the ILOs in collaboration with the ICOs and presented to the PCU on as part of their

progress report. The ILOs will be responsible for ensuring project outputs are met and alerting the PCU to any anticipated problems in this delivery.

145. The PCU will ensure that products of the Partnership are delivered according to expenditure plans and that these products meet both the stakeholders and user needs. The PCU will be responsible for monitoring and delivering outputs of the Partnership that will be presented to the Steering Committee for review and then reported to UNEP on an annual basis.

2.7.3 Monitoring Project Outcomes and Outputs

146. Project outcomes will be monitored though objectively verifiable indicators, detailed below and in the logical framework (Annex B) that will track progress toward the three project outcomes and their associated outputs, the immediate objective, and the development objective. The means of verification are also outlined below.

147. The indicator measuring progress towards the development objective of the 2010BIP project is that the suite of available global 2010 indicators identified by the CBD show progress, by 2010, in reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity at the global level. The means of verification for the development objective is the availability of indicators by 2010 that demonstrate changes in the rate of biodiversity loss (see Annex F).

148. Two indicators will be tracked to measure progress towards the project's immediate objective:

(i) Increased availability and use of the 2010 biodiversity indicators by decision-makers in policy fora including MEA COPs, meetings of international scientific bodies, UNGA meetings, and GEF Council, between 2009 and 2012, compared to 2002 to 2006.

(ii) The implemented 2010 biodiversity indicators are incorporated, by 2010, into products that are used in at least three Convention processes, and at least twenty international programmes and mechanisms, national governments, and agencies.

149. The means of verification for the immediate objective of the project are (i) that implemented 2010 indicators are available for use in print and electronic media; (ii) that products of the Partnership containing the implemented indicators, and tailored to meet user needs, are available and disseminated; and (iii) that outputs and decisions by a range of MEAs, governments, and other users incorporate or refer to the implemented 2010 indicators.

150. Objectively verifiable indicators and means of verification for each of the 2010BIP outcomes and outputs are detailed below:

<u>Outcome 1: 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership generating information useful to decision-makers</u>

Objectively verifiable indicators

- At least 70% of the headline indicators identified by the CBD in the context of the 2010 target are implemented and available from organisations within the 2010BIP by 2009.

Means of verification

- Outputs of the Partnership, including website and products disseminated to Conventions and other users.

Output 1.1: Working partnership on 2010 indicators established and maintained

Objectively verifiable indicators

- Four full meetings are held of the Partnership and 2010BIP Steering Committee during the course of the project, 2006-2009.
- At least 20 other biodiversity indicator stakeholder organizations are engaged in the Partnership through involvement in its activities between 2006-2009.
- The 2010BIP project is efficiently and effectively managed and coordinated, with project activities delivered to budget and on schedule.

Means of verification

- MoUs and other agreed working arrangements are in place between 2010BIP Indicator Partners.
- Project meeting reports, progress, and financial reports.

Output 1.2: Communication strategy meeting user needs prepared and implemented

Objectively verifiable indicators

- Communications strategy is finalised and in place for the 2010 indicators by the end of the first year, responding to the needs of users.
- User surveys are performed to measure the success of the communications strategy for meeting user needs by the end of the third year of the project.
- Project website used and maintained throughout the project.
- Indicator products tailored to meet specific user needs developed annually, building on available indicators, and disseminated to major international initiatives, meetings and decision-making fora.

Means of verification

- Project communication strategy.
- User survey.
- Regularly updated web presence for the 2010BIP.
- Website statistics.
- Products available for identified users.
- Documented analysis of the dissemination and use of products.
- Outputs and decisions by a range of MEAs, governments, and other users incorporate or refer to the implemented 2010 indicators.

Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available

Objectively verifiable indicators

- At least 70% of the headline biodiversity indicators identified by the CBD in the context of the 2010 target are improved by 2009 through increased data input, greater time-series coverage, or capacity to demonstrate trends in rates of change.

Means of verification

- Products of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, compared with products containing the same indicators prior to the establishment of this partnership.
- Indicator analysis in first and third years of the project.

Output 2.1: Standards, guidelines and methods for indicator development, peer review, and information sharing

Objectively verifiable indicators

- Indicator development plans and information management strategies in place by the end of the first year of the project, and implemented by 2009.
- Peer review procedures in place and implemented for each indicator by 2009.

Means of verification

- Documented archive of all developed indicators and accepted methodologies maintained and available.
- Documentation of individual indicator methodologies and datasets.
- Documented response to indicator peer reviews.

Output 2.2: Individual indicators strengthened and delivered

Objectively verifiable indicators

- At least 70% of the global 2010 biodiversity indicators delivered by 2009, incorporating data and expertise from a wider range of national and other sources than before 2007.
- Individual indicators delivered and used in products of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership by 2009.

Means of verification

- Plans, strategies, and activity reports of the individual indicator development processes.
- Products of the 2010BIP.

Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators

Objectively verifiable indicators

- At least 50% of the biodiversity indicators identified by the CBD in the context of the 2010 target are further developed based on increased contribution of local, national, and regional data by the end of the third year of the project.
- At least 30 national governments and regional organizations are using a broader set of 2010 biodiversity indicators to report on progress towards the 2010 target, by 2010.

Means of verification

- Reports and analysis on individual indicator development.
- National reports of governments to the CBD, and outputs of regional organizations relating to biodiversity trends, and the 2010 target.

Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator development

Objectively verifiable indicators

- Guidelines available, by the end of the first year of the project, on enhancing the use of local, national, and regional data and methodologies in global indicator processes.
- At least 30 national governments and regional organizations are actively involved in global indicator delivery.

Means of verification

- Documented guidelines produced and disseminated to regional workshops and other fora, including via the project website.
- Global indicator datasets contained increased data from local, national, and regional sources, assessed by comparison of government and regional organization involvement in indicator delivery in 2006 and in 2010 using meeting reports and information from Partners.

Output 3.2: Guidelines and other tools available to governments and regional organizations for the use of global indicators and their methodologies in national and regional decision making

Objectively verifiable indicators

- Guidelines are made available, by the end of the third year of the project, on the appropriate application of global indicator methodologies and lessons learned for regional and national processes.
- Guidelines are made available, by the end of the first year of the project, on the use of global indicators in national and regional policy.

Means of verification

- Documented guidelines produced and disseminated to regional workshops and other fora, including via the project website.
- National and regional reports to conventions and other processes showing increased use of 2010 indicators at the national and regional level.

151. The project will be monitored by the PCU and the Steering Committee. A terminal evaluation organised by UNEP will be conducted as the final assessment of project outcomes by an external consultant.

SECTION 3 - WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE, BUDGET, FOLLOW-UP

3.1 WORKPLAN AND TIMETABLE

A detailed Work-Plan is provided in Annex B.

3.2 BUDGET

A detailed budget in UNEP format is presented in Annex Z. This budget is based upon the GEF approved budget provided in the Full-size Project Brief

3.3 FOLLOW-UP

The project will lead to the further development and implementation of a full suite of biodiversity indicators, which will enable considerably greater capacity for tracking change in biodiversity at the global level. The project will also enhance the availability of multiscale indicators for use at regional and national level, and thereby contribute to considerable enhanced sub-global biodiversity monitoring. Phase 2 of the project will allow continued communication of the messages derived from the indicators, and a more comprehensive approach to sharing the expertise and experiences gained at global and sub-global scales to develop and use biodiversity indicators, including as a component of tracking progress towards the biodiversity and environmental sustainability targets of MDG7.

SECTION 4 - INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

UNEP-WCMC will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives and activities outlined in Section 2 of this document. UNEP as the GEF Implementing Agency will be responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF and UNEP policies and procedures, and will provide guidance on linkages with related UNEP and GEF-funded activities. The UNEP/DGEF Co-ordination will monitor implementation of the activities undertaken during the execution of the project and will be responsible for clearance and transmission of financial and progress reports to the Global Environment Facility. UNEP retains responsibility for review and approval of the substantive and technical reports produced in accordance with the schedule of work.

All correspondence regarding substantive and technical matters should be addressed to:

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4.2 EVALUATION

UNEP will organize independent evaluations at mid-term and completion of the project to measure the degree to which the objectives of the project have been achieved.

SECTION 5 - MONITORING AND REPORTING

5.1 MANAGEMENT REPORTS

5.1.1 Progress Reports

Within 30 days of the end of reporting period, UNEP-WCMC will submit to UNEP/DGEF Coordination, using the format given in Annex S, Half-yearly Progress Reports as at 30 June and 31 December.

5.1.2 Terminal Reports

Within 60 days of the completion of the project, UNEP-WCMC will submit to UNEP/DGEF Coordination a Terminal Report detailing the activities taken under the project, lessons learned and any recommendations to improve the efficiency of similar activities in the future, using the format provided in Annex V.

5.1.3 Substantive Reports

At the appropriate time, UNEP-WCMC will submit to UNEP three copies in draft of any substantive project report(s) and, at the same time, inform UNEP of its plans for publication of that text. UNEP will give UNEP-WCMC substantive clearance of the manuscript, indicating any suggestions for change and such wording (recognition, disclaimer, etc.) as it would wish to see figure in the preliminary pages or in the introductory texts.

It will equally consider the publishing proposal of UNEP-WCMC and will make comments thereon as advisable. It may request UNEP-WCMC to consider a joint imprint basis. Should UNEP-WCMC be solely responsible for publishing arrangements, UNEP will nevertheless receive 10 free copies of the published work in each of the agreed languages, for its own purposes.

5.2 FINANCIAL REPORTS

(i) Details of expenditures will be reported on an activity by activity basis, in line with project budget codes as set out in the project document, as at 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December using the format given in Annex U. All expenditure accounts will be dispatched to UNEP within 30 days of the end of the Three-month period to which they refer, certified by a duly authorized official of UNEP-WCMC.

(ii) In addition, the total expenditures incurred during the year ending 31 December, certified by a duly authorised official, should be reported in an opinion by a recognised firm of public accountants, and should be dispatched to UNEP within 180 days, i.e. 30 June. In particular, the auditors should be asked to report whether, in their opinion:

- Proper books of account have been maintained;
- All project expenditures are supported by vouchers and adequate documentation;
- Expenditures have been incurred in accordance with the objectives outlined in the project document.
- The expenditure reports provide a true and fair view of the financial condition and performance of the project

(iii) Within 180 days of the completion of the project, UNEP-WCMC will supply UNEP with a final statement of account in the format as for the quarterly expenditure statements duly signed by authorised official of UNEP-WCMC and certified by recognised firm of public accountants.

If requested, UNEP-WCMC shall facilitate an audit by the United Nations Board of Auditors and/or the Audit Service of the accounts of the project.

(iv) Any portion of cash advances remaining unspent or uncommitted by UNEP-WCMC on completion of the project will be reimbursed to UNEP within one month of the presentation of the final statement of accounts. In the event that there is any delay in such disbursement, UNEP-WCMC will be financially responsible for any adverse movement in the exchange rates.

(v) Within 30 days of the reporting period, UNEP-WCMC shall submit to UNEP GEF Coordination, annual co-financing report for the project using the format provided in Annex Y showing:

- Amount of co-financing realized compared to the amount of co-financing committed to at the time of project approval, and
- Reporting by source and by type:
  - Sources include the agency's own co-financing, government co-finance (counterpart commitments), and contributions mobilized for the project from other multilateral agencies, bilateral development cooperation agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and beneficiaries.
  - Types of co-finance. Cash includes grants, loans, credits and equity investments. In-kind resources are required to be:
    - dedicated uniquely to the GEF project,
    - valued as the lesser of the cost and the market value of the required inputs they provide for the project, and
    - monitored with documentation available for any evaluation or project audit.

5.3 TERMS AND CONDITIONS

5.3.1 Non-Expendable Equipment

UNEP-WCMC will maintain records of non-expendable equipment (items costing US$1500 or more as well as items of attraction such as pocket calculators, cameras, computers, printers, etc.) purchased with UNEP funds (or with Trust Funds or Counter funds administered by UNEP) and will submit, using format in Annex W, an inventory of such equipment to UNEP, once a year, indicating description, serial no., date of purchase, original cost, present condition, location of each item attached to the progress report submitted on 31 December.

Within 60 days of completion of the project, UNEP-WCMC will submit to UNEP a final inventory of all non-expendable equipment purchased under this project indicating description, serial number, original cost, present condition, location and a proposal for the disposal of the said equipment. Non-expendable equipment purchased with funds administered by UNEP remains the property of UNEP until its disposal is authorised by UNEP, in consultation with UNEP-WCMC. UNEP-WCMC shall be responsible for any loss or damage to equipment purchased with UNEP administered funds. The proceeds from the sale of equipment, (duly authorised by UNEP) shall be credited to the accounts of

UNEP, or of the appropriate trust fund or counterpart funds. A duly authorised official of UNEP-WCMC should physically verify the inventory.

5.3.2 Responsibility for Cost Overruns

Any cost overruns (expenditures in excess of the amount in each budget sub-line) shall be met by the organisation responsible for authorising the expenditure, unless written agreement has been received in advance from UNEP. In cases where UNEP has indicated its agreement to a cost overrun in a budget sub-line to another, or to increase the total cost to UNEP, a revision to the project document amending the budget will be issued by UNEP.

5.3.3 Cash Advance Requirements

Initial cash advance of US$450,000 will be made upon signature of the project document by both parties and will cover expenditures expected to be incurred by UNEP-WCMC during the first six months of the project implementation. Subsequent advances are to be made quarterly, subject to:

(i) Confirmation by UNEP-WCMC, at least two weeks before the payment is due, that the expected rate of expenditure and actual cash position necessitate the payment, including a reasonable amount to cover "lead time" for the next remittance; and

(ii) The presentation of

- A satisfactory financial report showing expenditures incurred for the past quarter, under each project activity.
- Timely and satisfactory reports on project implementation

Requests for subsequent cash advances should be made using the standard format provided in Annex T.

5.3.4 Claims by Third Parties against UNEP

UNEP-WCMC shall be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against UNEP and its staff, and shall hold UNEP and its staff non-liable in case of any claims or liabilities resulting from operations carried out by UNEP-WCMC or other project partners under this project document, except where it is agreed by UNEP-WCMC and UNEP that such claims or liabilities arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct of the staff of UNEP.

5.3.5 Amendments

The Parties to this project document shall approve any modification or change to this project document in writing.

5.3.6 United Nations Security Council Resolution on the Fight against Terrorism

The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 of 28 September 2001 on the fight against terrorism shall be adhered to by the Executing Agency, failure to which shall, without prejudice to other legal actions, lead to the immediate cancellation of the project.

ANNEXES

Annex A: Incremental Cost Analysis
Annex B: Logical Framework and Work Plan
Annex C: STAP Roster Technical Review and Response to Review
Annex D: Letters of Endorsement and Co-financing Support
Annex E: 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership Phase 1 Budget
Annex F: Indicator Development Summaries
Annex G: Indicator Status Analysis
Annex H: Review of advice received on the full suite of 2010 Biodiversity Indicators
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Annex Y: Format for Report on Co-Financing
Annex Z: Budget in UNEP Format

ANNEX A: Incremental Cost Analysis

1. BROAD DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Decision-makers whose actions affect biodiversity do not have the information available to fully weigh the trade-offs involved in the management of biodiversity or to develop appropriate response strategies to address problems of diminishing productivity of biodiversity. Moreover, the capacity needed to undertake such an integrated assessment of biodiversity is limited in most countries and regions. The development objective of the 2010BIP project is to achieve a reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at the global level, through improved decisions for the conservation of global biodiversity. The immediate objective of this project is that decisions made by governments and other stakeholders are better informed to improve the conservation status of species, habitats, and ecosystems at the global level. The project will build capacity at the global scale to undertake monitoring of biodiversity and act on the findings of these processes, and will have benefits for capacity building at other scales for biodiversity monitoring.

2. BASELINE

The global scope of the 2010BIP project presents methodological difficulties in assessing the baseline and incremental costs of the project, which are normally calculated in a national context. This incremental cost analysis follows the procedure used in previous global assessments supported by the GEF such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the Global International Waters Assessment. In the case of the 2010BIP project, no other organization is at present considering to undertake such an initiative for the monitoring of biodiversity at the global scale, and the initiative would not take place without GEF intervention. Moreover, the benefits of the 2010BIP project will accrue largely at a global or regional scale.

A combination of the following factors will severely hamper attempts to track progress in achieving the 2010 target at the global level in a reliable and consistent manner. The 2010BIP project will address these factors to enable successful monitoring of biodiversity at the global level to take place.

- *Inconsistency between indicators:* Without effective coordination, and additional support for particular indicators based on assessment of need, different indicators will continue to develop at different rates and on different geographical scales, and the databases on which they are based will continue to vary widely in their quality and long-term security.
- *Lack of a single indicator "package":* Without effective coordination of the indicator programme, it is going to be difficult to communicate and use the indicators as a single suite of 2010 indicators to the full range of potential users and stakeholders.
- *Lack of a single focus:* The absence of a single coordinated programme for development and implementation of the full suite of 2010 indicators is likely to result in a reduction of the interaction made with other indicators and targets, particularly those in other sectors. This will inevitably reduce the overall impact of the individual 2010 indicators.
- *Inadequate links between global and national efforts:* Without a single coordinated approach, opportunities will be reduced to demonstrate potential linkages between national and global 2010 indicators, to promote improved use of national datasets in development of global indicators, and to share lessons from the development of global indicators at the national and regional level.

An illustration of the baseline costs of past and ongoing global activities on which the 2010BIP project is dependent is provided in the following examples:

(a) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) activities leading to the compilation of an agreed list of 2010 biodiversity indicators, including regional workshops and an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Working Group meeting: in the order of US$10 million.

(b) Contribution of a wide range of organisations to the development and refinement of the indicators identified by the CBD: in the order of US$40 million.

(c) Contributions of other organisations and Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to the development of CBD indicators and other indicator frameworks: in the order of US$50 million.

These activities total in the order of $100 million. Given the range of international assessments not included in the above list but that contribute to the 2010 biodiversity indicators, (including the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (in the order of US$30 million), the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (in the order of US$20 million), and the Global Amphibian Assessment ($1.6 million)), the total costs of international assessment activities on which the 2010BIP project will draw would be conservatively estimated to be twice the above total, or in the order of $200 million.

The 2010BIP project will also draw on research activities and national assessments that greatly exceed this total, including for example the satellite mapping of ecosystems and habitats. Conservatively, some $3 billion or more is spent annually on research or assessment work related to ecosystems that would form the basis of the 2010BIP.

3. GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE

This project will provide benefits globally, nationally, and locally through better informing decisions made by governments and other stakeholders to improve the conservation status of species, habitats, and ecosystems.

4. GEF ALTERNATIVE

The support of the GEF will allow the project to address all of the issues identified above. The necessary activities for addressing these issues are included in the project proposal. In addressing these issues, the project also deals with the concerns identified if GEF resources were not available. GEF support will therefore result in the following:

- A coordinated approach to delivering the full suite of 2010 indicators, based on the contributions of a wide range of agencies and organizations;
- Development and implementation of the full suite of 2010 indicators in a coordinated and consistent manner;
- Clear identification of user needs in a range of stakeholder groups, and the delivery of products that meet these needs;
- Established links to indicators relevant to other biodiversity-related conventions and programmes, and to other sectors, mechanisms and initiatives;

- Clear identification of linkages between global and national datasets and indicators, and the provision of tools to facilitate national efforts to develop and use 2010 indicators; and
- Leverage of additional technical resources to ensure delivery and use of the indicators.

5. INCREMENTAL COST MATRIX

The incremental costs and benefits of the proposed project are summarized in the following incremental cost matrix (see Table 1). The incremental cost of the project, $17,771,893, is required to achieve the project's global environmental objectives. Of this amount, $3,639,000 (or $6,909,000 including the PDF-B and second phase of the project) is requested for GEF support with the remainder coming from other donors.

Table 1: Incremental Cost Matrix

Component	**Baseline**	**Alternative**	**Increment**
Outcome 1: 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership generating information useful to decision-makers	There is no process underway to coordinate the monitoring of biodiversity at a global scale to assess progress towards meeting the 2010 target. Decision-makers among the biodiversity-related conventions, private sector, and civil society do largely not have ready access to "state of the art" scientific findings related to progress towards achieving the 2010 target. Production of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook is underway and will go some way towards addressing questions relating to 2010. Cost = $500,000	A robust and well-managed partnership for coordinating the monitoring of biodiversity at a global scale to assess progress towards meeting the 2010 target, drawing on global expertise and experience. Through reports and the Internet, decision-makers are aware of and readily able to consult policy-relevant information regarding biodiversity at the global scale, and progress towards achieving the 2010 target. Total Cost = $4,225,150	Establishment and maintenance of partnership and coordination of indicator processes. Production of reports and dissemination of findings through reports and the internet. Total Increment = $3,725,150 Increment phase 1 = $1,725,150 Increment phase 2 = $2,000,000 *(GEF phase 1 = $1,446,000)* *(GEF phase 2 = $1,900,000)* *(Other phase 1= $279,150)* *(Other phase 2 = $100,000)*

Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available	Series of discrete indicators measuring changes in biodiversity, assigned to CBD focal areas, and at varying stages of development and implementation. Cost = $90,000,000	Development and implementation of a coordinated, global suite of indicators monitoring progress towards achieving the 2010 target. Cost = $103,423,743	Global suite of indicators monitoring progress towards achieving the 2010 target. Total Increment = $13,423,743 Increment phase 1 = $6,968,743 Increment phase 2 = $6,455,000 *(GEF phase 1 = $2,070,000)* *(GEF phase 2 = $600,000)* *(Other phase 1 = $4,898,743)* *(Other phase 2 = $5,855,000)*
Outcome 3: National governments and regional organisations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators	There is no specific process underway to link global and sub-global indicators and policy relating to the 2010 target. Cost = $0	The Partnership will enable national and regional initiatives to feed into the global biodiversity monitoring process assessing progress towards achieving the 2010 target. Cost = $623,000	Activities enabling national and regional initiatives to feed into global biodiversity monitoring processes. Total Increment = $623,000 Increment phase 1 = $123,000 Increment phase 2 = $500,000 *(GEF phase 1 = $123,000)* *(GEF phase 2 = $500,000)* *(Other phase 1 = $0)* *(Other phase 2 = $0)*

Total	**Baseline:** **$90,500,000**	**Alternative:** **$108,271,893**	**Total Incremental Cost:** **$17,771,893** **Costs to be funded by GEF (phase 1) = $3,639,000** **Costs to be funded by GEF (phase 2) = $3,000,000** (In addition to PDF-B funding of 306,000)

ANNEX B: Logical Framework and Work Plan

Logframe Matrix

Project title: Building a Partnership to Track Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target

Country: Global

Project period: Phase 1: January 2007-December 2009

Objectives and Outcomes	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Key Assumptions
Development objective			
Reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at the global level, through improved decisions for the conservation of global biodiversity.	The suite of available global 2010 indicators identified by the CBD show progress, by 2010, in reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity at the global level.	Available indicators by 2010 demonstrating changes in the rate of biodiversity loss (See Annex F).	The improved information delivered from this project is used to help make better decisions on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
Immediate objective			
Decisions made by governments and other stakeholders are better informed to improve the conservation status of species, habitats and ecosystems at the global level.	• Increased availability and use of the 2010 biodiversity indicators by decision-makers in policy fora including MEA COPs, meetings of international scientific bodies, UNGA meetings, and GEF Council, between 2009 and 2012, compared to 2002 to 2006. • The implemented 2010 biodiversity indicators are incorporated, by 2010, into products that are used in at least three Convention processes, and at least twenty international programmes and mechanisms, by national governments and international agencies.	• Implemented 2010 indicators are available for use in print and electronic media. • Products of the Partnership containing the implemented indicators, and tailored to meet user needs, are available and disseminated. • Outputs and decisions by a range of MEAs, Governments, and other users incorporating or referring to the implemented 2010 indicators.	• The availability of sufficient data to ensure full development of the databases underlying the global indicators. • The relevance of the suite of 2010 indicators identified by the CBD to particular policy agendas.

Outcome 1: 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership generating information useful to decision makers	• At least 70% of the headline biodiversity indicators identified by the CBD in the context of the 2010 target are implemented and available from organisations within the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership by 2009.	• Outputs of the Partnership, including website and products disseminated to Conventions and other users.	Organisations working on indicators continue to cooperate and contribute to the project.
Output 1.1. Working partnership on 2010 indicators established and maintained	• Four full meetings are held of the Partnership and 2010BIP Steering Committee during the course of the project, 2007-2009. • At least 20 other biodiversity indicator stakeholder organisations are engaged in the Partnership through involvement in its activities between 2007-2009. • The 2010 BIP project is efficiently and effectively managed and coordinated, with project activities delivered to budget and on schedule.	• MoUs and other agreed working arrangements are in place between 2010 BIP Indicator Partners. • Project meeting reports, progress and financial reports.	• The willingness of Partners to work together to develop the full suite of indicators. • The availability of Partnership members for meetings of the Partnership
Output 1.2 Communication strategy meeting user needs prepared and implemented	• Communications strategy is finalised and in place for the 2010 indicators by the end of the first year, responding to the needs of users. • User surveys performed to measure the success of the communications strategy for meeting user needs by the end of the third year of the project. • Project website used and maintained throughout project. • Indicator products tailored to meet specific user needs developed annually, building on available indicators, and disseminated to major international initiatives, meetings and decision-making fora.	• Project communication strategy. • User surveys. • Regularly updated web presence for the 2010 BIP. • Website use statistics. • Products available for identified users. • Documented analysis of the dissemination and use of products. • Outputs and decisions by a range of MEAs, Governments, and other users incorporate or refer to the implemented 2010 indicators.	• Sufficient resources are available in Partner organisations to fully implement a decentralised communications strategy. • Products can be developed that meet users' needs.
Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available	• At least 70% of the headline biodiversity indicators identified by CBD in the context of the 2010 target are improved by 2009 through increased data input, greater time-series coverage, or capacity to demonstrate trends in rates of change.	• Products of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership compared with products containing the same indicators prior to establishment of this partnership. • Indicator analysis in first and third years of the project.	• Data are available to collate for use in indicators. • Appropriate methodological advances are possible within the time-frame of the project.
Output 2.1: Standards, guidelines and methods for indicator development, peer review and information sharing	• Indicator Development plans and information management strategies in place by the end of the first year of the project, and implemented by 2009. • Peer review procedures in place and implemented for each indicator by 2009.	• Documented archive of all developed indicators and accepted methodologies maintained and available. • Documentation of individual indicator methodologies and datasets. • Documented response to indicator peer reviews	• Peer review and information management strategies are implemented by 2010BIP Partners involved in indicator development.
Output 2.2: Individual indicators strengthened and delivered	• At least 70% of the global 2010 biodiversity indicators delivered by 2009, incorporating data and expertise from a wider range of national and other sources than before 2007. • Individual indicators delivered and used in products of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership by 2009.	• Plans, strategies and activity reports of the individual indicator development process. • Products of the 2010 BIP.	• Agreement can be reached on a process for individual indicator implementation. • Technical solutions to indicators exist and can be agreed on.

Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators	• At least 50% of the biodiversity indicators identified by CBD in the context of the 2010 target are further developed based on increased contribution of local, national, and regional data by the end of the third year of the project. • At least 30 national governments and regional organizations are using a broader set of 2010 biodiversity indicators to report on progress towards the 2010 target, by 2010.	• Reports and analysis on individual indicator development. • National reports of governments to the CBD, and outputs of regional organisations relating to biodiversity trends, and the 2010 target.	• Governments and regional organizations are willing to contribute relevant data for incorporation into the global indicators. • Governments and regional organizations recognize the value of the 2010 biodiversity indicators for tracking change in biodiversity at the national and regional level.
Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator delivery	• Guidelines available, by the end of the first year of the project, on enhancing the use of local, national and regional data and methodologies in global indicator processes. • At least 30 national governments and regional organizations are actively involved in global indicator delivery.	• Documented guidelines produced and disseminated to regional workshops and other fora, including via the project website. • Global indicator datasets contained increased data from local, national and regional sources assessed by comparison of government and regional organization involvement in indicator delivery in 2006 and in 2010 using meeting reports and information from partners.	• Capacity and resources for data collection, collation, and analysis exist, or can be built, at national and regional levels to contribute to global indicator development. • 2010BIP products are used and disseminated at regional workshops and other events held independently of the 2010BIP project.
Output 3.2: Guidelines available to governments and regional organizations for the use of global indicators and their methodologies in national and regional decision making.	• Guidelines are made available, by the end of the third year of the project, on the appropriate application of global indicator methodologies and lessons learned for regional and national processes. • Guidelines are made available, by the end of the first year of the project, on the use of global indicators in national and regional policy.	• Documented guidelines produced and disseminated to regional workshops and other fora, including via the project web site. • National and regional reports to conventions and other processes showing increased use of 2010 biodiversity indicators at the national and regional level.	• Global data and indicator methodologies are useful at sub-global scales. • 2010BIP products are used and disseminated at regional workshops and other events held independently of the 2010BIP project.

COMPONENTS AND ACTIVITIES	2007												2008												2009												PHASE 2		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2010	2011	2012
Outcomes and Outputs																																							
Outcome 1: 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership generating information useful to decision makers																																							
Output 1.1. Working partnership on 2010 indicators established and maintained																																							
1.1.1 Develop a 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, based on organizations and agencies delivering the various agreed 2010 indicators.																																							
1.1.2 Implement processes to share ideas, standards, guidelines, methodologies and data amongst the Partnership and more widely.																																							
1.1.3 Hold four full Partnership meetings and four meetings of the 2010 BIP Steering Committee and Scientific Oversight Committee during the course of the project first phase.			*												*												*									*	*	*
1.1.4 Identify other stakeholders and encourage their contribution to the activities of the Partnership.																																							
1.1.5 Coordinate and manage the full suite of activities of the 2010 BIP, including maintaining documentation of on-going lessons learned from the implementation of the project.																																							
Output 1.2 Communication strategy meeting user needs prepared and implemented																																							
1.2.1 Undertake periodic review of potential users of the 2010 indicators and their needs.																																							
1.2.2 Review and refine communications and outreach strategy.																																							
1.2.3 Develop promotional and outreach materials for use of Partnership members and others.																																							
1.2.4 Further identify and implement means to relate the 2010 indicators to other international conventions and programmes.																																							
1.2.5 Establish and maintain Partnership web site.																																							
1.2.6 Conduct analysis on the links between the full suite of 2010 biodiversity indicators.																																							
1.2.7 Further identify and implement means to relate the 2010 indicators to the MDGs, targets and indicators.																																							
1.2.8 Further identify the relationship of the indicators arising from other relevant conventions and programmes to the suite of 2010 indicators.																																							
1.2.9 Deliver appropriate analysis of 2010 indicators for use in products developed and delivered by other processes and initiatives, including MEAs and other assessment processes.																																							
1.2.10 Develop a range of suitable products based on outputs and analysis of the 2010 biodiversity indicators																																							
1.2.11Establish and implement a process for peer review of the products delivered from the Partnership.																																							
1.2.12 Translate, publish and disseminate Partnership products widely																																							
Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available																																							
Output 2.1: Standards, guidelines and methods for indicator development, peer review and information sharing																																							
2.1.1 Review needs for further development and implementation of individual indicators.																																							
2.1.2 Establish basic standards for each indicator, including quality assurance processes and documentation.																																							
2.1.3 Implement peer review strategies for all indicators developed within the 2010 BIP.																																							
2.1.4 Update and maintain indicator methodologies, metadata, and completed indicator time series in Partnership information sharing facilities.																																							
Output 2.2: Individual indicators strengthened and delivered																																							
2.2.1 Further develop identified indicators in support of the CBD headline indicators, including developing and implementing short and long term plans for data collection, management and use.																																							
Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators																																							
Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator delivery																																							
3.1.1 Develop guidelines to facilitate increased contribution of local, national, and regional data to the development of global 2010 indicators.																																							
3.1.2 Contribute to regional capacity building workshops and other appropriate fora to disseminate and facilitate the use of such tools.																																							
Output 3.2: Guidelines and other tools available to governments and regional organizations for the use of global indicators and their methodologies.																																							
3.2.1 Develop guidelines to facilitate use of global 2010 indicator methodologies and development processes at national and regional level.																																							
3.2.2 Develop guidelines on the options for use of global 2010 indicators in national and regional level policy and decision-making.																																							
3.2.3 Contribute to regional capacity building workshops and other appropriate fora to disseminate and facilitate the use of such tools.																																							

ANNEX C: STAP Roster Technical Review and Response to Review

STAP Review

STAP Reviewer: Julian Caldecott

Final report, 5 May 2006

Contents

1. OVERVIEW

Credible reporting on progress towards the 2010 target is necessary to the whole international process of biodiversity conservation, and this project represents a plausible means to achieve it. The approach proposed by UNEP-WCMC is based upon the further development and operation of an established partnership among institutions that have been tasked with gathering information relating to some 33 agreed indicators of biodiversity status and trend, and emphasises the management of knowledge resulting from this. The international mandate to do so and the credibility of the partners individually and collectively, means that an unprecedentedly large and trustworthy body of organised knowledge will be assembled on the condition of the natural world around the year 2010. This will represent a huge resource for all those wishing to communicate to the public, opinion-formers and leaders, including media editors and journalists, advocacy groups, political parties and educators. If aggressively marketed and creatively used, the knowledge resource would help sustain changes in global society in favour of biodiversity friendliness, which will make it easier to address all aspects of biodiversity loss. The project is judged to be scientifically and technically sound, likely to yield significant global environmental benefits, and scores highly on replicability and sustainability criteria. It also complements other international initiatives. There has been strong involvement of stakeholders, and the capacity of key participants is likely to be strengthened through implementation of the project. It is recommended that this important project, with its great potential for generating global environmental benefits, should proceed swiftly to the next phase of its development and implementation.

2. OBSERVATIONS IN RELATION TO KEY GEF ISSUES

2.1 Scientific and technical soundness

The context of the project is that the international community has committed itself to achieving a reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 (i.e. in 176 weeks from now), and has made a start both in defining proxy measures by which attainment of this target might be measured, and in assigning responsibilities for reporting on progress, but without allocating adequate funds with which to do so. UNEP-WCMC has been identified as having a key role in reporting on this issue, and this role is widely accepted by other stakeholders. The institution, however, is significantly under-resourced relative to the expectations of the international community, a weakness that this project is designed to correct. This reviewer considers that credible reporting on global progress in relation to the 2010 target is essential to the whole process of biodiversity conservation, that UNEP-WCMC is the only available, plausible institution to provide a meta-analysis on the necessary scale, and hence that the project is worthy of GEF investment. The approach proposed by UNEP-WCMC is based around the following three project outcomes and six project outputs, which will be executed in an integrated manner with strong linkages between them.

Outcome 1: 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership generating information useful to decision-makers.

This outcome will be achieved through two outputs: (a) the establishment and maintenance of a working partnership on 2010 indicators; and (b) the preparation and implementation of a communications strategy that meets user needs.

Output 1.1. It is proposed to assign the equivalent of two full-time UNEP-WCMC staff members to undertake the three roles of project management, coordination and communication among partners, and information management. This Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will service a partnership and liaise with a Steering Committee that were established in the PDF-B financed development phase, through routine dialogue and both virtual and physical meetings. It will be possible for additional partners to join this system at all times. A working group will be established early in the project to encourage common standards in information management. Finally, the PCU will have primary responsibility (overseen by the Steering Committee and responsive to the partnership) and for adaptive learning, record keeping, and reporting, and there will be both a mid-term and an end-of-project evaluation by independent consultants.

Output 1.2. There will be an ongoing review of potential users of the 2010 indicators and their needs for information. The focus of the communications strategy will be on direct outreach from the partnership and on communication by partners to information users. In addition to facilitating this communication, the PCU will reach out through a significant web presence, through presentations and events at intergovernmental meetings, direct interaction with country representatives, through provision of access to the indicator information and products, and by dissemination and contact with the media on key occasions. The approach will be supported by a range of analyses, for example on the links among the various indicators and their relationship to other conventions, programmes and mechanisms, and through the development of knowledge-based products for media, policy and publication use.

Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available.

The two outputs relating to this outcome are: (a) standards, guidelines, and methods for indicator development, peer review, and information sharing; and (b) the strengthening and delivery of individual indicators.

Output 2.1. This will involve the sharing of ideas, standards, guidelines, methodologies, and data amongst the partnership and more widely, as well as the peer review of individual 2010 indicators and reports. This will build on work carried out during the PDF-B phase of the project, which included the completion of 'development templates' for each indicator (i.e. current status, required development and communication strategies specific to each), and also the definition of a plan for data collection, management and use in each case. Quality standards for data sources and methods will be established for all indicators, supported by peer review. The project will also support cross-cutting analyses using the results of the individual indicators, and the synthesis and publication of these as appropriate.

Output 2.2. This will involve the further development and delivery of the individual 2010 indicators, in support of the CBD headline indicators and focal areas. Needs for further development and implementation of individual indicators will be reviewed and acted upon, including the identification of new indicators where gaps exist (e.g. on the status of access and benefit sharing, and on the health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services).

Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators.

The two outputs relating to this outcome are: (a) enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator delivery; and (b) guidelines and other tools to be made available to governments and regional organizations for the use of global indicators and their methodologies.

Output 3.1. The aim is an increased flow of data and methodological information from national and regional levels to the global level. Activities will include: (a) the development of guidelines to facilitate increased contribution of local, national, and regional data from governments and other organizations to the development of global 2010 indicators; and (b) contributions to regional capacity building workshops (organised by the CBD Secretariat and others) and other appropriate forums to disseminate and facilitate the use of the guidelines.

Output 3.2. The aim is an increased use of global indicators and indicator methodology at the national and regional level. Activities will include: (a) the development of guidelines to facilitate the use of global 2010 indicator methodologies for the development of indicators at national and regional levels by governments, projects (including those of the GEF) and other organisations; (b) the development of guidelines on the options for use of global 2010 indicators in national and regional level policy and decision-making by governments and regional decision-making bodies; and (c) contributions to regional capacity-building workshops and other appropriate forums to spread and teach the use of the guidelines.

2.2 Global environmental benefits

The 2010 target is an educational and motivational tool designed to stimulate and validate conservation efforts by drawing attention to the high and increasing rate of global biodiversity loss. The latter is of international concern partly because it is associated with the destruction of genetic diversity, species and ecosystems that are required to sustain human economies and livelihoods, and partly because of strong public interest in preserving the natural world for its own sake. By improving mechanisms for tracking progress in reducing the rate of biodiversity loss, not only will opportunities arise for adaptive learning but also information will be generated to support two key activities that promote biodiversity conservation. These are: (a) better-informed policy intervention by national and international decision-making bodies; and (b) increased public awareness and communication, which will tend to increase the engagement of civil society in, and political support for, biodiversity conservation.

The project partners will gather and organise information pertaining to many different indicators of biodiversity status and trend. This, combined with the international mandate to do so and the credibility of the partners individually and collectively, means that an unprecedentedly large and trustworthy body of organised knowledge will be assembled on the condition of the natural world around the year 2010. This will represent a huge resource for all those wishing to communicate to the public, opinion-formers and leaders, including media editors and journalists, advocacy groups, political parties and educators. If aggressively marketed and creatively used, the knowledge resource would help sustain changes in global society in favour of biodiversity friendliness, which will make it easier to address all aspects of the challenge of biodiversity loss. The project document acknowledges several communication challenges that need to be overcome, including: (a) that biodiversity information is complex; (b) that it is hard to understand; (c) that it is difficult to relate to concrete policy decisions and needs; and (d) that the 2010 biodiversity commitments are unknown beyond certain narrow circles. Success in overcoming these challenges would make the global environmental benefits of this project potentially very extensive.

2.3 GEF context

The project is fully consistent with various components of the biodiversity annex to the GEF's *Strategic Business Planning: Priorities and Targets*, which provides details to support the GEF Business Plan FY04-06. In particular, the project will address the fourth strategic priority concerning the generation and dissemination of best practices for addressing current and emerging biodiversity issues, in that it will: (a) improve understanding of the extent to which biodiversity targets are being met; (b) provide information to support prioritisation and other aspects of decision making; (c) cross-relate indicators relevant to different focal areas and other sectors; and (d) promote and facilitate development of complementary indicators at other levels. The project is also compliant with GEF Operational Programme 1 (Arid and Semi-arid Ecosystems), OP2 (Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems), OP3 (Forest Ecosystems), OP4 (Mountain Ecosystems), OP 12 (Integrated Ecosystem Management), and OP13 (Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture). It is judged to be scientifically and technically sound, likely to yield highly-significant global environmental benefits, and scores highly on replicability and sustainability criteria. It also complements other international initiatives. There has been strong involvement of stakeholders, and the capacity of key participants is likely to be strengthened through implementation of the project.

2.4 Replicability

The project is by definition a one-off, time-bound process project, so cannot itself be replicated. The approach, however, can be, in at least three important ways: (a) in terms of the process of organising expert institutions to collaborate in assessing progress against specified indicators in fields other than biodiversity (e.g. international waters, climate change, public health); (b) in terms of undertaking sub-national, national or multinational/regional assessment and reporting exercises in the field of biodiversity or any other; and (c) in terms of a repetition of the project in future years, which would create time series of increasing value in documenting the state of global biodiversity during the rest of this century and potentially beyond. Because of this, the project is considered to be highly replicable.

2.5 Sustainability

There is a clear global mandate for delivering organised knowledge derived from the use of biodiversity indicators on a regular basis, at least up to a likely Earth Summit in 2012. The project will promote the wide use of the indicators and products developed using them, thus increasing their credibility, influence and utility, and developing a market for their continued use. An accessible archive of time-series data for each indicator will be maintained for reference and use. Proposals will also be developed by which to seek funding for the project's continuation in 2009-2012, and for the further development of individual indicators. Both the 2010 target and the associated indicators have generated an unprecedented level of interest, and it is reasonable to assume that such interest will

remain at least at current levels for the foreseeable future. All the available evidence suggests that public concern about mass extinctions and other manifestations of environmental degradation is rapidly growing, and governments are gradually responding to this (most recently in the UK, with the adoption of a strongly 'green' agenda by all the leading political parties). Hence, there are good grounds to expect that the indicators and the partnership will continue to be relevant and supported beyond 2010. The project document makes the additional valid points that the 2010 indicators were chosen to build on existing knowledge resources, which hence represent the efforts of existing communities of interest in academic, charitable, national and international institutions. This suggests that there is a potentially wide user-base, numerous engaged organizations and agencies, many with their own technical and financial resources, and a breadth of potential donors associated with the different indicator and database projects. All of these factors militate in favour of a high level of sustainability.

3. OBSERVATIONS IN RELATION TO SECONDARY GEF ISSUES

3.1 Linkages to other Focal Areas

Climate Change. The intimate links between biodiversity loss and climate change are steadily becoming more apparent, as increasing numbers of species are extending or contracting their ranges in response to shifts in climatic regime, and recent models indicate that many nature reserves may soon be unable to preserve the biota for which they were originally intended. Events in these two overlapping focal areas amount to an emerging global catastrophe requiring coherent and sustained international response.

International Waters. Nitrogen deposition is a headline 2010 biodiversity indicator, since nitrogen run-off contributes to eutrophication, anoxia and dead zones in marine environments, thus providing a linkage to the Focal Area on International Waters.

3.2 Linkages to other programmes and action plans

UNEP-WCMC has the role of UNEP's specialist biodiversity information and assessment centre, with a clear mandate from the UNEP Governing Council to support the CBD by providing information, and helping to monitor progress towards meeting biodiversity-related objectives set by the CBD and the *WSSD Plan of Implementation*. UNEP meanwhile has a clear mandate from both the Nairobi Declaration (1997) and the decisions of its Governing Council for carrying out environmental assessment and early warning as a basis for policy advice. This project will contribute directly to UNEP's existing work on monitoring the state of the environment and analysing global environmental trends through the *Global Environmental Outlook* (GEO) programme, and will also contribute to building links between the GEO process and the work of the CBD in developing its *Global Biodiversity Outlook.*

The project document summarises other linkages, including with three GEF-funded initiatives: (a) the Biodiversity Indicators for National Use (BINU) project; (b) the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA); and (c) the Inter-America Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN). It also draws attention to links with other indicator processes, including those of three biodiversity-related conventions (CITES, CMS and Ramsar), which are actively developing relevant indicators and are willing to cooperate with the project. Also relevant are other development-related mechanisms, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), targets, and indicators, and in particular those of MDG 7, Target 9 ("Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources"). There are also direct linkages with the Commission on Sustainable Development's environmental indicators, which contribute to reviewing progress in the implementation of *Agenda 21*, and to regional initiatives such as the indicator processes of the Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators project, the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme, and the Ark 2010 project.

3.3 Other environmental effects

The overall environmental impact of the project should be strongly favourable if its key outputs are obtained, with a significant potential for beneficial replication and influence.

3.4 Involvement of stakeholders

Arrangements for project co-ordination and implementation were developed during the meetings of the Steering Committee[1] and the full partnership during the PDF-B phase of the project. The partners comprise representatives of all the organizations involved in delivery of the 2010 indicators, and otherwise contributing to the project through communication and information management, or by representing various user groups. The effective implementation of the project will depend heavily on close working relationships between the UNEP-WCMC and stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of each indicator. Relationships will be regularly reviewed during project implementation to ensure that they are effective for the delivery of project outputs.

3.5 Capacity-building aspects

The project's capacity-building strategy is based on the sharing of expertise and experience in developing and using indicators. This is incorporated into its activities to achieve the outputs of Outcome 3, and especially output 3.1 ('Enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator delivery'). This will combine the experience of the global 2010 indicator partnership and existing national and regional processes requiring the use of biodiversity indicators, to produce guidelines and examples on: (a) methodologies and capacity required for producing 2010 indicators at various scales; (b) location and adaptation of datasets at local, national and global scales for producing 2010 indicators; and (c) use of the global 2010 indicators in policy making at the regional and national scales. More specifically in addition, the CBD Secretariat is developing funding proposals for regional capacity-building workshops on the development and identification of national biodiversity targets and indicators in view of countries' commitments to the 2010 biodiversity target. The project's members will co-ordinate with the CBD Secretariat in seeking to fund and organise these workshops, and will make available to them their own experience and findings. Guidelines for collecting and managing knowledge relevant to 2010 indicators will be made available on a web-site within six months of the start of the project, will be updated regularly, and will be published in 2009. Although this appears to be rather a passive strategy, it should nevertheless result in a significant degree of capacity building.

3.6 Innovativeness

The project represents a central element in the international community's unique response to an unprecedented challenge, and never before will such a range of government and non-governmental institutions have collaborated in such a way and with such a common purpose. On the other hand, the project is strongly adapted to the technobureaucratic nature of the intergovernmental biodiversity process, which is characteristically slow, unimaginative and limited by the lowest common denominator of national policies (albeit leavened somewhat by occasional leadership from individuals and governments). It is not hard to think of ways that the project could have incorporated more innovative approaches – for example, the greater involvement of mass-input 'citizen science', the more overt use of revolutionary new information and communication technologies, and the more explicit marketing of biodiversity knowledge with the specific aim of mobilising global public

[1] Members of the Steering Committee are: UNEP-WCMC, CBD Secretariat, European Environment Agency, Government of Cuba, Government of Thailand, Government of Grenada, IUCN (SSC), Nature Kenya, UNEP Division of Global Environment Facility (UNEP-DGEF), and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

opinion and targetting particular political constituencies. In the absence of these and other such measures, the project has to be described (rather paradoxically) as unique and unprecedented, but not particularly innovative.

3.7 Incremental cost analysis

a) Baseline scenario

A combination of factors will severely hamper attempts to track progress in achieving the 2010 target at the global level in a reliable and consistent manner, thus undermining the public messaging and policy impact of the whole process. These include: (a) **inconsistency between indicators**, which will continue to develop at different rates and on different geographical scales, while the databases on which they are based will continue to vary widely in their quality and long-term security; (b) **lack of a single indicator package**, without which effective coordination of the indicator programme and its communication to users will continue to be difficult; (c) **lack of a single focus**, which will continue to inhibit interaction and synergy with other indicators and targets; and (d) **inadequate links between global and national efforts**, without which it will continue to be hard to demonstrate potential linkages between national and global 2010 indicators, to promote improved use of national datasets in development of global indicators, and to share lessons from the development of global indicators at the national and regional level. Judging by past experience, in the absence of sufficient public demand there will also be a continuing lack of adequate investment in the management of knowledge relating to the loss of biodiversity.

b) GEF Alternative

GEF support will result in the following variance from the baseline scenario: (a) there will be a coordinated approach to delivering the full suite of 2010 indicators, based on the contributions of a wide range of agencies and organizations; (b) the full suite of 2010 indicators will be developed and implemented in a coordinated and consistent manner; (c) there will be clear identification of user needs in a range of stakeholder groups, and products will be delivered that meet these needs; (d) links will be established to indicators relevant to other biodiversity-related conventions and programmes, and to other sectors, mechanisms and initiatives; (e) there will be clear identification of linkages between global and national datasets and indicators, and the provision of tools to facilitate national efforts to develop and use 2010 indicators; and (f) additional financial and technical resources will be leveraged to ensure delivery and use of the indicators. The cumulative effect of this investment will be to provide humanity with greater motivation and better tools with which to neutralise the causative factors in biodiversity loss.

3.8 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements

The monitoring and evaluation plan of the project follows UNEP guidelines and incorporates UNEP monitoring activities. There are five main entities with roles to play in this process: (a) UNEP will receive from the PCU half-yearly and yearly progress and financial reports; (b) the PCU will develop a reporting structure for all project partners and ensure that reporting is timely and complete; (c) the Steering Committee will review all reports, advise the PCU on resolving difficulties and increasing efficiency and monitor progress on the capacity building activities; (d) partners responsible for particular indicators will develop progress reports for the PCU and provide early warning of anticipated problems relating to the workplan, financial or other issues; and (e) other partners will deliver regular reports as necessary to the PCU on the progress of their work in relevant areas, provide guidance and recommendations on improvements and project progress in their area of expertise, and provide early warnings of anticipated problems. Monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken at the three levels of monitoring project implementation and performance, delivery of project outputs, and monitoring project impacts. The monitoring and evaluation system will build as much as possible upon existing mechanisms and systems among key stakeholders.

4. CONCLUSIONS

This is an excellent project document, and it is noted that considerable further improvements in clarity and rigour were achieved by the proponents in revised documents dated 2 May 2006. What is being described is an important initiative that is likely to have profound benefits for the future of global biodiversity. This reviewer has only the following minor reservations and suggestions for further improvement:

- For clarity, the title might be changed to "Building a partnership to use indicators in documenting progress towards the global 2010 biodiversity target".

- For clarity, the first sentence of the Project Document Summary might be changed to "The outcome of this project will be confirmation of whether or not progress has been made towards achieving a significant reduction in the rate of global biodiversity loss, in the process establishing a long-term biodiversity monitoring mechanism, and acquiring lessons learned as a contribution to adaptive learning".

- For clarity, the development objective (paragraph 32) might be uncoupled from the achievement of the 2010 target, such that "The development objective to which the project pertains is the achievement of a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss...".

- Further ideas would be welcome to define ways both to market and use the knowledge resources generated by the project, to help sustain changes in global society towards greater biodiversity friendliness.

- Further attention would also be encouraged towards the adoption of more technologically-innovative and publicly-inclusive knowledge management strategies.

This reviewer considers that the project is important, scientifically and technically sound, and has been thoroughly and properly formulated. It has great potential for generating global environmental benefits, and it is recommended that it proceed swiftly to the next phase of its development and implementation.

RESPONSE TO STAP EXPERT REVIEW:

The comments of the STAP Expert Reviewer on the proposal are welcomed, and it is agreed that this project has great potential for generating global environmental benefits, and will provide credible reporting on progress towards the 2010 target.

The reviewer's comments on lack of currently available resources are noted, but also that there is considerable co-financing already in place for the execution of this project, and it is expected that additional resources will be generated for further activities that add to the current proposal, and that will extend the operation of the Partnership and use of indicators at the global level. These are built into the sustainability strategy for the project. The reviewer's comments on the strong replicability and sustainability strategy are particularly welcomed.

The project aims to overcome the communication challenges highlighted by the reviewer, including a) that biodiversity information is complex, b) that it is hard to understand, c) that it is difficult to relate to concrete policy decisions and needs, and d) that the 2010 biodiversity target is unknown beyond certain narrow circles. This will be done through the extensive communication strategy that has been developed (see Annex K), which, through learning lessons from the Millennium Ecosystem

Assessment and elsewhere, will be based on strong channels of communication with stakeholders, and on the appropriate analysis and presentation of complex information in a way that is relevant and salient to the intended audiences. The Partnership will work closely with ongoing and additional initiatives that work in support of communication these issues, including the Countdown 2010 initiative that aims to expand in scope from European scale to a global initiative.

The reviewer notes the broad stakeholder involvement to date, and there is certainly considerable scope for the further engagement of a wide range of stakeholders. Indeed wider engagement of Partners and other stakeholders is planned in the early stages of the project. This is particularly the case for users of the information to be generated by the Partnership, including the guidelines to be produced as a component of the capacity building component (linking global and sub-global indicators and policy). The review highlights the current capacity building component as being relatively passive, and indeed is relatively under-resourced compared to other aspects of the project. These limited allocated resources, however, will add considerable value to ongoing and additional future plans of the CBD Secretariat and others, including a number of European Governments, for funding capacity building workshops and other initiatives on 2010, particularly as relates to the development and use of biodiversity indicators for tracking progress towards the 2010 target at various scales. The guidelines being produced will be widely disseminated through the large number of stakeholders already involved in the project, and will also serve to strengthen the incorporation of data and methodological advances from the national level into the global indicators.

The Partnership certainly aims to meet the needs of intergovernmental processes operating at the international and global scale, but is also making considerable efforts to link to non-governmental processes, both in terms of users, and contributors to the Partnership. For example, the Partnership will draw on the very best of the scientific community to develop rigorous indicators based on the best available data and methodologies. In terms of innovation, the incorporation of "mass-input 'citizen science'" is already a key component of some of the indicators, for example on bird population trends, and coral reefs. There are plans within the information management strategy for the Partnership to link to new information and communication technologies, including web-based and other media being developed through current and potential Partners of 2010BIP.

The reviewer's conclusions and suggestions for improvement are welcomed, and have been considered and taken on board as follows:

- The title proposed by the reviewer adds specificity, but is considered rather wordy, and not necessary to capture the essence of the Partnership. The current title has been retained.
- The first sentence of the project document summary is completely consistent with the logframe and development objective. The wording proposed by the reviewer is considered to be captured in the current logframe analysis.
- The revised development objective is decoupled from the 2010 target, although the 2010 is used as an objectively verifiable indicator, to provide a time-bound measure of progress towards the development objective.
- Ideas for ways to market and use the information generated by the project are further elaborated in Annex K, on the project's communication strategy.
- Further attention will be given towards the use of more technologically-innovative and publicly-inclusive knowledge management strategies, noting that these are often inversely correlated. The information management strategy for the project is elaborated in Annex L.

The reviewer's concluding remarks that the project is important, scientifically and technically sound, and has been thoroughly and properly formulated, and that it has great potential for generating global environmental benefits are particularly welcomed.

ANNEX D: Letters of Endorsement and Co-financing Support

UNEP WCMC

United Nations Environment Programme
World Conservation Monitoring Centre

Tessa Goverse
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552; Nairobi 00100, Kenya

13th December, 2006

Dear Ms. Goverse,

Letter of Support and Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the full commitment of UNEP-WCMC to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target, including a total confirmed co-financing contribution of **US$1,386,650**, details of which are given below.

(i) In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of approximately US$226,000 (US$126,000 in cash and US$100,000 in-kind) towards project management and support for the activities of staff responsible for managing the 2010BIP project.

(ii) We will also provide cash co-financing support for indicator development amounting to US$1,065,650, including:

- GBP 436,967 (approximately US$860,000) in cash from IHS Energy and the Proteus Partnership, US$35,000 in cash from the European Commission, and CHF 70,000 (approximately US$53,000) from the Government of Switzerland that we have received for the development of two indicators of Coverage of Protected Areas.
- CHF 22,300 (approximately US$18,650) in cash from the Ramsar convention for work on the development of indicators relating to wetlands.
- US$19,000 in cash from the Wildlife Conservation Society towards a workshop on sustainable use indicators.
- GBP 41,000 (approximately US$80,000) in cash from the University of Cambridge towards development of the indicator on forest fragmentation.

(iii) In addition we will provide in-kind support to indicator development, including staff time equivalent to US$95,000:

- US$80,000 in-kind staff time contribution to developing indicators on sustainable use.
- US$10,000 in-kind staff time for development of the forest certification indicator of Area of Forest under Sustainable Use.
- US$5,000 in-kind staff time for the development of the indicator for Forest Fragmentation.

We further hope to receive additional funds to contribute to the project from the Proteus Partnership and IHS Energy that we anticipate will be an amount of approximately **US$1,720,000**.

Signed: Jon Hutton
Position: Director, UNEP-WCMC
Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

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Tel: 1-604-822-2731
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email: office@fisheries.ubc.ca

Principal Investigator: Dr Daniel Pauly
Tel: 1-604-822-1201
Fax: 1-604-822-8934
email: sea@fisheries.ubc.ca

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Monday, November 27, 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to confirm the commitment of Sea Around Us Project to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to $20,000 over the life of the project.

We will also commit an additional $5000 (cash) from Sea Around Us Projecct which is supported by the Pew Charitable Trusts of Philadelphia.

Signed:

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

The Nature Conservancy
SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

The Nature Conservancy
Global Conservation
Approach Team
217 Pine St., Suite 1100
Seattle, WA 98101

ph (206)343-4345 ext. 324

fax (206)343-5608

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Friday, 17 March 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of The Nature Conservancy to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support ongoing development and implementation of this project, TNC has committed the sum of US$22,000 in cash towards dataset development and project activities, and will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to US$105,000 for the duration of the project. In addition, ongoing dataset development to further the work contributing towards the 2010BIP is currently being funded by World Wild Fund for Nature in the amount of 12,000 Euros and $10,000 US from World Wildlife Fund US.

Signed:

Jonathan Hoekstra

Position: Director, Habitat Assessment Team

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture

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Intangible Heritage Section

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Paris, 7 March 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of UNESCO (Intangible Heritage Section) to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of $ 10,000 in cash towards project activities, and will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to $ 90,000.

We further hope to receive additional funds to contribute to the project from other donors that we anticipate will be an amount of $ 30,000.

Signed:
Position: Rieks SMEETS, Chief of Section, Intangible Heritage Section

---

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND RURAL SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND
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Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Friday, 17 March 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of the University of Queensland, School of Natural and Rural Systems Management to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of $202,500 in cash towards project activities. This includes the sum of $149,500 that we have received for work contributing towards the 2010BIP from the Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC).

We further hope to receive additional funds to contribute to the project from The Nature Conservancy that we anticipate will be an amount of $15,000.

Signed: Marc Hockings
Position: Senior Lecturer and Focal Area Manager (Natural Systems)

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

UNIVERSITY of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

April 3, 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

The Core Office of the International Nitrogen Initiative, located at the University of Virginia, is pleased to submit this letter of commitment regarding funds for work on the nitrogen deposition indicator for the 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of US$25,000 in cash towards a workshop for indicator development. This includes $20,000 from SCOR (Scientific Committee on Ocean Research) and $5,000 from the US NOAA that has been received for the workshop. Impacts of Anthropogenic Nitrogen Deposition to the Open Ocean, sponsored jointly by the INI and SOLAS (Surface Ocean - Lower Atmosphere Study).

Further, the INI has received expressions of significant interest from US NOAA and the Global Atmospheric Watch program of the WMO to provide an addition $25,000 towards supporting a workshop on an overall assessment of knowledge of nitrogen deposition to the earth's surface.

Respectfully submitted,

James N. Galloway
Chair, International Nitrogen Initiative

Clark Hall • 291 McCormick Road
P.O. Box 400123 • Charlottesville, VA 22904-4123
434-924-7761 • Fax: 434-982-2137

UNIVERSITY of VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

Dr. Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552 Nairobi 00100
Kenya

December 1, 2006

Dear Dr. Sizer

Update on Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

The Core Office of the International Nitrogen Initiative, located at the University of Virginia, is pleased to provide an update of commitment regarding funds for work on the nitrogen deposition indicator.

As noted in our April 3, 2006 letter, we planned to raise $25,000 in support of the INI and SOLAS sponsored project, Impacts of Anthropogenic Nitrogen Deposition to the Open Ocean (Workshop to be held in Norwich, UK in November 2006). I am pleased to report the following:

1. The $25,000 was raised ($15,000 from SCOR (Scientific Committee on Ocean Research), $5,000 from US NOAA, and $5,000 from the European Science Foundation)
2. The workshop was held (University of East Anglia, November 17 – 21), and a draft report written.

Further, the ground was prepared for a follow on workshop in Geneva in January, hosted by the World Meteorological Organization, to further refine our ability to determine nitrogen deposition to not only marine systems but also to terrestrial systems, world wide.

Respectfully submitted,

James N. Galloway
Chair International Nitrogen Initiative

Clark Hall • 291 McCormick Road
P.O. Box 400123 • Charlottesville, VA 22904-4123
434-924-7761 • Fax: 434-982-2137

www.wetlands.org

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

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Fax: +31 317 478850
E-mail: post@wetlands.org
Visiting Address:
Droevendaalsesteeg 3a
6708 PB Wageningen
Reg. No: 09099028

14th March 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of Wetlands International to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of €105,000 in cash towards project activities relating to the Indicator for Waterbirds, and will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to €28,500. This includes the sum of €105,000 that we have received for work contributing towards the 2010BIP from the European Commission, AEWA Secretariat, Joint Nature Conservation Committee (UK) and the European Environment Agency.

Signed:

Jane Madgwick

Position: Chief Executive

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

www.wetlands.org

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

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E-mail: post@wetlands.org
Visiting Address:
Droevendaalsesteeg 3a
6708 PB Wageningen
Reg. No: 09099028

14th March 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of Wetlands International to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of €163,000 in cash towards project activities, and will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to €76,500. This includes the sum of €163,000 that we have received for work contributing towards the 2010BIP from the Ramsar Convention Secretariat, the European Environment Agency, and the ESA GlobWetland Project

We also expect that in-kind support to the value of €75,000 will be made available from external experts through the Ramsar Scientific and Technical Review panel towards 2010 indicator peer review.

Signed:

Jane Madgwick

Position: Chief Executive

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

WWF for a living planet®

WWF International
Programme Director's Office

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chails@wwfint.org
www.panda.org

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

23 March 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of WWF International to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of $100,000 in cash towards project activities.

Dr C J Hails
Programme Director
WWF International

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

President: HE Chief Emeka Anyaoku
Director General: James P. Leape
President Emeritus:
HRH The Duke of Edinburgh

Registered as:
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PATRON: H M THE QUEEN
The Zoological Society of London (ZSL), founded in 1826, is devoted to achieving and promoting the worldwide conservation of animals and their habitats.

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T 020 7722 3333 F 020 7586 5743
www.zsl.org

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

6th March 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of the Zoological Society of London to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of $ 436,000 in cash towards project activities, and will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to $ 87,000. This includes the sum of $161,693 that we have received for work contributing towards the 2010BIP from NERC, the Rufford Maurice Laing Foundation, and Rio Tinto.

Yours sincerely,

Georgina M. Mace OBE FRS
Director of Science

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY
LONDON ZOO WHIPSNADE WILD ANIMAL PARK
The Zoological Society of London is a registered charity. No: 208728

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www.zsl.org

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Thursday, 06 April 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of the Zoological Society of London to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of the Living Planet Index, we are committing the sum of $ 50,000 in cash towards project activities, and will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to $ 50,000.

Signed:

Position: Director of Science

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

INSTITUTE OF ZOOLOGY
LONDON ZOO WHIPSNADE WILD ANIMAL PARK
The Zoological Society of London is a registered charity. No: 208728

BirdLife INTERNATIONAL
Together for birds and people

BirdLife International, Wellbrook Court, Girton Road, Cambridge CB3 0NA, UK
Tel. +44 (0)1223 277318 Fax +44 (0)1223 277200 Email: birdlife@birdlife.org
www.birdlife.org

Thursday 16th March 2006

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

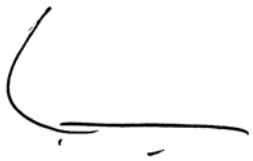
Dear Dr Sizer

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of BirdLife International to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to $416,603. This includes the sum of $148,550 that we have received for work contributing towards the 2010BIP from the European Union.

We further hope to receive additional funds to contribute to activities relevant to this project from the GEF Small Grants Programme that we anticipate will be an amount of $146,626.



Signed: Dr Leon Bennun
Position: Director of Science, Policy & Information, BirdLife International

---

cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

Honorary President: HIH Princess Takamado of Japan
BirdLife International is a charity and is a company limited by guarantee
Registered in England No 2985746 Registered office as above Registered Charity No 1042125
A list of director of the company can be obtained from the registered office

联合国粮食及农业组织

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZACION DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA LA AGRICULTURA Y LA ALIMENTACION

منظمة الأغذية والزراعة للأمم المتحدة

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Cables: FOODAGRI ROME

Telex: 625852 FAO I
610181 FAO I

Facsimile: +39 0657053152

Telephone: +39 0657051

Our Ref.: EP/GLO/601/GEF

Your Ref.:

17 MAR 2006

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

Dear Mr Deleuze,

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of the Seed and Plant Genetic Resources Service of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to $ 959,000. Our in kind contribution will provide technical guidance and backstopping and programmatic and operational support to project implementation related to the following indicators:

Extent of Forest and Forest types	$ 100,000
Abundance of selected forest tree species	$ 100,000
Area of Forestry under sustainable management: degradation and deforestation	$ 100,000
Forest fragmentation	$ 100,000
Crop genetic diversity in ex situ collections	$125,000
Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals	$ 55,000
Genetic diversity of domesticated aquatic species	$ 70,000
Tree genetic resources	$ 34,000
Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	$ 80,000
Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits	$130,000
Biodiversity for food and medicine	$ 65,000

FAO will also make a cash contribution of $ 10,000 in support of the indicator of Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals.

We further hope to mobilize additional funds or in-kind support to contribute to the project from other donors. For the forest related indicators we anticipate it will be an amount of $ 3,000,000.

With best regards,

Peter Kenmore

Chairperson
Interdepartmental Working Group on Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture

Olivier Deleuze
Officer-in-Charge
Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
P.O. Box 30552 - 00100
Nairobi, Kenya

cc: Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100
Kenya

cc: Dr Neville Ash
Head of Ecosystem Assessments
UNEP-WCMC
219 Huntingdon Road
Cambridge, CB3 ODL
United Kingdom

UNEP GEMS/Water Programme Office
Office of the Director
c/o National Water Research Institute
11 Innovation Boulevard
Saskatoon, SK
S7N 3H5
Canada

March 9, 2006

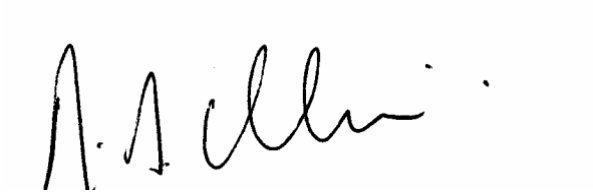
Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of the UNEP GEMS/Water Programme to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing to provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to $110,000.



Richard D. Robarts, Ph.D.
Director, UNEP GEMS/Water
Telephone (306) 975-6047
Fax (306) 975-5143
E-mail: richard.robarts@gemswater.org

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

GISP
The Global Invasive Species Programme

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www.gisp.org • gisp@sanbi.org

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Thursday, 16 March 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of the Global Invasive Species Programme to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we will provide in-kind support equivalent to $ 145,000. This includes staff time of GISP Member organizations as well as that of experts participating in the GISP Working Group being established on the Invasive Species Indicator.

We further hope to receive additional funds to contribute to the project from the CBD Secretariat that we anticipate will be an amount of $ 30,000.

Yours faithfully

Dr.L.F.Jackson

Director: Global Invasive Species Programme

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

Global Footprint Network
Advancing the Science of Sustainability

Science and Policy Advisory Council

Edward O. Wilson
Harvard biologist, "father of biodiversity"

Manfred Max-Neef
Economist, recipient Right Livelihood Award

Rhodri Morgan
First Minister for Wales

Wangari Maathai
Founder of The Green Belt Movement

David Suzuki
Award winning scientist and broadcaster

Emil Salim
Former Indonesian Minister of State

Julia Marton-Lefèvre
Rector of the UN University for Peace

William E. Rees
Co-creator of the Ecological Footprint

Lester Brown
Founder of the Worldwatch Institute

Jorgen Randers
Former President of The Norwegian School of Management

M S Swaminathan
India's leading scientist on food security

Daniel Pauly
Leading marine ecologist

Eric Garcetti
City Councilor of Los Angeles

Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker
Founder of the Wuppertal Institute

Michael Meacher
Former UK Minister of Environment

Karl-Henrik Robèrt
Founder of The Natural Step

Will Steffen
Chief Scientist of IGBP

Dominique Voynet
Former Environment Minister of France

Fabio Feldman
Former Sao Paolo Minister of Environment

Oscar Arias
Former President of Costa Rica

Herman E. Daly
Intellectual father of Ecological Economics

Peter Raven
Former President of AAAS

Mick Bourke
Chairman of EPA

Dr. Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Wednesday, 15 March 2006

Dear Dr. Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of Global Footprint Network to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of $351,122 in cash towards project activities. This includes the sum of $351,122 that we have received for work contributing towards the 2010BIP from the following organizations: Flora Family Foundation, Roy A. Hunt Foundation, The Lawrence Foundation, The Dudley Foundation, Swiss Development Corporation, WWF International, WWF - UK, and GPT.

We further hope to receive additional funds to contribute towards the project from EPA Victoria that we anticipate will be an amount of $50,000.

Sincerely,

Susan Burns
Managing Director

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

Global Footprint Network
Advancing the Science of Sustainability

Science and Policy Advisory Council

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Harvard biologist, "father of biodiversity"

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Oscar Arias
Former President of Costa Rica

Herman E. Daly
Intellectual father of Ecological Economics

Peter Raven
Former President of AAAS

Mick Bourke
Chairman of EPA Victoria (Australia)

Dr. Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

Wednesday, 13 December 2006

Dear Dr. Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of Global Footprint Network to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing an additional sum of $50,868 from EPA Victoria for indicator-related activities.

Please feel free to contact me if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

Mathis Wackernagel
Executive Director

3270 Lakeshore Avenue Oakland, CA 94610 USA +1.510.839.8879 tel. www.footprintnetwork.org

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Office of the Director General
Tel: +39 06 6118202 Fax: +39 06 6118405

15 March 2006

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
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Central, West Asia and North Africa
c/o ICARDA
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Aleppo, Syria

Europe
c/o IPGRI
Headquarters
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34397 Montpellier
Cedex 5, France

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI) to support the 2010 BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of US$ forty thousand (US$40,000) as in-kind support including staff time towards project activities.

We further hope to receive additional funds to contribute to the project from FAO and other donors yet to be identified.

Yours sincerely,

Emile Frison
Director General

cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

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ILRI

INTERNATIONAL
LIVESTOCK RESEARCH
INSTITUTE

Beate Scherf
Animal Production Officer
Animal Genetic Resources Group
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, I-00100 Rome / Italy

Monday, 06 March 2006

Dear Dr Scherf,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

This refers to the above project and discussions between ILRI and FAO in possible ILRI collaboration. This letter serves to confirm the intention and commitment of the International Livestock Institute to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we are committing the sum of 5,000 $ in-kind support in staff time equivalent for the genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated species component.

Signed:

Position: D.G. ILRI

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

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WAGENINGEN UR
For quality of life

memo-
randum

Centre for Genetic Resources, the Netherlands (CGN)

DATE
6 March 2006

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Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
Animal Genetic Resources Group
Att. Mrs. B. Scherf, e-mail: beate.scherf@fao.org
Rome

Dear Mrs. Scherf,

Herewith I would like to confirm that the Centre for Genetic Resources, the Netherlands (CGN) of Wageningen University and Research Centre is willing to provide 5.000,- US$ co-funding for the BIP project 'genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals'.

CGN will commit the sum of 5.000,- US$ as an 'in kind' contribution to the project. This sum will be committed as soon as the project funding will be guaranteed to CGN for a minimum amount of 5.000,- US$ (cash).

Kind regards,

S.J. Hiemstra
Head Animal Genetic Resources
Centre for Genetic Resources, the Netherlands (CGN)

CGN is an independent research unit of the DLO Foundation that supports the government in the implementation of its legislation and regulations. The reliable and independent implementation of this task is secured by the Statute for Statutory Tasks

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IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Dr Nigel Sizer
Senior Programme Officer – Biodiversity
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100, Kenya

13th March, 2006

Dear Dr Sizer,

Letter of Co-funding Commitment for 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership: Building the partnership to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

With this letter, we wish to acknowledge the formal intention and commitment of IUCN to support the 2010BIP full size GEF project proposal on developing the partnership to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.

In order to support further development and implementation of this project, we will provide in-kind support including staff time equivalent to $50,000.

Yours sincerely,

Jane Smart

Head, Species Programme

Cc: Neville Ash UNEP-WCMC

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Ramsar
CONVENTION ON WETLANDS
CONVENTION SUR LES ZONES HUMIDES
CONVENCIÓN SOBRE LOS HUMEDALES
(Ramsar, Iran, 1971)

06/101

From the Secretary General

Mr Olivier Deleuze
Officer-in-Charge
UNEP Division of GEF Coordination
PO Box 30552
Nairobi 00100
Kenya

Gland, 14 February 2006

Dear Mr Deleuze,

GEF project proposal: Building the partnership to track progress at global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target

I am writing to indicate the strong support of the Secretariat of the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971) for this proposed project.

As you will know, the Ramsar Convention works closely with the Convention on Biological Diversity through our Conventions' Joint Work Plan, where Ramsar acts for CBD as its lead implementation partner on wetlands. We consider that this project, and its links with the work being undertaken through the Ramsar Convention on ecological outcome-oriented indicators of implementation effectiveness, will be of major value to our respective Contracting Parties. Parties will be able to use these reports to aid understanding and develop responses in managing and using biodiversity, and the project will also make a strong contribution to further streamline and harmonize reporting processes amongst the biodiversity-related conventions - an issue of high priority for Contracting Parties at Ramsar's COP9 in November 2005 and CBD SBSTTA11 in December 2005.

./.

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UNEP
DIVISION OF GEF COORDINATION
RECEIVED
16 FEB 2006
WHO: OD NS
FILE IN: RAMSAR-IRAN

We are committed to support further development and implementation of this project, including through ensuring close cooperation in our respective conventions' future indicator assessment and reporting processes. I am pleased to confirm that this Convention will seek to provide in-kind support to the implementation of the project through the allocation of resources for member participation and implementation of the linked work of our Scientific and Technical Review Panel (STRP) on further developing ecological indicators of convention implementation effectiveness during the three years 2006-2008, which will be designed to provide input to the implementation and reporting phases of the project. This would amount to the equivalent of Swiss Francs 23,250 per annum over three years, i.e. a total equivalent of Swiss francs 69,750 (approximately US$ 53,150).

Yours sincerely,

Peter Bridgewater
Secretary General

CC: Mr Neville Ash, UNEP-WCMC

ANNEX E: 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership Phase 1 Budget

Table 1: Component Financing in US$

Outcomes & Outputs	Total Component Budget	Co-funding					Requested from GEF (P1)	Requested from GEF (P2)
		Cash	In kind	Total co-funding	Phase 1 Secured	Phase 2 Anticipated		
Outcome 1: 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership generating information useful to decision makers	**3,725,150**	226,000	153,150	**379,150**	279,150	100,000	**1,446,000**	**1,900,000**
Output 1.1. Working partnership on 2010 indicators established and maintained (management aspects)	878,500	126,000	100,000	226,000	226,000	0	352,500	300,000
Output 1.1. Working partnership on 2010 indicators established and maintained (technical aspects)	1,296,650	0	53,150	53,150	53,150	0	643,500	600,000
Output 1.2 Communication strategy meeting user needs prepared and implemented	1,550,000	100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000	450,000	1,000,000
Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available	**13,423,743**	7,424,140	3,329,603	**10,753,743**	4,898,743	5,855,000	**2,070,000**	**600,000**
Output 2.1: Standards, guidelines and methods for indicator development, peer review and information sharing	135,000	0	0	0	0	0	135,000	0
Output 2.2: Individual indicators strengthened and delivered	13,288,743	7,424,140	3,329,603	10,753,743	4,898,743	5,855,000	1,935,000	600,000
Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators	**623,000**	0	0	**0**	0	0	**123,000**	**500,000**
Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator delivery	529,000	0	0	0	0	0	29,000	500,000
Output 3.2: Guidelines and other tools available to governments and regional organizations for the use of global indicators and their methodologies.	94,000	0	0	0	0	0	94,000	0
TOTAL	**17,771,893**	7,650,140	3,482,753	**11,132,893**	5,177,893	5,955,000	**3,639,000**	**3,000,000**

Table 2: GEF Funding Allocation (US$)

Outcomes, Outputs and Activities	2007	2008	2009	SUM
Outcome 1: 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership generating information useful to decision makers	**394,000**	**418,000**	**634,000**	**1,446,000**
Output 1.1. Working partnership on 2010 indicators established and maintained	**273,000**	**290,000**	**433,000**	**996,000**
Project Personnel (2 full-time equivalent staff employment costs)	120,000	125,000	130,000	375,000
Reporting and dissemination	3,000	3,000	4,000	10,000
Travel	12,000	12,000	14,000	38,000
Steering Committee meetings	10,000	10,000	20,000	40,000
Partnership meetings	50,000	50,000	100,000	200,000
Enabling broader stakeholder involvement	8,000	5,000	5,000	18,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	10,000	10,000	75,000	95,000
Project support costs (equipment, premises, financial management, admin support, sundry)	50,000	55,000	60,000	165,000
Develop and implement strategy for follow up to the 1st phase	10,000	20,000	25,000	55,000
Output 1.2 Communication strategy meeting user needs prepared and implemented	**121,000**	**128,000**	**201,000**	**450,000**
Review needs of full range of users	15,000	8,000	6,000	29,000
Develop and implement communications and outreach programmes	30,000	20,000	30,000	80,000
Further relate 2010 indicators to targets and indicators across international initiatives.	17,000	0	0	17,000
Partnership internet presence and communication	14,000	10,000	10,000	34,000
Indicator analysis and development of partnership products	30,000	50,000	75,000	155,000
Translation, publication and dissemination of partnership products.	15,000	40,000	80,000	135,000
Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available	**1,000,000**	**250,000**	**820,000**	**2,070,000**
Output 2.1: Standards, guidelines and methods for indicator development, peer review and information sharing	**60,000**	**30,000**	**45,000**	**135,000**
Establish and maintain standards, and assist partners with activities in data improvement, management and use.	50,000	20,000	30,000	100,000
Peer review and quality assurance of outputs and products of the	10,000	10,000	15,000	35,000

Partnership				
Output 2.2: Individual indicators strengthened and delivered	**940,000**	**220,000**	**775,000**	**1,935,000**
Indicator development and implementation	870,000	160,000	715,000	1,745,000
Scientific oversight of indicator development	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
Seed funding for additional indicator exploration and engagement	60,000	50,000	50,000	160,000
Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators	**65,000**	**41,000**	**17,000**	**123,000**
Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator delivery	**15,000**	**6,000**	**8,000**	**29,000**
Develop tools and guidelines on enhancing the use of local and national data and methodolgies in regional and global indicator processes.	15,000	6,000	8,000	29,000
Output 3.2: Guidelines and other tools available to governments and regional organizations for the use of global indicators and their methodologies.	**50,000**	**35,000**	**9,000**	**94,000**
Develop tools and guidelines on the appropriate application of global indicator development methodologies and lessons learned at regional and national level.	20,000	25,000	9,000	54,000
Develop tools and guidelines on use of the global indicators in national and regional policy	30,000	10,000	0	40,000
TOTAL GEF ALLOCATED BUDGET	**1,459,000**	**709,000**	**1,471,000**	**3,639,000**

Table 3: Indicator development budget

Table 3: 2010 Indicator Development Budget ($)					
Focal Area and Indicators	**Total funding**	**Funds secured phase 1**	**Funds anticipated phase 2**	**GEF funding allocation**	**Indicator Lead Organisation(s)**
Status and trends of the components of biodiversity	**9,951,353**	**3,196,353**	**5,825,000**	**930,000**	
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	**4,766,050**	**406,050**	**4,090,000**	**270,000**	CI, FAO, UNEP-WCMC, Wetlands International
Extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	4,766,050	406,050	4,090,000	270,000	
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	**976,803**	**876,803**	**0**	**100,000**	
Living Planet Index and associated population indices	260,000	200,000	0	60,000	IoZ & WWF International
Global Wild Bird indicator	456,603	416,603	0	40,000	Birdlife International
Waterbird indicator	160,200	160,200	0	0	

Abundance of selected forest tree species	100,000	100,000	0	0	
Coverage of protected areas	**3,165,500**	**1,150,500**	**1,735,000**	**280,000**	UNEP-WCMC and WCPA
Coverage of protected areas	2,670,000	910,000	1,720,000	40,000	
Overlays with biodiversity	78,000	38,000	0	40,000	
Management Effectiveness	417,500	202,500	15,000	200,000	
Change in status of threatened species	**633,000**	**523,000**	**0**	**110,000**	
Red List Index (and Sampled RLI)	633,000	523,000	0	110,000	IUCN
Trends in Genetic Diversity	**410,000**	**240,000**	**0**	**170,000**	FAO
Ex situ crop collections	255,000	165,000	0	90,000	
Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals	155,000	75,000	0	80,000	
Sustainable Use	**1,170,990**	**870,990**	**0**	**300,000**	
Areas under sustainable management	**330,000**	**190,000**	**0**	**140,000**	
Area of Forest under sustainable management: certification	170,000	110,000	0	60,000	UNEP-WCMC and FAO
Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	160,000	80,000	0	80,000	FAO
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	**419,000**	**279,000**	**0**	**140,000**	
Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits	150,000	130,000	0	20,000	FAO
Status of species in trade	125,000	85,000	0	40,000	CITES
Other indicator of sustainable use	144,000	64,000	0	80,000	IUCN SUSG
Ecological Footprint and related concepts	**421,990**	**401,990**	**0**	**20,000**	
Ecological Footprint	421,990	401,990	0	20,000	Global Footprint Network
Threats to biodiversity	**415,000**	**195,000**	**0**	**220,000**	
Nitrogen Deposition	**70,000**	**50,000**	**0**	**20,000**	INI
Invasive Alien Species	**345,000**	**145,000**	**0**	**200,000**	GISP
Ecosystem Integrity and ecosystem goods and services	**751,400**	**536,400**	**0**	**215,000**	
Marine Trophic Index	**45,000**	**25,000**	**0**	**20,000**	Fisheries Centre, UBC
Water Quality	**130,000**	**110,000**	**0**	**20,000**	UNEP/GEMS water
Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems	**396,400**	**336,400**	**0**	**60,000**	
Forest fragmentation	225,000	185,000	0	40,000	UNEP-WCMC and FAO
River Fragmentation and flow regulation	171,400	151,400	0	20,000	TNC
Health and well being of communities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	WHO
Biodiversity for food and medicine	**180,000**	**65,000**	**0**	**115,000**	
Nutritional status	140,000	65,000	0	75,000	FAO
Biodiversity in diets and healthcare	40,000	0	0	40,000	IUCN
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	**210,000**	**100,000**	**30,000**	**80,000**	
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	**210,000**	**100,000**	**30,000**	**80,000**	

Status and trends of linguistic diversity and number of speakers of indigenous languages	210,000	100,000	30,000	80,000	UNESCO
Status of Access and Benefit Sharing	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Indicator tbd	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	TBD
Status of resource transfers	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
ODA in support of the Convention	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	OECD
TOTAL	**12,498,743**	**4,898,743**	**5,855,000**	**1,745,000**	

Table 4: Cofinancing by Component and Source

Title of Project:	2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
Project Number	2796 GEF/SEC
Name of Implementing Agency	UNEP-WCMC
Project Duration	**Phase 1 From:** Q1 2007 **To:** Q4 2009. **Phase 2 From:** Q1 2010 **To:** Q4 2012

Project Component/ Cofinancing Source	**Cash Contributions**	**In-Kind Contributions**	**Total Cofinancing**	**Phase 1**	**Phase 2**
PROJECT TOTAL	**7,650,140**	**3,482,753**	**11,132,893**	**5,177,893**	**5,955,000**
TOTAL SECURED	2,800,140	2,377,753	5,177,893	5,177,893	0
TOTAL ANTICIPATED	4,850,000	1,105,000	5,955,000	0	5,955,000
Outcome 1: 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership generating information useful to decision makers	**226,000**	**153,150**	**379,150**	**279,150**	**100,000**
Output 1.1. Working partnership on 2010 indicators established and maintained	**126,000**	**153,150**	**279,150**	**279,150**	**0**
Total Secured	**126,000**	**153,150**	**279,150**	**279,150**	**0**
UNEP-WCMC	126,000	100,000	226,000	226,000	0
Ramsar Secretariat	0	53,150	53,150	53,150	0
Total Anticipated	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Output 1.2 Communication strategy meeting user needs prepared and implemented	**100,000**	**0**	**100,000**	**0**	**100,000**
Total Secured	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Anticipated	**100,000**	**0**	**100,000**	**0**	**100,000**
UK Government	100,000	0	100,000	0	100,000
Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available	**7,424,140**	**3,329,603**	**10,753,743**	**4,898,743**	**5,855,000**
Total secured	**2,674,140**	**2,224,603**	**4,898,743**	**4,898,743**	**0**
See table 5	2,674,140	2,224,603	4,898,743	4,898,743	0
Total Anticipated	**4,750,000**	**1,105,000**	**5,855,000**	**0**	**5,855,000**
See table 5	4,750,000	1,105,000	5,855,000	0	5,855,000
Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Secured	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Anticipated	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Table 5: Cofinancing Detail for Indicator Development

Focal Area and Indicator	Cofinancing Source	Cash Contributions	In-Kind Contributions	Total Cofinancing	Phase 1	Phase 2
	Total for all indicators	**7,424,140**	**3,329,603**	**10,753,743**	**4,898,743**	**5,855,000**
	Total Secured P1	2,674,140	2,224,603	4,880,093	4,898,743	0
	Total Anticipated P2	4,750,000	1,105,000	5,855,000	0	5,855,000
Status and trends of the components of biodiversity	**Total**	**6806,750**	**2,214,603**	**9,021,353**	**3,196,353**	**5,825,000**
	Total Secured P1	2,086,750	1,109,603	3,196,353	3,196,353	0
	Total Anticipated P2	4,720,000	1,105,000	5,825,000	0	5,825,000
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats		**3,214,250**	**1,281,800**	**4,496,050**	**406,050**	**4,090,000**
Extent of other habitat types	CI (source NASA) anticipated P2	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
	Wetlands International secured P1	195,600	91,800	287,400	287,400	0
	Wetlands International anticipated P2	0	90,000	90,000	0	90,000
	Ramsar (via UNEP-WCMC)	18,650	0	18,650	18,650	0
Extent of Forest and Forest types	FAO secured P1	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
	FAO anticipated P2	3,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species		**276,000**	**600,803**	**876,803**	**876,803**	**0**
Living Planet Index	Institute of Zoology secured P1	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	0
	WWF International secured P1	100,000	0	100,000	100,000	0
Global Wild Bird Index	BirdLife International secured P1	0	416,603	416,603	416,603	0
Waterbird indicator	Wetlands International secured P1	126,000	34,200	160,200	160,200	0
Abundance of selected forest tree species	FAO secured P1	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Coverage of protected areas		**2,870,500**	**15,000**	**2,885,500**	**1,150,500**	**1,735,000**

Overlays with areas of key importance & Coverage according to world database	Swiss Govt (via UNEP-WCMC) secured P1	53,000	0	53,000	53,000	0
	EC (via UNEP-WCMC) secured P1	35,000	0	35,000	35,000	0
	UNEP-WCMC secured P1	860,000	0	860,000	860,000	0
	UNEP-WCMC anticipated P2	1,720,000	0	1,720,000	0	1,720,000
Management effectiveness	University of Queensland secured P1	202,500	0	202,500	202,500	0
	University of Queensland anticipated P2	0	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
Change in status of threatened species		**436,000**	**87,000**	**523,000**	**523,000**	**0**
Red List Index	Institute of Zoology secured P1	436,000	87,000	523,000	523,000	0
Trends in Genetic Diversity		**10,000**	**230,000**	**240,000**	**240,000**	**0**
Ex situ crop collections	FAO secured P1	0	125,000	125,000	125,000	0
	IPGRI secured P1	0	40,000	40,000	40,000	0
Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals	FAO secured P1	10,000	55,000	65,000	65,000	0
	ILRI secured P1	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
	CGN, the Netherlands secured P1	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
Sustainable Use	**Total**	**420,990**	**450,000**	**870,990**	**870,990**	**0**
	Total Secured P1	420,990	450,000	870,990	870,990	0
	Total Anticipated P2	0	0	0	0	0
Areas under sustainable management		**0**	**190,000**	**190,000**	**190,000**	**0**
Area of Forest under sustainable management: certification	UNEP-WCMC secured P1	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
	FAO secured P1	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	FAO secured P1	0	80,000	80,000	80,000	0
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources		**19,000**	**260,000**	**279,000**	**279,000**	**0**
Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits	FAO secured P1	0	130,000	130,000	130,000	0
Other indicators of sustainable use	UNEP WCMC secured P1	19,000	80,000	99,000	99,000	0
	IUCN	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	0

	secured P1					
Ecological Footprint and related concepts		**401,990**	**0**	**401,990**	**401,990**	**0**
Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network secured P1	401,990	0	401,990	401,990	0
Threats to biodiversity	**Total**	**25,000**	**170,000**	**195,000**	**195,000**	**0**
	Total Secured P1	25,000	170,000	195,000	195,000	0
	Total Anticipated P2	0	0	0	0	0
Nitrogen Deposition		**25,000**	**25,000**	**50,000**	**50,000**	**0**
	INI secured P1	25,000	25,000	50,000	50,000	0
Invasive Alien Species		**0**	**145,000**	**145,000**	**145,000**	**0**
	GISP secured P1	0	145,000	145,000	145,000	0
Ecosystem Integrity and ecosystem goods and services	**Total**	**131,400**	**405,000**	**536,400**	**536,400**	**0**
	Total Secured P1	131,400	405,000	536,400	536,400	0
	Total Anticipated P2	0	0	0	0	0
Marine Trophic		**5,000**	**20,000**	**25,000**	**25,000**	**0**
	SAUP UBC secured P1	5,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	0
Water Quality		**0**	**110,000**	**110,000**	**110,000**	**0**
	UNEP/GEMS water secured P1	0	110,000	110,000	110,000	0
Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems		**126,400**	**210,000**	**336,400**	**336,400**	**0**
Forest fragmentation	UNEP-WCMC secured P1	80,000	5,000	85,000	85,000	0
	FAO secured P1	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
River Fragmentation and flow regulation	WWF International & WWF US secured P1	24,400	0	24,400	24,400	0
	TNC secured P1	22,000	105,000	127,000	127,000	0
Health and well being of communities		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Biodiversity for food and medicine		**0**	**65,000**	**65,000**	**65,000**	**0**
Nutritional status	FAO secured P1	0	65,000	65,000	65,000	0
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	**Total**	**40,000**	**90,000**	**130,000**	**100,000**	**30,000**
	Total Secured P1	10,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	0
	Total Anticipated P2	30,000	0	30,000	0	30,000
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		**40,000**	**90,000**	**130,000**	**100,000**	**30,000**

Status and trends in linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	UNESCO secured P1	10,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	0
	UNESCO anticipated P2	30,000	0	30,000	0	30,000
Status of Access and Benefit Sharing		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Indicator tbd		0	0	0	0	0
Status of resource transfers		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
ODA in support of the Convention		0	0	0	0	0

ANNEX F: Indicator Development Summaries

Below is a summary of the current status and development needs for each of the indicators identified by the CBD that were considered by the 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership project during the PDF-B phase. A selection of these indicators will be taken into the FSP phase for implementation and delivery. This summary includes those indicators for which there is a recognised direction for development. There are a few indicators for which significant consideration is still required to identify the direction for development of a suitable global indicator for biodiversity. These include indicators for the Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure, Health and well-being of communities, Indicator of technology transfer, Status of access and benefit sharing, and Trophic integrity of ecosystems. These will be identified at a later stage and are not included here.

1. FOCAL AREA: STATUS AND TRENDS OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

1.1 Headline Indicator: Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats

1.1.1 Extent of forests and forest types

Two approaches to monitoring extent in forest types currently exist, namely remote sensing data, and forest assessments using data from the FAO forest resource assessments (FRA). Forests have had the most extensive remote sensing work conducted on them and it is technically possible to conduct global, wall-to-wall monitoring of forest (and other habitat) trends at coarse- to medium scale (1km to 250m) resolutions. However, data at these resolutions will not detect small-scale change, such as many tropical deforestation events. Use of fine-resolution data over large areas requires more processing time but produces the results of greatest accuracy utility for analysis with other geographical data. Yearly monitoring with coarse data and 5-yearly monitoring with fine data would provide suitable trend information, given adequate financial resources. The fine resolution monitoring could be sample-based in general, and comprehensive in areas of greatest importance to forest biodiversity, or areas of rapid change.

Information on extent of forests from the FRA is available for most countries in the form of forestry inventories, remote sensing and expert estimates. However, there is considerable variation among the three methodologies, their sampling intervals and quality of data. The indicator needs further development to harmonise assessment on a global scale. Assessments are done every 5-10 years so trends can be detected for 2000-2010.

Development plans include classifying forest areas into ecological forest types by updating the ecological zones map with new information from remote sensing data and national inventories of ground plots. The proposal is to develop technical guidelines to standardise and improve existing methodologies for collection and analysis of ground survey and sampled remote sensing data at a national level, which can later be aggregated to the global scale.

The above-proposed sampling approach of the FAO will be complemented with comprehensive monitoring, both medium-scale global assessments and fine-scale assessments for much of the tropics and other highly diverse areas. Forests do not cover too large an area and could be thoroughly monitored with fine data. Peatlands and mangroves can be sampled as subsets of these three types of assessments.

1.1.2 Extent of grassland and dryland ecosystems

No global assessment of grassland conversion or degradation has been conducted, but this habitat is the most appropriate for monitoring globally at coarse-resolution (8km). There are some methodological issues with distinguishing between changes due to natural variation in condition (fire, drought etc), and change in cover and extent, but trends should be possible to detect by 2010 (with calibration using field data). Tropical alpine systems require high resolution data which exist for approximately 50% of the areas.

Dry and sub-humid lands can be assessed with coarse-scale monitoring globally as part of the same efforts that contribute to forest and grassland assessments.

1.1.3 Extent of agriculture ecosystems

Agricultural expansion can be assessed as part of the forest and grassland monitoring, on the assumption that most increase in agricultural land is in these areas. These estimates could complement FAO statistics, which are very thorough for agriculture. Alternatively, about 5% of agricultural habitat

might be assessed by FAO, who have sampled based forest change data that estimates conversion to agricultural types.

1.1.4 Extent of urban habitat

A global map of population and change in population has been produce at a 1km resolution using 'lights-at-night' data for nighttime visible observations of NOAA satellites. Using this approach, urban habitat extent can be mapped at a coarse resolution (1km) with global coverage, and urban expansion trends are available for the past 10 years. Other options to use unmapped national census statistics, or spatial modelling are possible but need further consideration.

1.1.5 Extent of snow/ice biomes

NASA glaciers studies are underway and NASA MODIS provides complete coverage at a coarse resolution (1km) on a yearly basis producing good trends information for 2000-2010.

1.1.6 Extent of wetland ecosystems

All major wetlands could be monitored globally using remote sensing. Smaller ones are very numerous and would require sampling. Monitoring of a sample of 50 large and small RAMSAR sites has begun via collaboration between Wetlands International and the European Space Agency. Large wetlands could be monitored with complete coverage on a fine resolution (30m). The possibility of using the 50 RAMSAR sites as a representative sample would allow a reduction in cost for this habitat. Small wetlands and rivers are very difficult to monitor.

National maps inventorying soil and vegetation cover could be combined with remote sensing data for peatlands to provide baseline data sets in some regions. Peatlands under trees cannot be reliably detected by remote sensing so ground survey to measure change in area would be required. As mentioned earlier, peatlands could be assessed as a subset of forest types using the FRA data.

There is a coarse resolution map of coral reef locations that could be used as a baseline but currently no trend data are available. A new map based on fine-scale data, showing reef geomorphology types is near complete. This product, produced by the University of South Florida, provides the best starting point for monitoring coral reefs. This group has confirmed that it would be possible to distinguish live coral from rock within these reefs, and it is planned to include them as key partners for both coral reefs and seagrasses. A baseline map is available for Seagrasses but further data are required to obtain trends information.

1.2 Headline Indicator: Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

1.2.1 Living Planet Index

This indicator monitors trends in populations of species. It is based on three sub-indices, covering species in the terrestrial, freshwater and marine biomes. It was developed for use at the global scale, and can be applied at any scale providing there are detailed enough data. Technical and methodological aspects of the LPI are well developed and have been published in peer-reviewed scientific journals. It has been used by WWF to create some national biodiversity indices. Data can be collected on a number of variables; total population estimates, density measures, biomass estimates (for fish stocks) or proxies for population size such as number of turtle nests on a beach. The current dataset covers 1970-2000 and the next update will include 2003/2004. The indicator is sensitive enough to show trends between 2000-2010.

The current limitation for this index is the lack of availability of species population data from outside Northern temperate regions. Data sharing will fill gaps in these other regions over the next three

years. A coherent database will be developed and maintained by IoZ/ZSL that can contribute to other products such as index of wetland species. A variety of communication strategies exist including various publications, in particular, the biannual WWF Living Planet Report.

1.2.2 Global Wild Bird Index

The Wild Bird Index (WBI) measures average population trends of a suite of representative wild birds, as an indicator of the general health of the wider environment. The methodology is already well developed and has been peer-reviewed. The WBI is currently used in Europe to measure aspects of sustainable human development. It can be disaggregated geographically and by habitat for analysis, interpretation and communication. The indicator is sensitive to environmental change, statistically robust, uses existing data and is frequently updated.

The proposal is to extend this approach to the global scale by 2010 by: developing indices from existing national monitoring schemes and datasets (e.g. in North America and Australia); setting up the tools to implement similar data collation and synthesis across a representative set of countries in other regions; and developing indicators from such data sources. A key tool will be the web-based Worldbirds scheme, which will be refined to support the collation and analysis of data both from site-based surveys and from birdwatchers' daily records. With adequate funding it would be possible to develop globally representative indicators that would be capable of detecting changes in trends (i.e. at least three data points) by 2010.

1.2.3 Abundance of selected forest tree species

This is a new indicator proposed to monitor abundance of selected tree species. The FAO Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) collects data on the most abundant tree species at the national level. Many countries are represented and the data can be scaled up to regions but more information is still needed to aggregate at the global level. The FRA is carried out every five years, although not all the variables are monitored every time. The proposed indicator will have the capacity to detect trends and measure impact of intervention on forest biodiversity at the national level, which can then be scaled up to the global level.

Methodologies for reporting data by different countries need to be standardised. The proposal is to develop technical guidelines for documentations and later harmonisation of country information. Development plans include establishing a baseline for monitoring changes in relative abundance and distribution of forest tree species.

1.3 Headline Indicator: Coverage of protected areas

1.3.1 Coverage according to World Database on Protected Areas

This indicator is proposed to monitor the changes in extent of protected areas across time and geographical regions at national (sub-national for large countries), regional and global scales. Analysis will be based on data integrated into the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) maintained at the UNEP-WCMC. Data is currently available for over 110,000 protected areas worldwide. The proposed analysis would reveal latest changes at national and sub national levels by 2010 and will ensure continued monitoring of the indicator beyond that date.

The proposal includes the development of a standardised methodology for analysis of data, at national, regional, and global scales and other criteria (e.g. IUCN protected area management categories), and further standardisation of existing data residing in the database. Substantial effort to review and improve upon existing data and to obtain the best data available will be undertaken, and new tools for data exchange with data providers will be developed. Current limitations to this indicator primarily concern the lack of spatial data within the WDPA for many of the sites, the need

for a more systematic approach to data collection to ensure full coverage, and the need for improved quality control processes.

1.3.2 Management effectiveness of protected areas

This indicator measures how well protected areas are being managed. Specifically, management effectiveness measures the extent to which protected areas protect the goals and values for which these areas were protected and is concerned with three themes: protected area design, adequacy and appropriateness of management systems and processes, and delivery of protected area objectives. The Programme of Work on Protected Areas adopted by the CBD COP7 calls on States parties to the convention to implement management effectiveness evaluations on at least 30% of protected areas by 2010 and to develop a database to manage this information.

Currently, information about management effectiveness is held by many countries and by several NGOs. Several tools have been developed by NGOs including the WWF and World Bank's Tracking Tool, the WWF's Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) methodology and at least 27 other identified frameworks. The World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) framework for measuring management effectiveness generalizes across all of the other available tools and is the agreed upon system by the NGOs for collation of this global data. Linking this data to the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and creating a synthesis tool will allow for periodic reporting for many indicator-based global monitoring processes.

Analysis of the indicator will be based upon assessments of individual protected areas as well as those conducted regionally. The work to be completed as part of this proposal will represent geographically and culturally diverse protected areas systems and will provide baseline data on management effectiveness during the period of reporting.

1.3.3 Overlays with areas of key importance to biodiversity

This composite indicator would monitor the changes in protection of areas of key importance for biodiversity worldwide. It will comprise a number of indicators related to 1) species/taxa diversity (e.g. endangered, endemic species, areas of high endemism, important bird areas, areas of high plant diversity, etc.), and 2) ecosystem/habitats protection (e.g. unique ecosystems/sensitive terrestrial and marine habitats, representative for particular biomes ecosystems). This composite indicator will rely upon a combination of numerous sources, including data on areas of key importance identified by a number of international programmes and initiatives, and methods developed within a range of gap analysis projects worldwide (e.g. Global Gap Analysis). This indicator will reveal trends in protection of biodiversity at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels, and will help to identify ecologically distinct priority areas for conservation actions by 2010.

Development of the indicator is required in order to establish a baseline for regular updates and to ensure comparability of indicators over time. Deliverables include standardised indicators in the form of statistics, graphics and maps, that would highlight the status of species and ecosystem protection and both in-country and cross-border areas of high priority for conservation. A major constraint for GGA indicator development is uneven quality of species distribution knowledge, which results in the inevitable substitution of detailed data with surrogate information (e.g. groups of species, expert judgement, modelled distributions, etc.) at initial stages of indicator development.

1.3.4 Other indicators of coverage of protected areas

SBSTTA Recommendation X/5 identified two other "potential measures" within the headline indicator, but it is currently recommended that these not be developed as independent indicators for the following reasons:

- ***Ecological networks and corridors:*** It is not currently clear what an indicator of ecological networks and corridors would look like, what it would show, and what policy interventions it was meant to reflect other than those already addressed by other protected areas indicators. Consideration will continue on this, but whatever the outcome, it is likely that data required would already be available through development of the other protected areas indicators.
- ***Inclusion of community and private protected areas:*** It is assumed that this is not a separate different indicator, but an instruction to (a) include data on these protected areas within the other protected area indicators and to (b) set these indicators up in such a manner that these data can be disaggregated. The key difficulty in doing this is that there are rarely any mechanisms by which data can be systematically collected on such areas.

1.4 Headline Indicator: Change in status of threatened species

1.4.1 Red List Index (and Sampled RLI)

The Red List Index (RLI) measures trends in the threat status of species, based on population and range size and trends, as quantified by categories on the IUCN Red List. It can be calculated for any representative set of species for which Red List assessments have been carried out at least twice. Technical and methodological aspects of the RLI are well developed and have been published in peer-reviewed scientific papers. The RLI can be disaggregated to explore trends in different biogeographic realms, ecosystems, habitats and taxonomic groups, and it can be applied at the global, regional, and in some cases, national scales.

By 2010, an RLI capable of showing changes in the rate of biodiversity loss will be available for all birds, amphibians, mammals, cycads and conifers. First data points should also be ready for reptiles, freshwater fish, dragonflies, legumes, and certain marine groups. However, to provide an indicator generally representative of all biodiversity, a Sampled RLI (SRLI) is being developed. This will combine data from the five completely assessed groups with data from assessments of a random sample of species from a broad spectrum of other taxonomic groups, including reptiles, fish, insects, spiders, crustaceans, molluscs, corals, plants, fungi and algae. The SRLI will be able to show changes in the rate of biodiversity loss for all vertebrates by 2010. Baseline data will also be available for a representative set of plant groups by 2010, and where feasible, retrospective assessment of the sampled species' status in 2005 will be carried out using satellite imagery and other sources of information to give trend information for 2005-2010.

Current limitations are that the Red List Index shows relatively coarse temporal resolution owing to the breadth of the Red List categories. The main areas of development required for the RLI are further exploration of possible disaggregations, and of the technical aspects of aggregating RLIs from multiple taxonomic groups. For the SRLI, the sample size and species selection procedure require further development. The main data requirements are continued reassessments of completely assessed groups, further taxonomic expansion, and assessment of species in the sampled groups. A communication strategy is well developed and already being implemented.

1.5 Headline Indicator: Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance

1.5.1 Genetic diversity in ex situ crop collections

This indicator describes trends in ex situ conservation of crop plants and their wild relatives. It will be an indicator of changes in the crop genetic diversity available for sustainable agricultural production and of the efforts to collect and conserve that diversity. The indicator will reflect changes in the number and identities of crop species conserved in collections and the numbers of accessions of those species. The approach and methodology for this indicator are developed and peer-reviewed. The proposed indicator will be an aggregation of three sub indicators relating to 1) the numbers of

accessions of crops in ex situ collections, 2) the quality of ex situ collections, and 3) the capacity to conserve crop genetic diversity in ex situ collections in terms of facilities and human resources. Much of the data required for developing the sub indicators are available in the World Information and Early Warning System (WIEWS) database and are collected at the national level. Currently data are being collected and updated through the monitoring approach for the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and sustainable use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (GPA). The data can be applied to a range of scales from collection (by crop and facility) to global (by crop) level. Two data points are currently available and a third will be carried out in 2007. Trends for 1998-2007 will then be available before 2010. The International Plant Genetic Research Institute is working with accession level data sets covering European collections (Eurisco) and those of the Future Harvest Centres (SINGER). These will be used to test and find the best expression of sub-indicators and find ways of dealing with current limitations in the use of the WIEWS database for this purpose.

Areas needing development include ways of estimating accession duplication in the world's collections, the relationship of accession number to other measures of genetic diversity and the aggregation of accession and crop data so as to properly reflect changes in crop collections of different sizes with different numbers of accessions. Substantial effort is planned for developing methods for analysis at the sub-indicator level, followed by development of an aggregated global indicator that will accurately reflect genetic diversity of ex situ collections.

1.5.2 Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals

This indicator will be based on the global inventory of livestock genetic diversity, which contains information on number of breed populations, their characteristics and relatedness, risk assessment and changes in risk over time. Development of an indicator is required as well as further improvement of data quality, completeness and standardization of data entries. The data bank is being updated and further developed with information from 170 countries. National data can be aggregated to regional and global scales. Although data is being reported by officially nominated National Coordinators to FAO using the internet based Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), so far only crude trends can be calculated based on analysis in 1993,1995, and 2000. This has been published in the World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity. The newest trends will be presented in 2006.

The current limitations for this indicator are a lack of high quality, up-to-date, and standardized data on breeds, as well as paucity in knowledge of the genetic relationships between breeds. Threshold values for categories of risk of genetic erosion also require better definition. Development plans include standardized methodologies and classifications of animal genetic resources and risks, and a more continuous assessment of genetic diversity to prevent erosion of unique resources through routine monitoring and reporting at national and international levels. A well-developed communication strategy has been developed by FAO in the form of an email based discussion network, brochures, reports and bulletins. The World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity contributes further to this.

1.5.3 Genetic diversity of domesticated aquatic species

The indicator looks at use and abundance of important aquatic species in fisheries and aquaculture. In general genetic diversity is related to population size and abundance. Therefore, changes in abundance of particular species or groups of species would indicate corresponding change in diversity. Species are composed of stocks (in the wild) and varieties (in aquaculture systems). These stocks and varieties are often genetically distinct, may represent sub-species, may represent genetic improvement technologies, or have other unique characters. However, very rarely is information reported or recorded on these sub-specific taxa. In wild populations the indicator can help determine impacts of, *inter alia*, fishing, development, and habitat loss/degradation. Trends will be apparent for faster growing species and most farmed species.

Improved baseline data and information on fishing/farming methods is needed to evaluate changes over time. Genetic data is sparse in inland fisheries, especially in developing countries, but the FAO fisheries database can provide information on other important species in fisheries. Identification of key/indicative areas and the species within them would allow realistic representation of the global genetic diversity of aquatic species. Combining different measures of genetic and species diversity into an overall index, or deciding on a suite of descriptors that is comparable across scales requires further development.

1.5.4 Tree genetic resources

This indicator should be considered a proxy of forest tree genetic diversity and an indicator of documentation effort and knowledge. Methodologies for assessing the status of forest tree genetic diversity at country level have been developed and in most regions, country-based reports have been prepared. However analytical work is still needed to produce a single indicator, which will be an aggregation of indicators related to species and within-species level of diversity (species and provenances). Datasets exist that could provide baseline information. Data is available to aggregate at the species, national, eco-regional and global scales. No true time series will be available by 2010 but it may often be possible to publish a reference baseline providing an indication of trends over a specific time period.

Tree genetic indicators in most countries are patchy and unrelated. Development of a world-wide terrestrial ecogeographic zonation (common for all domestic and utilized plant species) is planned which would allow distribution maps of important trees in these zones to be produced. Further work to evaluate the extent of species gene pools in zones remaining is also intended.

2. FOCAL AREA: SUSTAINABLE USE

2.1 Headline Indicator: Area of forest, agricultural and aquacultural ecosystems under sustainable management

2.1.1 Area of forestry under sustainable management: Forest certification

This indicator proposes to use forest certification schemes to monitor trends in sustainable use of forest ecosystems. This indicator is in the preliminary phases of development in the context of biodiversity, however certification schemes are already implemented as a management tool at the national, regional and global level. Currently some data is available on certified forests that have been endorsed by the Forest Stewardship Council. Given adequate data collection, trends should be detectable by 2010.

Current limitations are that data is only available on one certification scheme, and there is a lack of standardised methodology. Review of current certification practices and a standardisation of auditing and certification methods are needed. Further development of a database that includes other forest certification schemes will allow production of better threat analysis and country profiles. This data can then be upscaled for analysis at the regional and global scale using GIS, to ascertain the contribution of certification to conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity.

2.1.2 Area of forestry under sustainable management: Degradation and deforestation

An indicator has been proposed that looks at deforestation and fragmentation of managed forests and the potential impacts on biodiversity. It aims to capture any change in growing stock (volume of trees) in managed forests of selected forest species using remote sensing and national inventories. It is a new indicator that is in the first stages of development but some data already exist that can be included. Under sustainable management, the growing stock should ideally remain stable. Therefore,

deviations away from the annual rates of change can be captured. Information on growing stock is available from many countries, however there is considerable variation in methodologies, sampling intervals and data quality that needs to be standardized. The data will be collected and aggregated to sub national and national levels, and later harmonised to the global level. There is inherent capacity to provide trend information of forest conservation/degradation and expansion/ deforestation. The global forest resource assessments (FRAs) are carried out by FAO every 5-10 years but not all variables are measured each time.

There is currently no international agreed framework to measure abundance of forest tree species. The proposal is to establish a baseline for monitoring temporal and spatial changes in forest degradation and deforestation, and develop technical guidelines for the collection of national information and later its global harmonisation. Standardised classifications of forest types (primary, modified, semi natural, plantation etc) are needed, as are methods to reduce potential errors and biases in previous and current data.

2.1.3 Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management

Four core indicators have been identified for use in assessing the area of agriculture under sustainable management, along with a variety of sub-indicators, collectively forming a framework that enables an overview of assessment of status and trends of diverse agricultural ecosystems worldwide. These are 1) adoption of policies, strategies and plans that support and promote sustainable use of agriculture, 2) adoption of best practices, 3) status and trends of agriculture biological diversity and ecosystem services, and 4) status and trends in sustaining agricultural livelihoods. All core indicators require further development and testing. Some of the proposed core and sub-indicators are widely used and accepted concepts to assist in assessing sustainability of ecological systems. Others will need to be further developed and tested, and their application to agricultural areas, carefully considered. FAO is engaged in collection and standardization of statistics and maintains a World Agricultural Information Centre (WAICENT) database. The time frame and spatial scales vary among the indicators. The indicators are applicable at varying scales from farm, and agro-ecological system, up to the global level. Trends would be detectable for some measures by 2010, while others would only have a baseline data set available.

There is currently no international agreed definition/ framework to define what constitutes agricultural systems under sustainable management. Further development also requires improved data collection, particularly from developing countries, as well as better understanding of the changes in ecological functioning and services in agricultural areas under various uses and management practices. It may be possible to form a composite index reflecting interactions between human, biological and physical aspects of the agricultural system. A two phased approach is suggested for composite indicator; development of a scoring system, and testing using case studies and modelling.

2.2 Headline Indicator: Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources

The Sustainable Use Indicators Workshop held in January 2006 identified additional potential indicators for sustainable use of biodiversity. It was agreed that an ideal indicator for sustainable use of species would incorporate measures of changes in the quantity of use combined with that of changes in the status of species in use. Three indicators were recognised as being the most promising for the 2010 target but several other sustainable use indicators are being developed in parallel with the partnership process.

2.2.1 Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits

The indicator is based on 1) formal assessments carried out at national and regional levels, and 2) analysis of FAO fisheries statistics. The indicator has been peer-reviewed and methodologies for analysis and data collation are well developed although further improvements are still needed. The

catch data proposed in this project include finfish, crustaceans and molluscs. Catch statistics should be available for all commercial fisheries in terms of spatial and species coverage. Time series since 1950 are available for most of these. Catch data are not a direct measure of the state of the resources, but can be used as a proxy measure for stock assessment information.

Further development of the indicator involves improving the coverage of fish stocks for which data are reported and assessed, and the development of methodologies to remove effects of natural fluctuations due to ocean/climate and so provide a more refined indicator of the effect of fisheries on fishery resources. Current development activities include improving the coverage and quality of the data set. The current assessment has only been applied to marine stocks; inland fisheries have not been assessed.

2.2.2 Status of species in trade

An indicator of sustainable use is proposed that monitors changes in those species included in the CITES Appendices. Changes in the CITES Appendices and other CITES processes, particularly CITES Significant Trade Review Process (STR), can denote a change in the perceived or actual threat posed by international trade. This could be an indirect proxy for the changes in threats to survival of those species. Changes that can be monitored include transfer of species from one appendix to another, number of species subject to the STR process, and changes in CITES-reported trade. In the STR process, changes are observable at the national as well as global levels.

Trade data can be used to identify: trends in production rates of sustainable/non-sustainable commodities/species, the source and quantity of specimens from specific areas, trends in harvest rates of species of concern, and other aspects of sustainable use. Given the preliminary status of development, the main focus of development will be to produce a baseline data set by 2010 that would allow trends to be assessed in following years.

2.2.3 Other sustainable use indicators

A potential indicator approach uses trade data to identify various trends in biodiversity loss. This indicator is still in the preliminary phase and requires significant consideration and development to produce meaningful information by 2010. It is proposed that this indicator be based on existing indicators and data sets that are being developed for other areas of biodiversity, that can be applied to sustainable use as an additional benefit of their development. Important areas that have been identified for proposed development of a sustainable use indicator for all species are listed below;

1) Further development of the IUCN Red List to evaluate changes in the threat status of species in use and trade. This would include monitoring changes at the national or regional level in the number of threatened species, and changes in the threat status of species in use and trade, or harvested compared to un-harvested, over time.
2) Assessing the potential use of trade and associated data maintained by FAO, ITTO, INBAR, RFMOs, Customs and other domains in the development of further indicators of sustainable use including how they might relate to status information from other sources.
3) Developing a series of locally-sited case studies on commodity groups for which it is known that population status, offtake and trade data might exist, e.g. Medicinal plants, wild species for meat, timber, and marine fisheries among others.
4) Creating a Red List Index of utilised species using a list of all species known to be used/traded, and applying a random sampled approach.

It has been recognised that due to the paucity of current methodologies and data collation for these areas, the main focus of development will be to produce a baseline data set by 2010 that would allow trends to be assessed in following years.

2.3 Headline Indicator: Ecological footprint and related concepts

2.3.1 Ecological Footprint

Ecological Footprint accounts measure how much of the regenerative capacity of the planet is being used by human activities. The accounts show whether human demands for resources and waste absorption are within the biosphere's capacity to supply, or if human activity is overshooting ecological limits. A minimum condition for protecting ecosystems and reducing this threat therefore is that human consumption not only remains within the regenerative capacity of the planet, but also that it leaves some of this capacity for the use of non-human, non-domesticated species. Global Footprint Network calculates the Ecological Footprint of 150 countries for every year since 1961. The most recent data is published in the 2005 Edition of the National Footprint Accounts, which track these 150 countries through 2002. Annual results for each country are based on approximately 5000 data points. Humanity's global Footprint is calculated by summing national results or by using globally aggregated data. In 2002, global demand exceeded global regenerative capacity by over 20%.

The main development needs for this indicator are further expansion of the methodology and data sources behind current calculations, and improved transparency. Improvements to less developed sections of the Footprint accounts, such as fisheries and nuclear power, will be made in collaboration with outside researchers and content experts. Aspects of human demand that are incompletely represented in or absent from the current accounts, such as freshwater use, persistent toxics, waste flows, and greenhouse gases, will be addressed in future iterations. All of these improvements will be supported by expanded documentation that will make the details of Footprint calculations and methods more transparent and accessible, and by expanded quality assurance and peer review processes. These methodological developments will increase the accuracy, resolution and comprehensiveness of the Ecological Footprint. Programs for communicating the concepts and results of the Ecological Footprint are already in place, and new applications are constantly being developed.

3. FOCAL AREA: THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

3.1 Headline Indicator: Nitrogen deposition

The deposition of nitrogen and the subsequent response of ecosystems to this deposition can be used as an indicator of threats to biodiversity and ecosystem health. The concept of critical loads and their exceedance is well developed, and used as an indicator for quantifying the response of ecosystems, in Europe. However, global-scale data on both nitrogen deposition and the response of ecosystems to it is not yet available. Although four major, well-established wet deposition databases (USA, Canada, Europe and for parts of Asia) that provide region-specific information exist, there is currently no systematic data gathering on a global level. The Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW/WMO) program has some stations across the world that measure nitrogen wet deposition, but there are many regions in the world where relevant data on nitrogen wet deposition are either lacking or are not integrated into a global database. In addition, dry deposition measurements of nitrogen are very sparse, on both a global and more region-specific scale, and thus need to be addressed while developing the indicator. Where data exists on both nitrogen deposition and the subsequent response, the capacity for detecting trends at the local level can be scaled up to national and multi-national levels. Data are available on deposition trends in North America and Europe since 1980, and with the planned developments trends in N deposition, and the ecosystems' response to it, will be available on the global scale by 2010.

Development of the indicator includes the integration of existing data on wet and dry deposition on a global basis, the comparison of modelled estimates to measured estimates of deposition, identification

of data gaps, and the filling of the data gaps with modelled estimates. Further effort is also needed on the understanding of the links between nitrogen deposition and the environmental response, and on the links to biodiversity loss and the thresholds levels at which deposition becomes a problem (i.e. critical loads). The regional structure of the International Nitrogen Initiative will be used to develop regional nodes of expertise that can be applied to the global level.

3.2 Headline Indicator: Trends in invasive alien species

This indicator will monitor trends in invasive species across the globe. The indicator is in the preliminary phase of development at the global scale and needs some conceptual development as well as significant data collation. Although there has been extensive research into specific species and some work on invasive alien species indicators, there is as yet no global indicator as such.

The major challenge is lack of appropriate data, for while there are a number of databases on invasive species, few of them contain time series information. At present several national and regional databases exist (e.g. BirdLife International, FAO, IUCN Red List) that can be drawn on to create a global indicator for some elements, to detect trends by 2010. These elements would then be expanded to include both status indicators and management indicators, taking into account the need to link to national and regional scales. Development plans involve working with a range of stakeholders to bring together the relevant data and information for a relevant biodiversity indicator by 2010. The Global Invasive Species Information Network (GISIN) is currently being developed and will provide a platform through which IAS information and data from participating databases can be accessed.

4. FOCAL AREA: ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY AND ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES

4.1 Headline Indicator: Marine Trophic Index

The Marine Trophic Index (MTI) assesses the complex interactions between fisheries and marine ecosystems over time. It is a well-developed concept and approach that has been published in peer-reviewed journals. Current data is available from the Sea Around Us Project for individual countries and can be readily applied at the global level. Information is based mainly of catch composition data collected by FAO. The data can also be analysed in various groupings, from broad taxa (fish/ crustacean/ mollusc) down to habitat-based fish divisions, and species level. Time series data from commercial fisheries are available from 1950 and the indicator should be sensitive enough to detect trends from 2000-2010 provided data is collected and reported consistently.

Main areas in need of improvement include better catch information from developing countries and small-scale fisheries and improved knowledge of diet composition for species at the bottom of the food chain. University of British Columbia has been developing methods to estimate the volume of landings of fish by small fisheries. Review of fisheries related reports, including historical surveys, and other social studies in collaboration with local fisheries experts are also required for indicator development. Further work is proposed for indicator development including refining calculations and addressing potential biases in the estimates.

4.2 Headline Indicator: Water quality

This indicator is a direct and indirect measure of stresses to biodiversity in inland waters. There are five well established measures available for assessing water quality (WQ): Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) reflects the level of organic pollution in the water; nitrates reflect the degree of eutrophication (the enrichment of water by nutrients resulting in algal growth); suspended sediments indicate the degree of erosion from the drainage basin and changes in the water flow regime; pH and temperature show the degree of acidification and thermal patterns of inland waters. These components are all routinely measured in water quality surveys. Temporal and spatial coverage are greatest in

Europe and North America. The UNEP GEMS/Water database is continually updated with monthly survey data that should be able to provide good detection of trends over a ten-year period. Data collected at local stations is suitable for analysis at the national, regional and global scales.

There is no globally accepted index of water quality that is specifically focused towards assessing the link between water quality and aquatic biodiversity. The main constraints to this indicator are incomplete temporal and spatial coverage, and differences in monitoring techniques and therefore detection of trends among agencies. No methodological advances are required to improve the quality of data or to monitor trends on each component. Indicator development would focus on improved data collection from wetlands and inland water for some developing countries where data is lacking. Work on an index of drinking water quality is ongoing and would also facilitate the planned development of an aggregated index of WQ. Development of the statistical analysis is needed to identify the best way to quantify trends over time.

4.3 Headline Indicator: Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems

4.3.1 Fragmentation of forest systems

This indicator is proposed to assess fragmentation of various habitats using geographic information systems. The availability of appropriate time series data on ecosystem cover at broad geographical scales is limited at present and this reduces the range of options for generating this indicator, especially at the global level. Data will hopefully be made available through the development of the 'Extent of habitat' indicators (Section 1.1). In the first instance, it will be most feasible to develop this indicator for forest ecosystems as this habitat has had the most remote sensing coverage. However, even for forest ecosystems, there is at present no agreed global data set on ecosystem cover that includes time-series data.

The main limitations include the lack of available data and various methodological and technical issues that need to be addressed. Development plans include addressing the technical needs of fragmentation analysis in parallel with the development of the ecosystem extent indicator. Further consideration is also needed to refine the key questions relating to this indicator and technical implementation of the agreed methods. Following development, trends should be detectable by 2010 for forest ecosystems in most regions, or on a global scale, given adequate data availability. Development plans for future monitoring of trends in other habitat types would be possible, using methods developed here.

4.3.2 Fragmentation of river systems

This indicator measures the degree to which freshwater systems have been altered by dams and reservoirs, channel fragmentation, and other stresses associated with water withdrawals and diversions. The indicator has two components: fragmentation (number and placement of dams), and flow regulation (how much water is stored behind dams). Three versions of the indicator have already been developed with extensive peer review, and the third version (ready for completion 2006) is being expanded and adapted to calculate trends by global freshwater ecoregion. The work is being developed by the WWF, TNC and Umeå University in Sweden. The indicator can be applied to large-medium sized rivers and at smaller scales as long as detailed information is available (e.g. reservoir location, volume, discharge). Trends can only be observed and measured from the current degree of fragmentation.

Limitations associated with this indicator are a general lack of available data sets (dam locations, discharge information, water diversions and transfers) for several regions/countries. These and other limitations can be realistically overcome through improved datasets (especially on current and planned dam locations) and inclusion of national databases. Although the indicator could be further

improved through the incorporation of dams in small basins, the majority of surface area and discharge of freshwater are accounted for among larger basins currently included.

4.4 Headline Indicator: Biodiversity for food and medicine

4.4.1 Floristic biodiversity for nutrition, food and medicine

The purpose of this indicator is to measure the degree of biodiversity in the consumption and composition of food and medicinal plant and animal genetic resources. There are well-developed indicators for food and nutrition that could be adapted to the context of biodiversity. Peer-reviewed data and proposed methods have been published which can be used in the development of the nutrition indicator for biodiversity for food and medicine. Other sources of information on medicinal material may be available and should be included in indicator development. Extensive databases (FAOSTAT and FAOCOMP, INFOODS Network) are available on "consumption" and composition of diets that can be updated and developed within this context by 2010. Most datasets are at national scale, some are at regional and global level, and can be modified and then be used for a global assessment. The available data will allow trends in food and nutrient consumption to be detected. They can also be used in combination with other indicators or data (e.g. due to over fishing there is a global depletion of omega 3 fatty acids by x%; or increase in carotene 'consumption' by x% if x% of the white sweet potato consumption would be replaced by red flesh sweet potatoes; or due to pesticide use the rice ecosystem is losing x g protein per hectare). Most of the available data are on species level and almost no data on variety level.

It is proposed to increase the power of this indicator by widening the data availability from food species level to variety level, on the composition as well as on consumption side. For this, it is planned to modify and refine consumption methodologies and instruments and to field test them in selected countries. Although in recent years an increasing amount of compositional data on variety level in peer-reviewed papers is becoming available, there is the need to generate more compositional data on variety level. For this, it is necessary to develop guidelines on sampling at the variety level. With an increase in capacity to monitor the use and benefit of biodiversity, a baseline data set can be collected at species and variety level allowing trends in consumption and composition of biodiversity for food and medicine to be evaluated and monitored. By 2010, a comprehensive trend analysis of the indicator will be possible at species level but not at variety level.

4.4.2 Contribution of biodiversity to human diet and healthcare

This is a new indicator proposed to monitor the contribution of wild biodiversity to human diets, and wild plants (and to a lesser extent, animals) to healthcare. The current development is in a preliminary phase although some components of the indicator already exist. Significant effort has already been made into considering indicators related to the use of medicinal plants. There are some good data sets available on medicinal plants that could be used to monitor trends, including global estimates based on national lists and regional surveys for some plants. Relatively good data are available for fisheries production, and so it should be possible to use these to assess the changing contribution over time. Information on the use of terrestrial fauna and flora is much more distributed, and so would require a literature review and case study approach.

Several sub-indicators have been proposed for development including: 1) Number of species used for food, livestock feed/fertiliser, or human and/or animal medicine, 2) Number of people consuming wild species directly, or using wild species for livestock feed/fertiliser, 3) number of people lacking regular access to 'western' medicine (which would be a potential proxy indicator of reliance on wild species for healthcare, 4) Economic contribution of biodiversity to income from sale, or overall health (e.g. calculated in terms of reduced loss of productive days). There are also several other potential measures that could be used and require further consideration. There are already several processes underway within IUCN to better capture some of the types of information that would usefully

contribute to these indicators, including an increased focus on collating information on livelihoods and utilisation as part of the species assessments within the Species Information Service. An important aspect of the development of this indicator would be to ensure synergies in this regard between IUCN, FAO and IPGRI efforts. It would equally be important to look for potential synergies made possible by linking development of this indicator to the indicators being developed under the Focal Area on Sustainable Use.

5. FOCAL AREA STATUS OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES

5.1 Headline Indicator: Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

5.1.1. Status and trends in linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages

This indicator proposes to assess the status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages as a proxy for measuring trends in the status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices. The indicator is in the preliminary stages of development and both data collation and methodologies for measuring trends need further work. Data can be extracted from various published sources, linguistic institutions and census data. Data will be most appropriate at the national and possibly regional levels. It is unknown at present at what scale the final indicator would be applicable. Baseline data is available on an important number of indigenous languages, but as there are no time-series data yet, trends are currently not detectable. The basis for estimating trends by 2010 will most likely be regional case studies.

The development of this indicator requires (a) time-series data collation on a global scale, particularly data from developing countries, (b) a regular, thorough expert review to assess the validity of the data and (c) the establishment of a reliable methodology for measuring trends across different assessments and sources. Collaboration with various institutions and organisations is essential for adequate data collation and developing a methodology for measuring trends. The suitability of existing statistical methodologies (e.g. RLI, LPI, etc.) will be tested and peer-reviewed to identify their possible application in calculating this indicator. A communication strategy has been identified for implementation once the indicator is developed.

6. FOCAL AREA: STATUS OF RESOURCE TRANSFERS

6.1 Headline Indicator: Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention

The OECD/Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and the CBD secretariat have jointly developed a 'biodiversity marker' to monitor activities targeting the objectives of the Convention. The OECD DAC collects data on aid flows, *inter alia*, through its activity-specific Creditor Reporting System (CRS), which permits examination of the geography and purpose of aid simultaneously. The data collection techniques are well developed and are already implemented. Although the data assembled to date (1998-2000) are insufficient to identify clear trends over time, the biodiversity marker will continue to be in use for at least another three years. The indicator can be applied to national and regional levels.

Current limitations include the discretionary nature of information given by contributing nations, and the lack of a specific 'biodiversity entry' in the ODA data (data is usually gathered from other sectors). More explicit definitions of the contribution of specific activities to the CBD objectives, improved coordination and synergy between Governments and Parties, and increased collaboration between ODA statistics offices and expertise of national environment agencies are some areas that could be improved upon during continued development of this indicator.

ANNEX G: Summary of Indicator Analysis

1. SBSTTA INDICATORS

This summary is produced as an analysis of the thirty-three indicator reports summarised in Annex F. All of the indicators identified by the CBD that were considered by the 2010BIP project during the PDF-B phase are included below. A range of these indicators will be taken into the FSP phase for implementation and delivery. Table 1 explains the status of the indicators identified in SBSTTA X/5 in relation to the 2010BIP project. The thirty-three indicators assessed in the following report are those that have been 'included' below.

Table 1: Status of SBSTTA Indicators in the 2010BIP

Headline Indicator [2]/	Status [3] / according to SBSTTA	Potential Measures from SBSTTA X/5	Status in 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership	Trends Detectable by 2010	Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats [4]/	B	Forests, and forest types	Included	Yes	To be determined. Potential leads include CI, FAO, UNEP-WCMC and WI
		(Natural) grasslands		Yes	
		Dry and sub-humid lands		Some	
		Croplands		Some	
		Coral reefs		Some	
		Seagrasses		Some	
		Urban		Yes	
		Polar/ice		Yes	
		Inland wetlands		None	Wetlands International
		Tidal flats/estuaries		Some	
		Peatlands		Some	
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	B	Living Planet Index	Included	Yes	IoZ & WWF International
		Various species assemblage-trends indices	Included – Wild Bird Index	Yes	BirdLife International
			Included – Abundance of Selected Forest Tree Species	Yes	FAO
Coverage of protected areas	B	Coverage according to World List of Protected areas.	Included	Yes	UNEP-WCMC & WCPA
		Management Effectiveness	Included	Some	UNEP-WCMC & WCPA

2/ **Bold = Indicator considered ready for immediate testing and use (column B in decision VII/30)**; ***Bold italic = Indicator considered ready for immediate testing and use and therefore recommended for upgrading from column C to column B;*** Regular = Indicator confirmed as requiring more work (to remain in column C)

3/ B = Indicator is considered ready for immediate testing and use; C = Indicator requires further work

4/ Based on current and short-term future availability of trend information, the following major ecosystem types are recommended for immediate indicator implementation: (i) forests (including different forest types, notably mangroves), (ii) peatlands (probably for certain geographic areas only by 2010), (iii) coral reefs, (iv) croplands, (v) grasslands/savannahs, (vi) polar/ice. Efforts should also be made to apply the indicator to the following ecosystem types, for which suitable global datasets need to be gathered, to ensure coverage of all thematic areas recognized by the Convention: (i) inland wetlands, (ii) tidal flats/estuaries, (iii) seagrass beds, (iv) dry and sub-humid lands, and (v) urban.

Headline Indicator [2]/	Status [3] / according to SBSTTA	Potential Measures from SBSTTA X/5	Status in 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership	Trends Detectable by 2010	Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator
		Overlays with areas of key importance to biodiversity	Included	Yes	UNEP-WCMC & WCPA
		Inclusion on community and private protected areas	Not included [5]		
		Ecological networks and corridors	Not included [6].		
Change in status of threatened species	B	Red List Index (IUCN-SSC)	Included	Yes	IUCN
Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance	B	*Ex situ* crop collections	Included	Yes	FAO
		Livestock genetic resources	Included	Yes	FAO
		Fish genetic resources	Included	Yes	FAO
		Tree genetic resources	Not included in phase 1	None	FAO
		Varieties on-farm	Not included in phase 1	*None*	*FAO*
Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	B	Existing data sets for measuring sustainability of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, including FAO reports, Certification, and Ecological corridors and community-based management areas, and wildlife sustainable management schemes	Included - Area of Forestry under sustainable management: Forest Certification	Yes	UNEP-WCMC
			Included - Area of Forestry under sustainable management: Deforestation and Degradation	Yes	FAO
			Included - Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	None	FAO
			Affiliated - Area of aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	Some	*FAO*
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	C		Included - Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits	Yes	FAO
			Included - Status of species in trade	Yes	CITES
			Included - Other indicator of sustainable use to be determined	Some	IUCN SUSG

5 It is assumed that this is not a separate different indicator, but an instruction to (a) include data on these protected areas within the other protected area indicators and to (b) set these indicators up in such a manner that these data can be disaggregated. The key difficulty in doing this is that there are rarely any mechanisms by which data can be systematically collected on such areas.

6 It is not currently clear what an indicator of ecological networks and corridors would look like, what it would show, and what policy interventions it was meant to reflect other than those already addressed by other protected areas indicators. Consideration will continue on this, but whatever the outcome, it is likely that data required would already be available through development of the other protected areas indicators

Headline Indicator [2]/	**Status [3] / according to SBSTTA**	**Potential Measures from SBSTTA X/5**	**Status in 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership**	**Trends Detectable by 2010**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
Ecological footprint and related concepts	C [7]/	Ecological footprint	Included	Yes	Global Footprint network
		Other measures of the area of land and sea needed to support production of goods and deliver services	*Affiliated - Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production (HANNP)*	*Yes*	*Institute of Social Ecology, Vienna*
Nitrogen deposition	B		Included	Yes	International Nitrogen Initiative
Trends in invasive alien species [8]/	B	Numbers and cost of alien invasive species	Included	Some	Global Invasive Species Programme
		Other measures to be identified and developed	To be determined in Phase 1		
Marine Trophic Index	B	Indicator of biological oxygen demand (BOD), nitrates and sediments/ turbidity	Included	Yes	Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia
Water quality of freshwater ecosystems	C		Included	Yes	UNEP-GEMS/Water Programme
Connectivity / fragmentation of ecosystems	C	Patch size distribution of terrestrial habitats (forests and possibly other habitat types)	Included - Fragmentation of Forest Systems	Yes	UNEP-WCMC & FAO
		Fragmentation of river systems	Included	Yes	The Nature Conservancy
Trophic integrity of other ecosystems	B		Not included		
Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure	C		Not included		
Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services [9]/	C		*Indicator to be determined*	Some	WHO
Biodiversity for food and medicine			Included - Nutritional Status	Some	FAO

[7]/ New indicator recommended by SBSTTA at its tenth meeting.

8 / SBSTTA recommends a rewording of the title of this indicator from that contained in decision VII/30 (Numbers and cost of alien invasions).

[9]/ The indicator from decision VII/30 (Health and well-being of people living in biodiversity-based-resource dependent communities) was reworded to clarify the focus on local dependency.

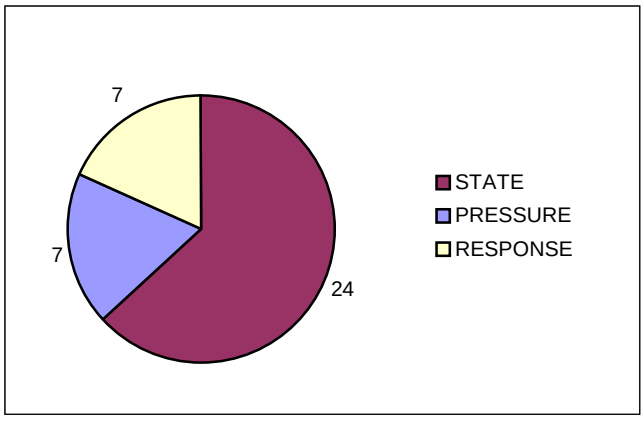
Headline Indicator [2]/	Status [3] / according to SBSTTA	Potential Measures from SBSTTA X/5	Status in 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership	Trends Detectable by 2010	Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator
	C		*Indicator to be determined* -Other indicator of biodiversity in food and medicine	Some	IUCN
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	B		Included - Status and trends of linguistic diversity and number of speakers of indigenous languages	Some	UNESCO
Other indicator of the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge	C		Indicator to be determined		*To be determined*
Indicator of access and benefit-sharing	C	Official development assistance as marked	Indicator to be determined		*To be determined*
Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention	B		*Included*	Yes	OECD
Indicator of technology transfer	C		Indicator to be determined		*To be determined*

2. THE ANALYSIS

2.1 Types of Indicators

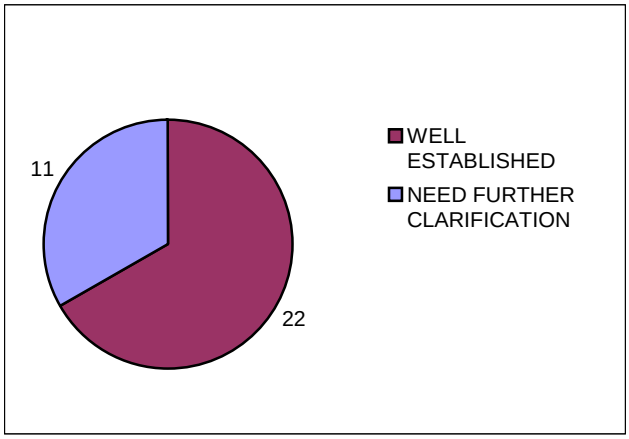
The analysis assessed the current and future development status of the various indicators in terms of the links with biodiversity, the quality and scale at which data could be applied, the improvements needed in methodologies for data collection and analysis and the ability to detect trends by 2010.

Figure 1: Type of indicators in the 2010BIP



Indicators were identified as being state, pressure or response indicators (Figure 1) based on the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Pressure-State-Response (PSR) framework, which is also the basis of the United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development (UNCSD) framework of sustainable development indicators. The PSR framework is based on a concept of causality: human activities exert “pressures” on the environment and change its quality and the quantity of natural resources (the "state"). Society responds to these changes through environmental, general economic and sectoral policies (the "societal response"). The latter form a feedback loop to pressures through human activities. From Figure 1 it is clear that the majority of the indicators here are measuring the state of biodiversity (e.g. Extent of Forests), while there are still some measuring the pressures on biodiversity (e.g. Invasive Alien Species) and the responses to the change in state of biodiversity (e.g. Ex Situ Crop Collections). Some indicators belonged in more than one category and were accredited as such. Thus the numbers shown in figure1 do not reflect the number of indicators being developed.

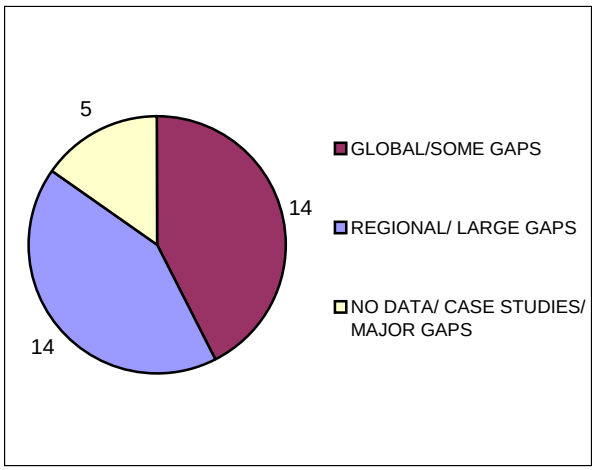
Figure 2: Links to biodiversity

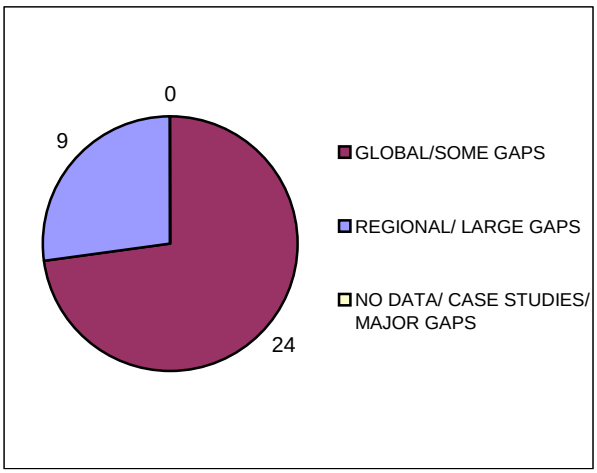


The indicators were categorised in terms of the established links with biodiversity as shown in Figure 2. The well-established links were those that were peer reviewed, globally accepted and well understood. Some of these only had proven links in certain regions but these could be extrapolated to some degree on a global scale. Those needing further development had not yet identified or established proven and confirmed links to biodiversity that could stand up to scientific scrutiny and therefore needed further research to establish these links (this is reflected somewhat in the methods sections below).

2.2 Data

Figure 3: Current Data Status **Figure 4: Data Status by 2010**





The status of data for the indicators depicted in Figure 3 reflects the scale at which data is currently available. Those that were placed in the 'Global' category were indicators for which there was already a global dataset available (e.g. Marine Trophic Index). Ongoing data collection is still needed for these indicators to expand the data set or improve the quality, but the tools for collecting, collating and managing the data are already in place. There may still be some national/habitat type/taxa data not available but analysis still possible at global scale.

The 'Regional' indicators were the majority of cases, where data has been collected and analysed for some regions, and could be used for a sampled analysis of the global scale, but large gaps for certain regions/continents/habitat types are not currently represented, (e.g. the Global Wild Bird Indicator). Others may have data at the global scale but the data may be incomparable due to a lack of data management at the global scale and require further development in these areas (e.g. River fragmentation).

The final 'Case Study/No data' category is self-evident. These are indicators where there is either no data as the indicator is currently undeveloped or data has not been collected in the context of biodiversity (e.g. Biodiversity for Food and Medicine). Alternatively the data may be sparse and can only be compared as case studies or in national data sets (e.g. Linguistic Diversity Index).

Most of the reports mentioned the lack of data from developing countries and the lack of a standardised global data collection framework as the major impedances for a global indicator. Where possible this will be implemented or encouraged during the project.

Figure 4 shows the potential availability of data by 2010 following development of the indicators within the Partnership. This helps to identify the ability for the indicators to deliver with and without GEF support. The categories remain fundamentally the same as for Figure 3. It is clear that significant improvement of available data will be made by 2010, mainly in the form of efferent data collation and management.

While some indicators will not be implemented on a global level by 2010, with extensive data collection most indicators will produce a reasonable global indicator.

2.3 Methodologies

Figure 5: Current state of methodologies

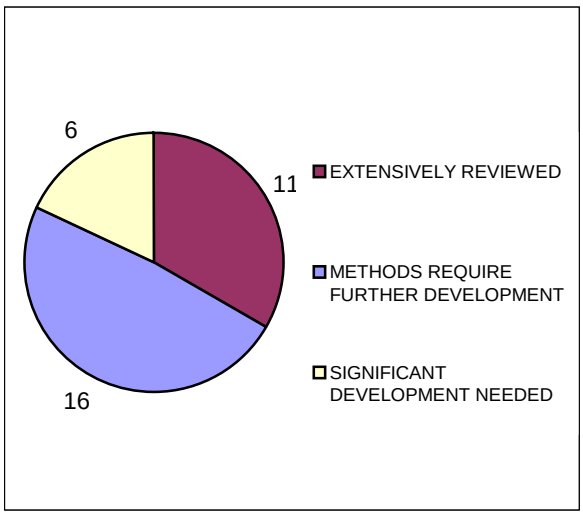
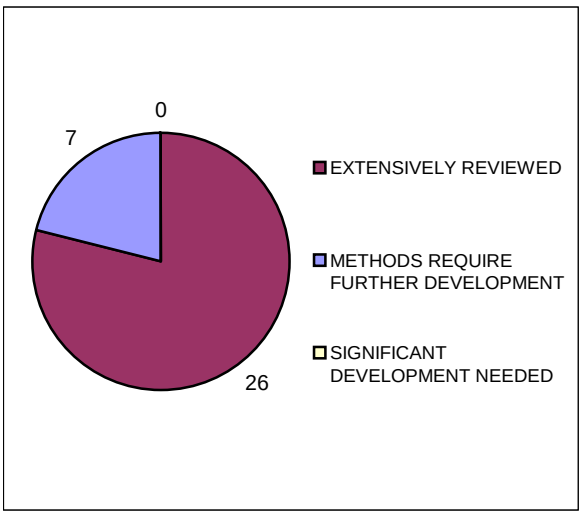


Figure 6: Status of methodologies by 2010



The indicators were categorised on current ability of indicator partners to collect and analyse the data, and to produce an accurate global indicator, presented in Figure 5. Some indicators were identified as having sound methodologies in place, and although there may yet be some refinement needed to expand/improve the methods in the context of the 2010BIP, these issues could be resolved easily, (e.g. the Red List Index). These methodologies had all been extensively reviewed

The majority of indicators appeared to require some further development to expand the indicator from national or regional levels for global application (e.g. Nitrogen Deposition), to develop a single indicator from already know sub-indicators (e.g. Water Quality), or to develop an indicator where data was already used for other purposes, and apply it to an indicator for biodiversity (e.g. Ecological Footprint).

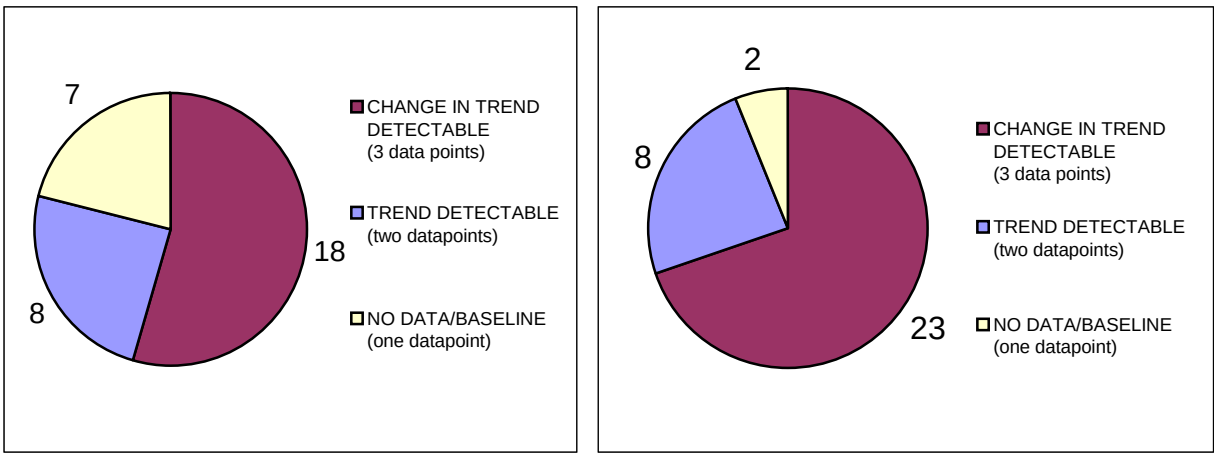
The remaining indicators required substantial methodological improvement for application as global biodiversity indicators. These included new indicators where it was unclear what could/should be measured (e.g. Biodiversity for Food and Medicine), and indicators where there is extensive research still needed to produce a meaningful indicator or to understand the link between the measure and biodiversity trends (e.g. Status of Indigenous Languages)

All indicators identified the need to improve the accuracy of the indicator in relation to global biodiversity, and many sought to produce a single indicator by aggregating sub-indicators but the methodology for this was currently lacking in most instances and needed development. Some needed major improvement of methodologies for collecting data while others required better analytical understanding.

Figure 6 shows the potential improvements that could be made following development of the indicators in the BIP. It is encouraging to note that the expected development plans will allow significant improvements in methodologies by 2010, across all indicators, and only a few will still need further development.

2.4 Trends

Figure 7: Current detectable trends **Figure 8:Detectable trends in 2010**



The current and future capacities for indicators to detect trends are shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8 respectively. Despite the lack of current methodologies and a paucity in global data sets, the majority of indicators suggested that three datapoints are currently available, allowing a change in trend to be determined (the spatial scale of these data sets is accounted for in the data status section above). This is because despite gaps in the data from some regions/habitats/taxa etc, a sampled time-series dataset would provide some insight into changes at regional or global levels, and the potential effects these changes would have on biodiversity over time.

Of those that could not produce global trends by 2010, most indicators would be able to produce some trend information but only for some of the sub-indicators, or for some habitats/regions/ taxa etc while others would only have baseline information or no data at all.

There were only two indicators that were unable to achieve detectable trends by 2010. These were cases where only baseline data would be available due to the substantial development efforts required in either data collection or analysis (Linguistic Diversity) or the indicator was currently undeveloped so data, methods and therefore detectable trends are still unknown (Tree genetic resources). Such indicators, and others where appropriate will be further developed subject to additional funds becoming available, and will be incorporated into the 2010BIP in phase 2 if further developed.

3. OVERALL INDICATOR STATUS NEEDS

Figure 9: Current indicator status

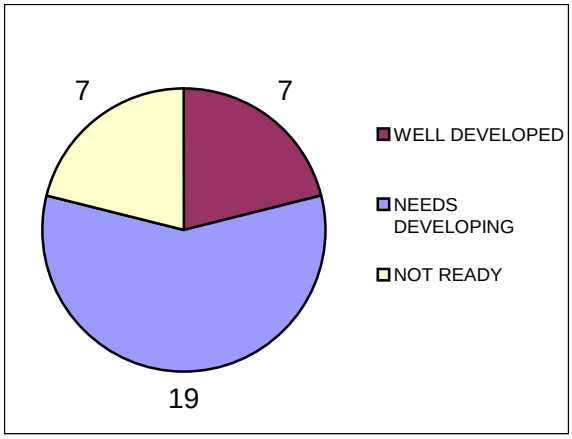
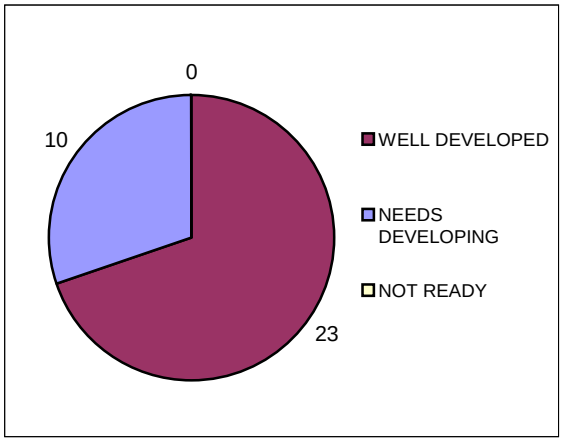


Figure 10: Indicator status in 2010



The numbers presented in Figures 9 and 10 are a synthesis of the factors described above. The well-developed indicators are those that are ready, with minor development and refinement, for implementation at the global level, and will be able to provide trend data with bearing on biodiversity by 2010.

Nearly half the indicators are identified as still requiring some amount of development in any aspect such as data quantity or quality, improvements in methodologies for data collection or analysis, production of a single indicator, application of the indicator to biodiversity, or to the global scale, or the ability to detect trends by 2010. Most of these are expected to provide three datapoints at a global scale by 2010, following their planned development.

The remaining indicators are those that needed substantial development in several aspects such as data collation, technical aspects of methodologies, or further research into the links with biodiversity, in order to produce a useful indicator. It also includes those indicators that are not be able to produce trends information, or those that are new ideas and are therefore completely undeveloped in all aspects. Currently, there are several un-developed indicators requiring substantial resources and development activities. However, while some development issues will still need resolving beyond 2010, it is expected that by the end of this phase of development the whole suite of indicators will be able to provide some, or complete relevant information on the rate of loss of biodiversity, and the state of biodiversity in line with the COP VII/30 objectives.

ANNEX H: Review of the Advice Received on the Full Suite of 2010 Biodiversity Indicators

1. INTRODUCTION

With decision CBD COP VII/30, the Conference of Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) agreed to a framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 target of significantly reducing the 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 mission of the Strategic Plan (COP decision VI/26)). Within the decision framework (COP VII/30), seven focal areas and 21 provisional indicators were listed; of these 21 provisional indicators, eight were considered ready for immediate testing and use, and the remainder for further development. The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) has since recommended revision of this framework, by suggesting five indicators previously requiring further work be considered ready for immediate testing and adding a 22nd indicator (see Appendix I for current list of indicators grouped by focal area and status from SBSTTA X/5).

This annex presents a review of the advice received through governmental process and scientific meetings on this full suite of indicators. In addition to the various SBSTTA and COP meetings that have discussed the indicators, documents from the Biodiversity Indicators for National Use project, notes from the Royal Society Workshop "Beyond Extinction Rates: Monitoring Wild Nature for the 2010 Target" (July, 2004) and recent articles from the scientific press were reviewed. From this review, a number of recommendations are made on how to continue progress on the implementation of the suite of indicators.

2. REVIEW OF SCIENTIFIC AND GOVERNMENTAL ADVICE ON EXISTING AND PROPOSED INDICATORS

The use of indicators to monitor the status of, and trends in, biodiversity is outlined in the Articles to the CBD, which call upon each Contracting Party to identify and monitor components of biodiversity important for its conservation and sustainable use, paying particular attention to those components requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use (Article 7). The Convention also called upon the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) to provide scientific and technical assessments of both the status of biological diversity and the effects of measures taken in accordance with the Convention (Article 25, paragraph 2). In its first meeting, SBSTTA proposed, as part of its work programme a 'review and promotion of indicators of biological diversity to be used for assessment of effectiveness of measures taken in accordance with the provisions of the Convention' (SBSTTA/I/2). SBSTTA subsequently defined indicators as "quantitative surrogates for larger measures of biodiversity…that imply a metric against which some aspect of public policy performance can be measured" (SBSTTA/2/4), outlined the objectives for potential indicators, and described the criteria to be considered when selecting among potential indicators. Indicators for biodiversity for use within the Convention should therefore, *inter alia*, simplify a body of information, and be scientifically credible, policy relevant and responsive to changes in space and/or time, and be able to inform the public about whether the environment is getting better or worse, provide for the measurement of environmental progress against stated national and international objectives, assist in the development of environmental policies within the context of specific economic sectors, aid in the integration of environmental and natural-resource accounts, and support decision-makers in discussions of sustainability.

At the conclusion of its second meeting, SBSTTA advocated the use of a two-track approach toward indicator development, suggesting a short-term assessment of the components of biodiversity that were already reasonably well-known and understood, and a long-term programme which included

research and capacity-building in areas of biodiversity needing additional knowledge. SBSTTA also requested the Executive Secretary produce recommendations on a preliminary set of core biological diversity indicators (SBSTTA/II/1). After reviewing the note on core indicators provided by the Executive Secretary (SBSTTA/3/9 and SBSTTA/3/INF/13) at its subsequent meeting, the SBSTTA outlined its work programme on indicators (SBSTTA/III/5).

These initial meetings, discussions and agreements established the fundamental goals for developing the biodiversity indicators. COP decision VII/30 then outlined a framework to enhance the evaluation of achievements and progress towards its mission of significantly reducing the current rate of biodiversity loss, and established goals and sub-targets, and identified specific indicators for each of the focal areas (see Appendix 1 to this Annex). SBSTTA X confirmed the suitability of those indicators, and considered an additional five of the proposed indicators as 'ready for immediate testing', while also adding a new indicator, the Ecological Footprint to the suite of indicators (SBSTTA/X/5).

The following observations are consistently made in the documents arising from the various initiatives and meetings of the CBD:

i. Quantifying trends in the status of global biodiversity will be an iterative process. Global biodiversity is a multi-faceted and constantly changing entity, the quantification of which will be challenging. The production of appropriate indicators that accurately measure the components of biodiversity will rely on the continued inputs and assessments from a variety of stakeholders, including natural and social scientists, government agents, and representatives from civil society organizations. Meetings, such as that convened by the Royal Society in July 2004, are instrumental in continuing progress towards the development of a full suite of indicators.

ii. The purpose of the suite of indicators should not be to quantify all aspects of biodiversity. As noted in SBSTTA 2/4, it is not feasible to monitor all attributes of biodiversity. Therefore, in considering further steps on the suite of indicators, it is essential to balance the benefits provided by individual measures (accuracy and applicability of the data, ease of reproduction, and clarity to policy makers) with the resources required for their development. In addition, because of the significant correlation between many attributes of biodiversity, complementary indicators could be emphasized to provide a more complete assessment of status and trends with available resources.

iii. Finally, it is consistently noted that the desired indicators would be: (a) able to simplify available data, (b) scientifically credible, (c) relevant to policy and/or management, (d) responsive to change, (e) able to show changes against a target or threshold, and (f) comprehensible to the intended audience**.** Therefore, any indicator should be evaluated on its ability to meet these criteria.

Based on these observations and previous recommendations, the following issues are recommended to consider when moving forward on the implementation and refining of the full set of 2010 indicators:

> **Recommendation 1:** In parallel to encouraging work on new and improved indicators, in the short-term, and particularly in advance of 2010, emphasis should be placed on revising and updating data sets and methodologies for existing indicators, to allow the best information to be provided from the currently agreed indicators.

The agreed indicators are in various stages of implementation; methodologies are in various stages of development, and data availability is often patchy and not representative, either taxonomically or geographically. Short-term emphasis should be placed on improving the indicators that have already been agreed to, and relating them better to one another and to changes in biodiversity.

2.1 Current Gaps in Indicators:

Although several of the suite of agreed indicators have been presented in the second Global Biodiversity Outlook, gaps still exist for indicators in a number of focal areas. The most noticeable gap is the absence of indicators for focal areas five and six, regarding the status of traditional knowledge, and access and benefit-sharing respectively, and for focal area seven, on resource transfers. Most unfortunate is the lack of indicators for the quantification of trends in access to and sharing of benefits derived from the use of genetic resources and for the status of resource transfer as both are related to a principal objective of the Convention (Article 1).

> **Recommendation 2:** A primary area of focus in the near-term should be the design and testing of appropriate indicators for filling the gaps in focal areas 5, 6 and 7.

At its 3rd meeting in February 2005, the Ad-Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-Sharing (UNEP/CBD/WG-ABS/3/7):

a) Invited parties, governments, and other relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders to submit their views and information on the need and possible options for indicators to measure access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and associated knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities;

b) Invited Parties, Governments, relevant international organizations, indigenous and local communities and all relevant stakeholders to submit their views and information on the further consideration and review of targets under goal 10 of the provisional framework for goals and targets annexed to decision VII/30;

c) Requested the Executive Secretary to prepare a compilation of the submissions referred to in paragraphs a) and b) for the consideration of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing at its fourth meeting.

These submissions were presented at the 4th meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-Ended Working Group (February 2006) although little progress was made towards identifying specific indicators. Likewise, the February 2006 meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) also made little progress on defining specific indicators relating to traditional knowledge.

2.2 Links between Biodiversity and Climate Change:

Significant interlinkages between the indicators for biodiversity and the impacts of global climate change already exist. Several of the projected impacts of global climate change on biodiversity were highlighted in SBSTTA/9/11, including that:

a) The range of many species will move poleward or upward in elevation from the current locations.

b) Many currently vulnerable species are likely to become extinct.

c) Changes in climatically and non-climatically inducted disturbances will affect how and at what rate the existing ecosystems will be replaced by new plant and animal assemblages.

d) Some vulnerable ecosystems will show signs of change.

Several of the indicators already agreed to directly measure these impacts, including the trends in the status of populations and threatened species and trends in the extent of selected biomes and ecosystems. In fact, in a recent information document for SBSTTA11, the Executive Secretary commented that ‘the suite of headline indicators contained in the framework for assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target…is – at least in theory – suitable for capturing key impacts of climate change on biodiversity’ (SBSTTA/11/INF/7).

> **Recommendation 3:** While indirect measures that allow for monitoring the affects of global climate change on biodiversity exist, more targeted indicators could be developed. Specifically, an indicator that would allow for the tracking of latitudinal or altitudinal changes in a population's distribution would more directly link changes in biodiversity due to climate change.

Measuring the rate of change in species ranges and the rate that existing ecosystems will be replaced may be more difficult to directly measure, but correlative measures may be produced from the existing data. However, given the status of current indicators and in light of earlier recommendations (see above), the development of this new indicator should be postponed in favor of finding more synergies between the currently agreed indicators and those for quantifying climate change.

3. OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

The process of indicator development has moved swiftly since the initial agreement at COP VII. Multiple data sets have been used to document the current status and recent trends in global biodiversity, including through presentation in the second Global Biodiversity Outlook.

However, the suite of 2010 indicators requires significant further development, and therefore additional investment. Based upon the various scientific and government advice received on the suite of 2010 indicators, it is appropriate to commit to continued assessment and, where needed, revision of, the existing suite of headline indicators agreed to by the Conference of Parties. Despite calls to add to the number of measures for specific headline indicators, the limited resources available would most appropriately be used in updating and improving existing indicators. In addition, with a glaring lack of indicators to monitor the status of traditional knowledge, benefit sharing, and resource transfer, investments to incorporate additional data sets to develop certain headline indicators may allow progress towards tracking change in these key focal areas.

Appendix I.: Summary Of Indicators By Focal Area And Status

Focal Area	Indicators ready for immediate testing	Indicators requiring further work
A. Status and trends of the components of biological diversity	1. **Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats**[a]	
	2. **Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species**	
	3. **Coverage of protected areas**	
	4. *Change in status of threatened species*[b]	
	5. *Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance*	
B. Sustainable use	6. *Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management*	7. Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources
		8. Ecological footprint and related concepts[c]
C. Threats to biodiversity	9. **Nitrogen deposition**	
	10. *Trends in invasive alien species*	
D. Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services	11. **Marine trophic index**	12. Trophic integrity of other ecosystems
	13. **Water quality of freshwater ecosystems**	14. Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure
	15. *Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems*	16. Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services
		17. Biodiversity used in food and medicine
E. Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	18. **Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages**	19. Further indicators to be identified by WG-8j
F. Status of access and benefit-sharing		20. Indicator to be identified by WG-ABS
G. Status of resource transfer	21. **Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention**	22. Indicator for technology transfer

[a] Items in bold are indicators listed as ready for immediate testing in COP VII/30.

b Items in italics are indicators suggested for consideration as ready for immediate testing by SBSTTA X/5

c The Ecological Footprint and related concepts was suggested for consideration by SBSTTA X/5

ANNEX I: 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

Partnership Working Arrangements

THE PARTNERSHIP

Purpose of the Partnership

The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership brings together the range of organisations developing the various indicators for measuring progress towards the 2010 target, together with other stakeholders, including organisations and individuals with expertise and experience in developing and using indicators at national, regional, and global levels. This collaboration strengthens individual indicators by providing support to all Partner organisations and facilitating discussion and collaboration in methodologies, data gathering and other aspects of indicator development amongst the indicator developing Partners. The Partnership enables a coordinated approach to the development and promotion of the full suite of indicators, thereby providing an authoritative and comprehensive means by which the various indicators are developed and communicated to the various user groups. The suite of indicators will show the most comprehensive assessment of progress towards the 2010 target.

2010BIP Partners

The 2010BIP Partners include UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, research and academic institutions, and government representatives. The majority of Partners are directly involved in development of the indicators, with others bringing expertise in communications and information strategy development, indicators for national or regional use, and other technical issues.

BIP Partners are considered in the following categories (also see figure 1)

Indicator Partners include those that are taking a lead in developing indicators, and those that are contributing to indicator development:

> *Key Indicator Partners (KIPs)* are those Partners taking a lead in developing and implementing indicators in the suite measuring progress towards the 2010 target that are receiving funding through the 2010BIP project from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Some KIPs are responsible for just one indicator while others are taking a lead on the development of more than one. The KIPs were largely assigned to their roles according to SBSTTA Recommendation X/5.
>
> *Associated Indicator Partners (AIPs)* are those Partners involved in both leading the development and implementation of biodiversity indicators that relate to, but are not yet part of, the suite measuring progress towards the 2010 target being implemented by the GEF-funded 2010BIP project, and leading the early development of indicators intended to fill gaps in the 2010BIP indicator suite.

Affiliates include, among others:

> Collaborators, including experts and organisations contributing to or collaborating with the 2010BIP project on aspects other than through indicator development, such as information management, communications, further technical advice etc.

Users, including government representatives, representatives from the Secretariats of MEAs, and representatives from other user groups. Users will be centrally involved in the development of 2010BIP to help clarify user needs and ensure that they are met, and to further develop linkages between 2010BIP and the user community.

Interested parties, i.e. those individuals and organisations that have expressed an interest in the 2010BIP project and biodiversity indicators, and who have requested to be kept informed about the progress and outputs of the 2010BIP.

Affiliates will receive regular email updates and, through registration, will have access to information posted on the online forum.

The list of 2010BIP Partners, current at the start of the FSP phase, is as follows:

BirdLife International

CasaTierra

CBD Secretariat

CGIAR

CITES Secretariat

CMS Secretariat

Conservation International

Countdown 2010

Department of National Parks, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation, Government of Thailand

Division of Environment, Government of Tanzania

ESA

EU Joint Research Centre

European Environment Agency

FAO Forestry Department: Forest Resources Division

FAO Fishery Department: Fishery Resources Division

FAO Agriculture Department: Animal Production and Health Division, Plant Production and Protection Division, and Nutrition and Consumer Protection Division

Global Biodiversity Information Facility

GEF

GISP

Global Footprint Network

Institute of Social Ecology, IFF Vienna

International Council on Mining and Metals

International Nitrogen Initiative

IPGRI

IUCN Species Survival Commission

IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group

IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

Ministry of Finance and Planning, Government of Grenada

Ministry of Science, Technology, and the Environment, Government of Cuba

NASA-NGO Conservation Working Group

NatureKenya

OECD

Orbis Institute

Ramsar Convention Secretariat

RSPB

Sea Around Us Project

Terralingua

The Nature Conservancy

UBC Fisheries Centre

UNDP

UNEP DGEF

UNEP-GEMS Water Programme

UNEP-WCMC

UNESCO

University of Queensland

WDPA Consortium

Wetlands International

WHO

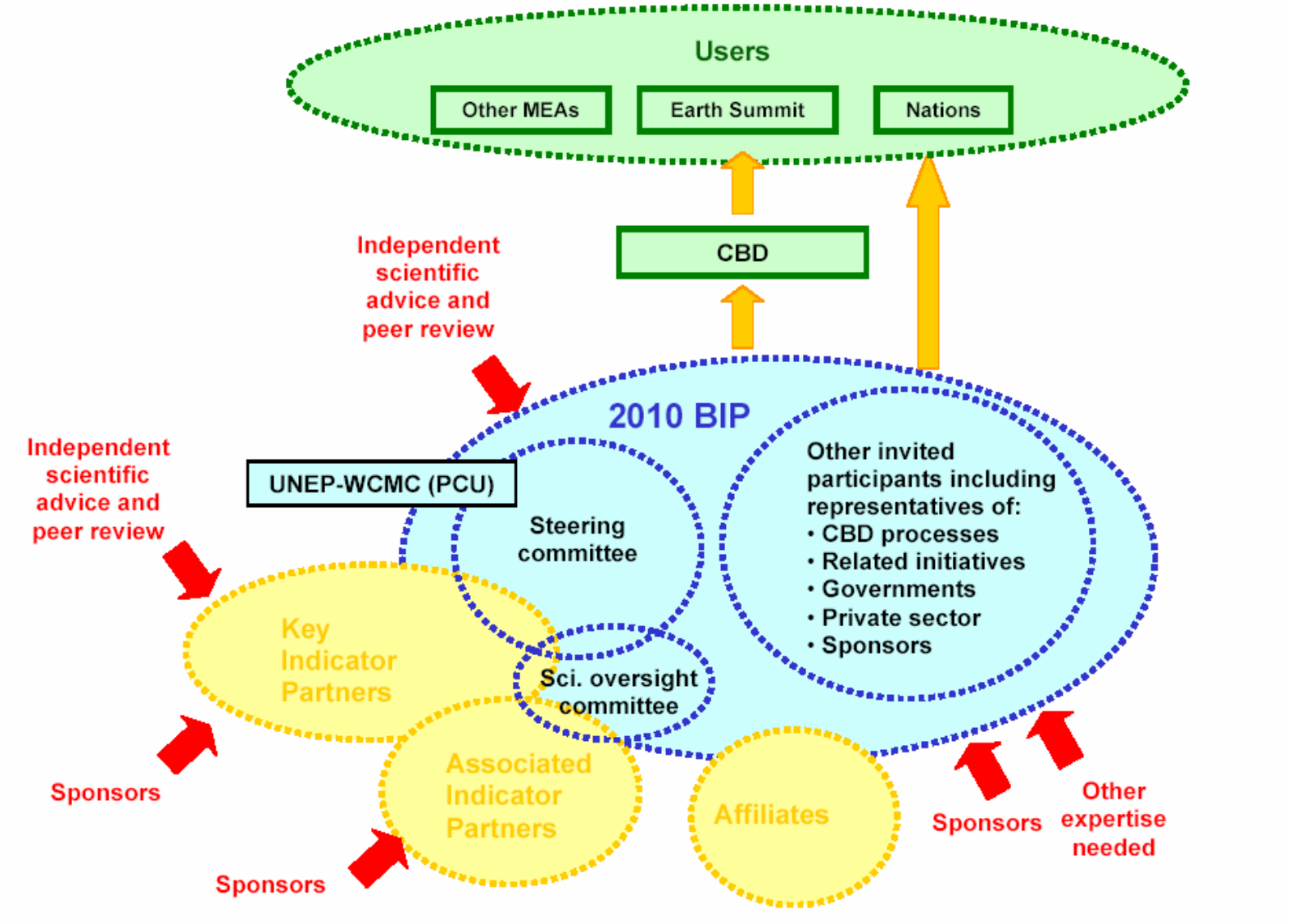
Wildlife Conservation Society

WWF

Zoological Society of London, Institute of Zoology

The organisational structure of the 2010BIP is depicted below in figure 1. The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership is shown in the blue sphere, users in green, and Partners in the yellow spheres. The three blue circles represent the Steering Committee, Scientific Oversight Committee, and other collaborators.

Figure 1: Organisational structure of 2010BIP.



Partner Roles and Responsibilities

2010BIP Partners each play an important role in the project, and in the implementation of the indicators. Roles and responsibilities are as follows:

(d) Indicator Partners

Key Indicator Partners (KIPs) play a pivotal role in the 2010BIP project, and have responsibility for indicator development activities. Table 1 shows the KIPs dedicated to each of the indicators. All of the indicators that were considered by the 2010BIP project during the PDF-B phase are included. Of these, a selection will be taken through to the FSP phase for implementation and delivery. The KIPs are expected to work closely with AIPs and their own networks to obtain support for indicator development through data, methodology or other contributions. KIPs will be responsible for liaising with, and in some cases allocating and delegating work to, the AIPs and in many cases collating outputs from AIPs to develop, refine and implement the indicator. KIPs will work closely with the 2010BIP Secretariat to ensure open channels of communication within the Partnership. KIPs will be the focal point of contact for the 2010BIP Secretariat, and will nominate one individual to act as Indicator Focal Point. Agreements will be established between KIPs and the project coordination unit (UNEP-WCMC) for engagement with the Partnership and, where relevant, the distribution of project funding. Where appropriate, AIPs will work in collaboration with the relevant KIP(s) to support indicator development, and may be included in Agreements between KIPs and UNEP-WCMC, where appropriate.

(b) *Affiliates*

Appropriate Affiliate Partners will be responsible for information management, communication, and peer review of data and outputs relating to individual indicators.

Collaborating technical experts will play diverse and important roles in the 2010BIP, leading and supporting the delivery of the project's objectives, including those related to indicator development, project management and oversight, communication, data and information management. Where necessary, specific responsibilities will be delineated in agreements established between collaborators and the project coordination unit (UNEP-WCMC), to include, where relevant, the distribution of project funding.

Representatives from the various MEAs, national governments and other user groups will contribute to the 2010BIP project *inter alia* by advising on the use of biodiversity indicators, discussing future potential use of the indicators, and reviewing 2010BIP materials to ensure saliency of the work of the Partnership. Representatives from the Secretariats of the biodiversity Conventions will be involved in 2010BIP to ensure efficient and effective mechanisms for the deliver of the 2010 indicators to national governments through the MEAs, and ensuring linkage between the biodiversity indicators being used and considered in the various international processes.

Partner Reporting

Indicator Partners and other relevant collaborators are expected to report back to the BIP Secretariat on an annual basis, with information about progress in their relevant activities and to provide early warning of anticipated problems. Partners should also report to the BIP Secretariat at any time if problems arise or if there are points of contention relating to their relevant activities.

Users are expected to report to the BIP Secretariat as appropriate, to provide updates on progress in their relevant activities.

Partnership Meetings

Meetings of the full 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership and its Steering Committee will be convened at the start of the FSP (early 2007), annually throughout the project (early 2008 and early 2009, and then at the end of the FSP (late 2009), with a total of four meetings being held in the first full phase of the project. The meetings will be organised by the 2010BIP Secretariat, and will be held at hosting Partner organisations as agreed on a meeting-by-meeting basis. Key Indicator Partners will be invited to, and expected to attend, all Partnership Meetings. Associated Indicator Partners and Affiliates may be invited to meetings as appropriate, although interested parties will on the whole not be invited to attend Partnership meetings due to resource constraints. All Partners and Affiliates will in the majority of cases be able to access meeting reports and submit comments and discussion points to the BIP Secretariat for consideration at Partnership meetings.

Partnership Agreements

Letters of Agreement will be drafted between Partners and the Executing Agency (UNEP-WCMC) covering Partners' work during the first full phase of the project. Similar Letters of Agreement were drafted and used successfully during the PDF-B phase to cover Partners' work on indicator development templates, etc. Terms of Reference (ToR) for KIPs and AIPs have been drafted, subject to approval by the Steering Committee. These draft ToR are attached as Appendices 1 and 2 to this Annex.

Table 1: 2010 Indicators and KIPs (including all incorporated during PDF-B phase)

Focal Area and Indicators	Status	Key Indicator Partner(s)
STATUS AND TRENDS OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY		
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	2010BIP indicator	tbd
Extent of Forest and Forest types	2010BIP indicator	FAO
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Living Planet Index (2006-2008)	2010BIP indicator	IoZ & WWF International
Global Wild Bird indicator	2010BIP indicator	Birdlife International
Abundance of selected forest tree species	2010BIP indicator	FAO
Coverage of protected areas	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Coverage of PAs	2010BIP indicator	UNEP-WCMC and WCPA
Overlays with biodiversity	2010BIP indicator	UNEP-WCMC and WCPA
Management Effectiveness	2010BIP indicator	UNEP-WCMC and WCPA
Change in status of threatened species	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Red List Index (and Sampled RLI)	2010BIP indicator	IUCN
Trends in Genetic Diversity	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Ex situ crop collections	2010BIP indicator	FAO
Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals	2010BIP indicator	FAO
Genetic diversity of domesticated aquatic species	2010BIP indicator	FAO
Tree genetic resources	2010BIP indicator	FAO
SUSTAINABLE USE		
Areas under sustainable management	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Area of Forest under sustainable management: certification	2010BIP indicator	UNEP-WCMC
Area of Forestry under sustainable management: degradation and deforestation	2010BIP indicator	FAO
Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	2010BIP indicator	FAO

Focal Area and Indicators	Status	Key Indicator Partner(s)
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits	2010BIP indicator	FAO
Status of species in trade	2010BIP indicator	CITES
Other indicator of sustainable use	2010BIP indicator	IUCN
Ecological Footprint and related concepts	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Ecological Footprint	2010BIP indicator	Global Footprint Network
THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY		
Nitrogen Deposition	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	International Nitrogen Initiative
Invasive Alien Species	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	Global Invasive Species Programme
ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY AND ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES		
Marine Trophic Index	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia
Water Quality	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	UNEP GEMS/Water
Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Forest fragmentation	2010BIP indicator	UNEP-WCMC and FAO
River Fragmentation and flow regulation	2010BIP indicator	TNC
Health and well being of communities	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	WHO
Biodiversity for food and medicine	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Nutritional status	2010BIP indicator	FAO
Other indicator of biodiversity in medicine	2010BIP indicator	IUCN
STATUS OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES		
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and number of speakers of indigenous languages	2010BIP indicator	UNESCO
Other indicator of traditional knowledge	2010BIP indicator	tbd
STATUS OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING		
Indicator tbd	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	tbd
STATUS OF RESOURCE TRANSFERS		
ODA in support of the Convention	**2010BIP Headline Indicator**	OECD

THE STEERING COMMITTEE

Roles and Responsibilities

The 2010BIP Steering Committee (SC) will steer the project and provide ongoing guidance and advice to the Executing Agency (UNEP-WCMC). The Steering Committee will also be responsible for overseeing the rationality of the 2010BIP project and ensuring that it continues to meet users' requirements.

Steering Committee Members

The members of the interim SC, established for the duration of the PDF-B Phase (October 2005 – March 2006), are as follows:

- UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (Executing Agency)
- CBD Secretariat
- European Environment Agency

- Government of Cuba (Co-Chair of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Target)
- Government of Grenada (SBSTTA Bureau Regional Representative)
- Government of Thailand (SBSTTA Bureau Regional Representative)
- IUCN
- Nature Kenya
- United Nations Environment Programme Division of Global Environment Facility
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation

It is proposed that these members, with the addition of a representative of the GEF Secretariat and a seat representing other MEAs (Ramsar, CITES, CMS), continue to act as the 2010BIP Steering Committee into and throughout the full project phase, with alternates designated for meetings where usual representatives are unable to attend in person. Draft Terms of Reference (subject to Steering Committee approval) for the Steering Committee are provided in Appendix 3 to this Annex.

PROCEDURES

Indicator Selection Process

The 22 headline indicators which form the framework for the full suite of 2010 indicators were identified at the Tenth Meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 10) in 2005. In SBSTTA Recommendation X/5, possible sources of data and organisations to coordinate the delivery of the indicator and each of its potential measures were identified. However, there remains considerable variation in the current capacity of indicators and measures to report against these headline indicators. Decisions regarding the measures and indicators that will be included in the 2010BIP process as part of the full project are made by the 2010BIP Steering Committee according to assessments of the feasibility and relevance of individual indicators, considering the full suite of indicators, and the outcomes of the peer review processes.

Peer Review Process

A peer review process for the 2010BIP project will be implemented to ensure regular review of the full suite of 2010 indicators and BIP products, messages, and outputs. This will help to ensure that the indicators and products are valid and used appropriately. In addition, KIPs, and in some cases AIPs, will be responsible for the peer review of the individual indicators. Further details of the 2010BIP peer review process are given in the main project document.

A project Scientific Oversight Committee will be established at the start of the FSP first phase, and will play a key role in ensuring a consistently high quality for all the 2010BIP indicators. Terms of Reference for the Scientific Oversight Committee have been drafted, subject to approval by the Steering Committee, and are attached as Appendix 4.

Distribution of funds

All Indicator Partners are expected to make every effort to obtain co-financing to enable full indicator development activities to be implemented. Decisions regarding the allocation of available project funds between Indicator Partners were made by the 2010BIP Steering Committee during the PDF-B phase of the project. A draft template of a Letter of Agreement is attached as Appendix 5. Once funding has been allocated, KIPs will be responsible for sub-contracting work and agreeing further allocation of funds to relevant AIPs and other members of their networks.

INFORMATION OWNERSHIP

In principle, the Partnership encourages (as much as possible) the sharing of data in an unrestricted manner to encourage free flow of information between data providers, data processors, and data users. However, it is recognised that access to source datasets and detail level indicator data may sometimes be restricted. Authority to control access to the datasets lies with the identified responsible custodian. KIPs and AIPs and other organisations authorised by the custodians are free to publish the results of the indicators independently of the 2010BIP. The 2010BIP will include resulting approved 2010 indicators in its outputs, including, *inter alia,* publications, brochures, and on the website. Where appropriate, specific agreements relating to this will be determined on an individual basis with organisations. The 2010BIP will also perform crosscutting analyses using the results of the individual indicators, and to synthesise and publish these as appropriate. Further details on data and information management principles and practices are provided in the 2010BIP Information Management Strategy (Annex L).

COMMUNICATION

Communication within the Partnership

The primary mechanism for communication within the 2010BIP will be email and annual meetings of the Partnership. A listserv will be established, which the Secretariat, Partnership members, and the Steering Committee will use to communicate with the Partnership as a whole. The 2010BIP website, www.twentyten.net, will also be used to communicate news and progress to the Partnership and more widely. A password-protected Partners Area will be used to post relevant documents and information relating to the internal workings of the Partnership. The website will in due course host a forum for wider discussion relating to the 2010 biodiversity indicators where Partners can post and review documents and information relating to the BIP project as a whole and individual indicators.

Tools for Outreach

The 2010BIP website will be the focus for direct communication of the outputs of the project, including communicating 2010BIP news, information, and analysis. Other outputs, including brochures, graphics, and CD-ROMs, will also be produced, and made available through the website. Collaboration with other organisations, including Indicator and Affiliate Partners will form a central component of 2010BIP communication and outreach.

Details of the 2010BIP Communication Strategy are given in Annex K.

Annex I: Appendix 1

Draft Terms of Reference for Key Indicator Partners
(subject to approval by Steering Committee)

Background:

The aim of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership is to bring together a suite of biodiversity indicators, allowing for a more comprehensive and consistent monitoring and assessment of global biodiversity, with a view to measuring progress towards the CBD's target to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The Partnership will coordinate and support the regular delivery of biodiversity indicators into a range of decision-making processes, with a particular focus on this 2010 target. In addition, the Partnership links biodiversity initiatives at national, regional, and global scales, and will contribute information to a number of international mechanisms and initiatives, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Migratory Species, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and the Millennium Development Goals.

Members of the Partnership have varying roles, and are categorized as follows:

- Indicator Partners
    - Key Indicator Partners
    - Associated Indicator Partners
- Affiliates

The Partnership itself is managed by a Secretariat, based at the 2010BIP Executing Agency, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, UK. A project Steering Committee has been established to advise on the general direction of the project, and to review and provide advice on key outputs, and a Scientific Oversight Committee will assess and ensure the quality of the indicators.

These Terms of Reference (ToR) relate to the roles and responsibilities of the Key Indicator Partners (KIPs) (see below for list of KIPs and relevant indicators).

Role:

The role of Key Indicator Partners is to lead the development and implementation of all the indicators in the suite measuring progress towards the 2010 target that are receiving funding through the 2010BIP project from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Some KIPs are responsible for just one indicator, while others are taking the lead on the development of more than one. The specific indicators for which each KIP is responsible will be outlined in the individual Letters of Agreement drawn up between UNEP-WCMC and the Partner.

Responsibilities:

2010BIP Key Indicator Partners are responsible for:

(i) Overall development, implementation, and delivery of relevant indicator(s);

(ii) Timely delivery of results according to deadlines and targets set by the 2010BIP Secretariat and Steering Committee;

(iii) Timely submission of progress reports to the 2010BIP Secretariat and Scientific Oversight Committee, at intervals established by the Secretariat and Steering Committee and communicated at the onset of activities;

(iv) Informing the 2010BIP Secretariat and Scientific Oversight Committee as soon as possible of any changes to indicator development and implementation plans, or any obstacles met in the development or implementation of the indicator.

(v) Ensuring and conducting consistent and comprehensive data collation and analysis, in accordance with the requirements of the relevant indicator(s) and the standards set by the 2010BIP Scientific Oversight Committee;

(vi) Coordinating data collection by collaborating organisations where appropriate;

(vii) Collaborating with other Key Indicator Partners and Associated Indicator Partners, where appropriate, on the streamlined implementation of the same or related indicators;

(viii) Fundraising as required to ensure successful and timely implementation and delivery of the indicator (NB: the 2010BIP Secretariat will not be responsible for additional fundraising for particular indicators outside their remit relating to the GEF fund allocation, and the FSP workplan);

(ix) Attending Partnership meeting as appropriate, and preparing any necessary documentation before or after such meetings.

Expectations:

In return for services rendered, Indicator Partners can expect the 2010BIP Steering Committee, Scientific Oversight Committee, and Secretariat to:

Steering Committee:

(i) Provide guidance on matters relating to the 2010BIP and indicators;

(ii) Advise the Secretariat on realistic and achievable deadlines and targets for indicator delivery and submission of progress reports;

(iii) Undertake fair and careful consideration of any questions or grievances brought before the Steering Committee by the Partner, and provide a relevant response to questions or grievances either directly or via the Secretariat.

Scientific Oversight Committee

(i) Set achievable standards for ensuring the high quality of indicators and outputs;

(ii) Conduct a fair and thorough peer review of indicator documentation and outputs, with a view to giving approval for the indicator(s) to be included in the suite delivered under the 2010BIP.

Secretariat:

(i) Act as the focal point of contact for all 2010BIP Partners, and communicate messages to Partners as appropriate;

(ii) Undertake and deliver the overall coordination of the 2010BIP activities as outlined in the FSP workplan and agreed by the Steering Committee

(iii) Set realistic and achievable deadlines and targets for indicator delivery and submission of progress reports;

(iv) Organise Partnership meetings at regular intervals as outlined in the FSP workplan, and invite KIPs to such meetings as appropriate;

(v) Act as an intermediary between the Partners and Steering Committee, including:

a. Timely communication of decisions, deadlines, and targets, and

b. Where appropriate, presentation of questions or grievances raised by Partners to the Steering Committee for consideration.

2010BIP Key Indicator Partners

Focal Area and Indicators	Indicator Partners
STATUS AND TRENDS OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY	
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	
Extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	Various (including Conservation International and UNEP-WCMC)
Extent of Forest and Forest types	FAO
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	
Living Planet Index (2006-2008)	IoZ & WWF International
Global Wild Bird Index	Birdlife International
Coverage of protected areas	
Coverage of protected areas	UNEP-WCMC and WCPA
Overlays with biodiversity	
Management Effectiveness	
Change in status of threatened species	
Red List Index	IUCN
Trends in Genetic Diversity	FAO
SUSTAINABLE USE	
Areas under sustainable management	
Area of Forest under sustainable management: certification	UNEP-WCMC
Area of Forestry under sustainable management: degradation and deforestation	FAO
Area of agricultural ecosystems under sustainable management	FAO
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	
Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits	FAO
Status of species in trade	CITES
Other indicator of sustainable use	IUCN Sustainable Use Specialist Group
Ecological Footprint and related concepts	
Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network
THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY	
Nitrogen Deposition	International Nitrogen Initiative
Invasive Alien Species	Global Invasive Species Programme
ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY AND ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES	
Marine Trophic Index	Fisheries Centre, University of British Columbia
Water Quality	UNEP GEMS/Water

Focal Area and Indicators	Indicator Partners
Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems	
Forest fragmentation	UNEP-WCMC and FAO
River fragmentation and flow regulation	TNC
Health and well being of communities	WHO
Biodiversity for food and medicine	
Nutritional status of biodiversity	FAO
Other indicator of biodiversity in medicine	IUCN
STATUS OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES	
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and number of speakers of indigenous languages	UNESCO
STATUS OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING	
Indicator to be determined	To be determined
STATUS OF RESOURCE TRANSFERS	
ODA in support of the Convention	OECD

Annex I: Appendix 2

Draft Terms of Reference for Associated Indicator Partners
(subject to approval by Steering Committee)

Background:

The aim of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership is to bring together a suite of biodiversity indicators, allowing for a more comprehensive and consistent monitoring and assessment of global biodiversity, with a view to measuring progress towards the CBD's target to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The Partnership will coordinate and support the regular delivery of biodiversity indicators into a range of decision-making processes, with a particular focus on this 2010 target. In addition, the Partnership links biodiversity initiatives at national, regional, and global scales, and will contribute information to a number of international mechanisms and initiatives, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Migratory Species, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and the Millennium Development Goals.

Members of the Partnership have varying roles, and are categorized as follows:

- Indicator Partners
    - Key Indicator Partners
    - Associated Indicator Partners
- Affiliates

The Partnership itself is managed by a Secretariat, based at the 2010BIP Executing Agency, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, UK. A project Steering Committee has been established to advise on the general direction of the project, and to review and provide advice on key outputs, and a Scientific Oversight Committee will assess and ensure the quality of the indicators.

These Terms of Reference (ToR) relate to the roles and responsibilities of the Associated Indicator Partners (AIPs) (see below for list of AIPs and relevant indicators).

Role:

The role of Associated Indicator Partners can include:

(a) Leading the development and implementation of biodiversity indicators that relate to, but are not yet part of, the suite measuring progress towards the 2010 target being implemented under the GEF-funded 2010BIP project, or

(b) Leading the early development of indicators intended to fill gaps in the suite.

Both of these types of indicators are classified as Associated Indicators for the purposes of the 2010BIP. The specific indicators for which each AIP is responsible will be outlined in the individual Letters of Agreement drawn up between UNEP-WCMC and each AIP.

Responsibilities:

2010BIP Associated Indicator Partners are responsible for:

(i) Overall development and implementation of relevant indicator(s);

(ii) Communication of developments, obstacles, and results to the 2010BIP Secretariat and Scientific Oversight Committee at regular intervals;

(iii) Ensuring that indicators are based on data that is consistently and comprehensively collated and analysed, in accordance with the requirements of the relevant indicator(s) and the standards set by the 2010BIP Scientific Oversight Committee;

(iv) Coordinating data collection by collaborating organisations where appropriate;

(v) Collaborating with other Key Indicator Partners and Associated Indicator Partners, where appropriate, on the streamlined implementation of the same or related indicators;

(vi) Fundraising as required to ensure successful and timely implementation and delivery of the indicator (NB: the 2010BIP Secretariat will not be responsible for additional fundraising for particular indicators outside their remit relating to the GEF fund allocation, and the FSP workplan).

Expectations:

In return for services rendered, Associated Indicator Partners can expect the 2010BIP Steering Committee and Secretariat to:

Steering Committee:

(i) Provide guidance on matters relating to the 2010BIP and indicators;

(ii) Regularly assess progress in the development of the Associated Indicators, with a long-term view to potentially incorporating them into the suite of 2010BIP Indicators;

(iii) Undertake fair and careful consideration of any questions or grievances brought before the Steering Committee by the Partner, and provide a relevant response to questions or grievances either directly or via the Secretariat.

Scientific Oversight Committee

(i) Set achievable standards for ensuring the high quality of indicators and outputs;

(ii) Conduct a fair and thorough peer review of indicator documentation and outputs, with a view to giving approval for the indicator(s) to be included in the suite delivered under the 2010BIP.

Secretariat:

(i) Act as the focal point of contact for all 2010BIP Partners, and communicate messages to Partners as appropriate;

(ii) Undertake and deliver the overall coordination of the 2010BIP activities as outlined in the FSP workplan and agreed by the Steering Committee;

(iii) Organise Partnership meetings at regular intervals as outlined in the FSP workplan, and invite AIPs to such meetings, as appropriate (NB: AIPs are unlikely to be invited to all 2010BIP meetings);

(iv) Act as an intermediary between the Partners and Steering Committee, including:

a. timely communication of decisions, deadlines, and targets, and

b. where appropriate, presentation of questions or grievances raised by Partners to the Steering Committee for consideration.

(v) Work with AIPs to identify opportunities for further indicator development, and potential opportunities for incorporating the Associated Indicators into the suite of 2010BIP Indicators.

2010BIP Associated Indicator Partners

Focal Area and Indicators	Indicator Partners
STATUS AND TRENDS OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY	
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	
Trends in extent of wetland ecosystems	Wetlands International
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	
Abundance of selected forest tree species	FAO
Coverage of protected areas	
Change in status of threatened species	
Trends in Genetic Diversity	
SUSTAINABLE USE	
Areas under sustainable management	
Area of agriculture under sustainable management	FAO
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	
Status of species in trade??	TRAFFIC International
Ecological Footprint and related concepts	
Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production	Institute of Social Ecology, IFF Vienna
THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY	
Nitrogen Deposition	
Invasive Alien Species	
ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY AND ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES	
Marine Trophic Index	
Water Quality	
Connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems	
Health and well being of communities	
Biodiversity for food and medicine	
STATUS OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES	
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	
Global Index of Linguistic Diversity	Terralingua
Traditional Environmental Knowledge Vitality Index	Terralingua
STATUS OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING	
Indicator to be determined	
STATUS OF RESOURCE TRANSFERS	
ODA in support of the Convention	

Annex I: Appendix 3

Draft Terms of Reference for Steering Committee
(subject to approval by Steering Committee)

Background:

The aim of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership is to bring together a suite of biodiversity indicators, allowing for a more comprehensive and consistent monitoring and assessment of global biodiversity, with a view to measuring progress towards the CBD's target to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The Partnership will coordinate and support the regular delivery of biodiversity indicators into a range of decision-making processes, with a particular focus on this 2010 target. In addition, the Partnership links biodiversity initiatives at national, regional, and global scales, and will contribute information to a number of international mechanisms and initiatives, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Migratory Species, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and the Millennium Development Goals.

Members of the Partnership have varying roles, and are categorized as follows:

- Indicator Partners
    - Key Indicator Partners
    - Associated Indicator Partners
- Affiliates

The Partnership itself is managed by a Secretariat, based at the 2010BIP Executing Agency, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, UK. A project Steering Committee has been established to advise on the general direction of the project, and to review and provide advice on key outputs, and a Scientific Oversight Committee will assess and ensure the quality of the indicators.

These Terms of Reference (ToR) relate to the roles and responsibilities of the 2010BIP Steering Committee (see below for list of members of the Steering Committee active during the PDFB phase, and the proposed Steering Committee for the FSP phase).

Role:

The role of the Steering Committee is to provide guidance and advice to the 2010BIP Secretariat regarding the progress and direction of the project, and to exert proactive influence on policy processes. The Steering Committee is not in any way legally or otherwise responsible for the success of the project.

Responsibilities:

The Steering Committee is responsible for:

i) Providing information to the project in view of major policy and other processes related to biodiversity and indicators;

ii) Reviewing project workplan and annual workplans against budget allocations, as well as annual progress reports;

iii) Reviewing project implementation processes paying particular attention to:

- The monitoring and evaluation of the project;
- The extent and effectiveness of stakeholder involvement at the international and national level;
- The quality of outputs produced;
- The sustainability of project outcomes;
- The replicability of actions recommended by the project taking into account that financing for promoting replicability is factored in by the project.

iv) Undertaking fair and careful consideration of any questions or grievances brought before the Steering Committee by Partners, and provide a relevant response to these questions or grievances either directly or via the Secretariat.

v) Reviewing and approving the outline of, and subsequently the final, project synthesis report, including conclusions and recommendations particularly focussing on quality of outputs, and the information dissemination strategy, including its utility by potential users;

vi) Reviewing/monitoring the implementation of the project's outreach and communication strategy;

vii) Ensuring linkages to international policy frameworks, networks, and organisations, including:

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and SBSTTA
- Ramsar Convention including STAP
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)
- Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
- Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- World Heritage Convention
- Commission on Sustainable Development
- CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

viii) Reviewing / monitoring the following, in order to enhance dissemination of project results and recommendations:

- Stakeholder buy-in to the project during implementation;
- Whether results reach their intended targets;
- The risks of failure
- The scale at which stakeholders buy in, and any potential conflicts between stakeholders at different levels.

- Attending Steering Committee and Partnership meetings as appropriate.

Meetings of the 2010BIP Steering Committee

The SC will meet four times during project implementation. The purpose of each of these meetings is outlined below. Proposed dates for the meetings will be: March 2007, March 2008, March 2009, and December 2009. Informal meetings or consultations will take place as necessary in conjunction with other meetings.

Meeting 1, early 2007:

At project onset, the SC will review the following:

- The project management structures in place including composition and ToR of the Steering Committee;
- The detailed workplan for the project, and strategies to be developed by the project to promote buy-in at the international and national level;
- The sustainability of project results and the replicability of project results which will be ongoing features during implementation rather than the traditional end of project focus on these issues;
- The kinds of documentation that will be developed by the project for stakeholders depending on their interests and needs;
- The detailed monitoring and evaluation plan for the project discussing how baseline information will be measured at the onset of the project to measure its concrete impact at the time of project completion in terms of measuring progress towards the 2010 target.

Meeting 2 and 3, early 2008 and early 2009:

Mid-project, the role of the Steering Committee will be to review progress in implementation, identify difficulties, and recommend corrective actions. Accordingly it will review progress on issues including the following:

- The extent of buy-in of stakeholders at the international and national level;
- The timeliness in project implementation as a result of project workplan reviews;
- The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan of the project;
- The quality of documents produced by the project;
- The sustainability of project results
- The replicability of actions recommended by the project taking into account that financing for promoting replicability is factored in by the project.

Meeting 4, late 2009:

Near the end of the project the SC will:

- Review the quality of all project outputs submitted to the SC in draft form at least three weeks prior to the meeting;
- Review sustainability and replicability of project results;

- Participate in the independent evaluation of the project and feed into it the information gained through the project's own monitoring and evaluation work to concretely show impact of the project;
- Review information dissemination and outputs, paying particular attention to the output being sent to the GEF Secretariat and Implementing Agency (UNEP), which will provide detailed recommendations to the GEF on how its programmes and policies would be affected by the research results.

Expectations:

The 2010BIP Steering Committee can expect support from the Secretariat and Scientific Oversight Committee in the form of:

Secretariat

(i) Acting as the focal point of contact for all members of the SC and all Partners and Affiliates;

(ii) Acting as an intermediary between the Partners and the Steering Committee, including:

a. Timely communication of decisions, deadlines, and targets; and

b. Where appropriate, presentation of questions or grievances raised by Partners to the Steering Committee for consideration.

(iii) Undertaking and delivering the overall coordination of the 2010BIP activities as outlined in the FSP workplan and agreed by the SC.

(iv) Organising SC and Partnership meetings at regular intervals as outlined in the FSP workplan, and producing all documentation necessary for supporting these meetings.

Scientific Oversight Committee:

(i) Set achievable standards for ensuring the high quality of indicators and outputs;

(ii) Conduct a fair and thorough peer review of indicator documentation and outputs, with a view to giving approval for the indicator(s) to be included in the suite delivered under the 2010BIP.

(iii) Convey any concerns regarding the status or quality of any indicator to the Secretariat and Steering Committee in a timely fashion, and agree upon the approach to be taken regarding indicator progress as appropriate.

Although Partners do not report directly to the Steering Committee, the Steering Committee can expect all Partners to take on and complete actions highlighted as responsibilities in their ToR.

Members of the Steering Committee – PDFB Phase:

Teresita Borges, Cuban Gov, Co-Chair of the CBD AHTEG on 2010 Indicators
Linda Collette, FAO
Robert Hoft, CBD Secretariat
Chaweewan Hutacharern, Thai Gov, CBD SBSTTA Bureau Regional Rep
Georgina Mace, IUCN Species Survival Commission Indicators Sub-Committee

Paul Matiku, Nature Kenya (NGO rep)
Gordon McInnes, EEA and SEBI2010
Nigel Sizer, UNEP DGEF
Spencer Thomas, Grenada Gov, CBD SBSTTA Bureau Regional Rep
Kaveh Zahedi, UNEP-WCMC (Chair)

Proposed Members of the Steering Committee – FSP Phase:
Teresita Borges, Cuban Gov, Co-Chair of the CBD AHTEG on 2010 Indicators
Linda Collette, FAO
Chaweewan Hutacharern, Thai Gov, CBD SBSTTA Bureau Regional Rep
Georgina Mace, Imperial College London (Academic rep)
Paul Matiku, Nature Kenya (NGO rep)
Gordon McInnes, EEA and SEBI2010
Spencer Thomas, Grenada Gov, CBD SBSTTA Bureau Regional Rep
Mark Zimsky, GEFSEC
Representative from UNEP-WCMC
Representative from UNEP DGEF
Representative from IUCN
Representative from CBD Secretariat
Representative from Other MEAs (single position for one of Ramsar, CITES, or CMS – either preselected with alternates, or rotating).

Annex I: Appendix 4

Draft Terms of Reference for Scientific Oversight Committee
(subject to approval by Steering Committee)

Background:

The aim of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership is to bring together a suite of biodiversity indicators, allowing for a more comprehensive and consistent monitoring and assessment of global biodiversity, with a view to measuring progress towards the CBD's target to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The Partnership will coordinate and support the regular delivery of biodiversity indicators into a range of decision-making processes, with a particular focus on this 2010 target. In addition, the Partnership links biodiversity initiatives at national, regional, and global scales, and will contribute information to a number of international mechanisms and initiatives, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Migratory Species, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and the Millennium Development Goals.

Members of the Partnership have varying roles, and are categorized as follows:

- Indicator Partners
    - Key Indicator Partners
    - Associated Indicator Partners
- Affiliates

The Partnership itself is managed by a Secretariat, based at the 2010BIP Executing Agency, the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in Cambridge, UK. A project Steering Committee has been established to advise on the general direction of the project, and to review and provide advice on key outputs, and a Scientific Oversight Committee will assess and ensure the quality of the indicators.

These Terms of Reference (ToR) relate to the roles and responsibilities of the 2010BIP Scientific Oversight Committee.

Role:

The role of the Scientific Oversight Committee is to set data and methodology standards, review and advise on the development plans and outputs for each indicator, provide quality assurance for each indicator to be delivered and disseminated to a global audience as part of the 2010BIP project. The Scientific Oversight Committee is not in any way legally or otherwise responsible for the success of the project.

The Scientific Oversight Committee will be co-chaired, and composed of individuals with a broad range of expertise relating to biodiversity and indicators.

Responsibilities:

The Scientific Oversight Committee is responsible for:

1. Setting achievable standards for ensuring the high quality of the indicators, the data they are based on, and outputs;

2. Conducting a fair and thorough peer review of Key Indicator documentation and outputs, with a view to approving them for delivery under the GEF-funded component of the 2010;

3. Conducting a fair and thorough peer review of Associated Indicator documentation and outputs, with a view to giving approval for Associated Indicators to be included in the suite of indicators being delivered under the GEF-funded component of the 2010BIP.

4. Providing advice to Key Indicator Partners and Associated Indicator Partners on scientific matters relating to the development and implementation of relevant indicator(s);

5. Reviewing indicator workplan and annual workplans against budget allocations, as well as progress reports;

6. Attending Scientific Oversight Committee and Partnership meetings as appropriate (NB it is not expected that the Scientific Oversight Committee will meet with any regularity).

Expectations:

The Scientific Oversight Committee can expect support from the Secretariat and Steering Committee in the form of:

Secretariat

(i) Acting as the focal point of contact for all members of the Scientific Oversight Committee and all Partners and Affiliates;

(ii) Acting as an intermediary between the Partners and the Scientific Oversight Committee, including:

   a. Timely communication of decisions, deadlines, targets, and standards; and
   b. Where appropriate, presentation of questions or grievances raised by Partners to the Scientific Oversight Committee for consideration.

(iii) Undertaking and delivering the overall coordination of the 2010BIP activities as outlined in the FSP workplan.

(iv) Organising Partnership meetings at regular intervals as outlined in the FSP workplan, and producing all documentation necessary for supporting these meetings.

(v) Organising Scientific Oversight Committee meetings as appropriate.

Steering Committee

(i) Provision of information regarding policy and other processes relating to biodiversity and indicators;

(ii) Assistance in ensuring linkages with international policy frameworks, networks, and organisations;

(iii) Provision of guidance and advice regarding progress and direction of the project, including review of and advice on workplans, implementation processes, outputs, etc.

Although Partners do not report directly to the Scientific Oversight Committee, the Committee can expect all Partners to take on and complete actions highlighted as responsibilities in their ToR.

Annex I: Appendix 5

Draft Letter of Agreement for Key Indicator Partners

Project Account Number: 2189X

Cost to UNEP-WCMC: US$xxxx

DRAFT LETTER OF AGREEMENT

This Letter of Agreement (herein referred to as the LoA) is concluded between:

UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre
(UNEP-WCMC)
219 Huntingdon Road
Cambridge
CB3 0DL
United Kingdom

And

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1. BACKGROUND

The 2010 target, *"to achieve a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, regional, and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth"*, was adopted by the CBD Conference of Parties at its meeting in April 2002 (Decision VII/26), endorsed by Ministers responsible for CBD implementation during a Ministerial Roundtable discussion in April 2002 (Hague Ministerial Declaration), and endorsed by world leaders during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in September 2002.

The CBD Conference of Parties defined a suite of focal areas and indicators for assessing and reporting on progress towards this target in February 2004 (Decision VII/30). Advice on these indicators has subsequently been given by the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical, and Technological Advice (Recommendation X/5), based on the input of a wide range of experts and institutions. The '2010 indicators' are at different stages of development and implementation, and are being developed and managed by a wide range of organizations and agencies.

2. OBJECTIVES

The development objective of this project is a reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss at the global level, through improved decisions for the conservation of global biodiversity. The immediate objective is that decisions made by governments and other stakeholders are better informed to improve the conservation status of biodiversity at the global level. The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (2010BIP) project aims to achieve these objectives through the delivery of three outcomes:

1. A 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership generating information useful to decision-makers;
2. Improved global indicators implemented and available;
3. National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to the improved delivery of global indicators.

The project will ensure the coordinated delivery of a suite of selected global biodiversity indicators that are being developed by a wide range of organisations. The project will deliver products and analyses based on these indicators to a range of users, including Parties to the biodiversity-related conventions and others, in order to support policy intervention and assess progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target. The suite of 2010 indicators, and analyses based on them highlighting the rate of loss of biodiversity and consequences for poverty and human well-being, will be communicated to a wide audience. Guidelines will be developed to promote and facilitate the development of 2010 biodiversity indicators at the national and regional level, and to enable stronger links between global and national and regional indicator development processes. Guidelines will also be developed to enhance the use of global biodiversity indicators in support of national and regional policy.

The first full phase of the 2010BIP project runs from Q4 of 2006 to Q3 of 2009, enabling reporting in time for 2010.

UNEP-WCMC is the Executing Agency for the 2010BIP project, and has overall responsibility for coordination and facilitation of the partnership. Individual indicators are the responsibility of the 2010BIP Partner organisations.

3. ACTIVITIES

XXXXXX, as a 2010BIP Key Indicator Partner ("Partner"), will have the following responsibilities:

(i) Overall development, implementation, and delivery of relevant indicator(s);

(ii) Timely delivery of results according to deadlines and targets set by the 2010BIP Secretariat and Steering Committee;

(iii) Timely submission of progress reports to the 2010BIP Secretariat and Scientific Oversight Committee, at intervals established by the Secretariat and Steering Committee and communicated at the onset of activities;

(iv) Informing the 2010BIP Secretariat and Scientific Oversight Committee as soon as possible of any changes to indicator development and implementation plans, or any obstacles met in the development or implementation of the indicator.

(v) Ensuring and conducting consistent and comprehensive data collation and analysis, in accordance with the requirements of the relevant indicator(s) and the standards set by the 2010BIP Scientific Oversight Committee;

(vi) Coordinating data collection by collaborating organisations where appropriate;

(vii) Collaborating with other Key Indicator Partners and Associated Indicator Partners, where appropriate, on the streamlined implementation of the same or related indicators;

(viii) Fundraising as required to ensure successful and timely implementation and delivery of the indicator (NB: the 2010BIP Secretariat will not be responsible for additional fundraising for particular indicators outside their remit relating to the GEF fund allocation, and the FSP workplan);

(ix) Attending Partnership meeting as appropriate, and preparing any necessary documentation before or after such meetings.

4. OUTPUTS AND RESULTS

The primary output from Partners under this LoA is the delivery of relevant 2010 indicators, and the production of any outputs relating to these indicators. Partners are expected to make regular (six-monthly) reports on progress in indicator development and implementation to the Executing Agency (UNEP-WCMC). Subject to agreement between the Partners, it is anticipated that latest progress on and results from the indicator might also be made available through the 2010BIP web site.

Partners warrant to UNEP-WCMC that no documents or other material and data or other information and devices or processes that are provided as part of the outputs of this LoA will infringe any third party intellectual property rights.

5. TIMETABLE AND WORKPLAN

This LoA will enter into force upon signature by the parties and will remain in effect until 31st December 2009. If required, termination of the LoA can be given by either party provided at least thirty (30) days written notice is given before the proposed date of termination.

- *January 2007: Indicator status report to UNEP-WCMC*
- *March 2007: Partnership Meeting I*
- *June 2007: Indicator status report to UNEP-WCMC*
- *December 2007: Indicator status report to UNEP-WCMC*
- *March 2008: Partnership Meeting II*
- *June 2008: Indicator status report to UNEP-WCMC*
- *December 2008: Indicator status report to UNEP-WCMC*
- *March 2009: Partnership Meeting III*
- *June 2009: Indicator status report to UNEP-WCMC*
- *December 2009: Partnership Meeting IV*
- *December 2009: Indicator status and results report to UNEP-WCMC*

6. DISPUTES

a) In any dispute between the parties regarding the interpretation or implementation of this agreement every effort will be made by each of the partners to negotiate and settle differences within the spirit of collaboration.

b) Any controversy or claim arising out of or in accordance with this LoA or breach thereof shall, if it is not settled by direct negotiation, be settled by arbitration wherein each of the partners shall have the right to appoint one arbitrator and the two arbitrators shall then jointly appoint a third who shall be chairperson of the arbitration team and the decision of the arbitration team shall be final and binding such that there shall be no recourse to litigation. The defaulting Partner as determined by the arbitration team shall meet all costs associated with such arbitration.

7. LIABILITY

c) Partners agree to indemnify UNEP-WCMC and keep UNEP-WCMC indemnified, together with its officers, directors, employees and agents, against all actions, claims, proceedings and all damages, costs and expenses arising out of or in connection to this LoA except to the extent that the claim, loss, damage or other liability is due to the fault of UNEP-WCMC.

d) The Partner accepts liability for any claim, loss or damage, or other liability incurred in connection with this LoA incurred by the Partner or by a third party selected by the Partner.

8. BUDGET

e) UNEP-WCMC will provide US$XXX to XXXX for the development, implementation, and delivery of the relevant indicators, as well as overall contributions to the 2010BIP project.

f) Budget details:

Activity	US$
	x
Total Budget	x

g) US$ XXXX will be remitted to XXXX upon completion of the task outlined in this memorandum under Activity 3.1.

h) Payment will be made into the following bank account:

Account name:
Account number:
Sort code:
Bank name and address:
Swift code / Routing number:

Costs incurred by UNEP-WCMC, as coordinating member of the 2010BIP, resulting from the termination of the LoA by XXX may be withheld from any amount otherwise due to XXX from UNEP-WCMC.

9. CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence regarding this Memorandum between XXX and UNEP-WCMC should be addressed to:

at UNEP-WCMC:

Neville Ash

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at XXXXXX

Contact Name

Title

Organisation

Address

Postcode

Telephone Number

Fax Number

E-mail address

10. SIGNATURES:

_____ _____

Name: Date

Title:

_____ _____

Jon Hutton Date

Director, UNEP-WCMC

Annex I Appendix 2:

Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Steering Committee

The SC will meet four times during project implementation, the purpose of each meeting being outlined below. Informal meetings or consultations will take place as necessary in conjunction with other meetings.

The Steering Committee is responsible for providing guidance and advice to the BIP Secretariat regarding the progress and direction of the project and exerting proactive influence on policy processes. The Steering Committee is not in any way legally or otherwise responsible for the success of the project. Specifically the SC will:

Provide information to the project in view of major policy and other processes related to biodiversity and indicators;

Review project workplan and annual workplans against budget allocations, as well as annual progress reports;

Review project implementation process paying particular attention to:

(i) The monitoring and evaluation of the project;

(ii) The extent and effectiveness of stakeholder involvement at the international and national level;

(iii) The quality of outputs produced;

(iv) The sustainability of project outcomes;

(v) The replicability of actions recommended by the project taking into account that financing for promoting replicability is factored in by the project.

Review and approve the outline of, and subsequently the final, project synthesis report, including conclusions and recommendations particularly focussing on quality of outputs, and the information dissemination strategy, including its utility by potential users;

Review/monitor the implementation of the project's outreach and communication strategy;

Ensure linkages to international policy frameworks, networks, and organisations, including:

(i) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and SBSTTA

(ii) Ramsar Convention

(iii) STAP

(iv) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

(v) Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

(vi) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

(vii) Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

(viii) Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

7. World Heritage Convention

8. Commission on Sustainable Development

9. CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

10. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

In order to enhance dissemination of project results and recommendations, the SC should review / monitor:

11. Stakeholder buy-in to the project during implementation;

12. Whether results reach their intended targets;

13. The risks of failure

14. The scale at which stakeholders buy in, and any potential conflicts between stakeholders at different levels.

Purpose of Meetings

Meeting 1, March 2007: At project onset, the SC will review the following:

- The project management structures in place including composition and ToR of the Steering Committee;
- The detailed workplan for the project, and strategies to be developed by the project to promote buy-in at the international and national level;
- The sustainability of project results and the replicability of project results which will be ongoing features during implementation rather than the traditional end of project focus on these issues;
- The kinds of documentation that will be developed by the project for stakeholders depending on their interests and needs;
- The detailed monitoring and evaluation plan for the project discussing how baseline information will be measured at the onset of the project to measure its concrete impact at the time of project completion in terms of measuring progress towards the 2010 target.

Meetings 2 and 3, 2007 and 2008: Mid-project, the role of the Steering Committee will be to review progress in implementation, identify difficulties, and recommend corrective actions. Accordingly it will review progress on issues including the following:

- The extent of buy-in of stakeholders at the international and national level;
- The timeliness in project implementation as a result of project workplan reviews;
- The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation plan of the project;
- The quality of documents produced by the project;
- The sustainability of project results
- The replicability of actions recommended by the project taking into account that financing for promoting replicability is factored in by the project.

Meeting 4, 2009: Near the end of the project the SC will:

- Review the quality of all project outputs submitted to the SC in draft form at least three weeks prior to the meeting;
- Review sustainability and replicability of project results;
- Participate in the independent evaluation of the project and feed into it the information gained through the project's own monitoring and evaluation work to concretely show impact of the project;
- Review information dissemination and outputs, paying particular attention to the output being sent to the GEF Secretariat and Implementing Agency (UNEP), which will provide detailed recommendations to the GEF on how its programmes and policies would be affected by the research results.

ANNEX J: Relationship between the 2010 Indicators and Indicator Processes of other Mechanisms

1. INTRODUCTION

This analysis considers the development of indicators associated with major global and regional mechanisms related to biodiversity and how they relate to the 2010 indicator framework established by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). It includes at the global level the biodiversity-related Conventions, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and the World Heritage Convention (WHC), development mechanisms such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), and processes including the CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Although not analysed here, other relevant programmes and cross-cutting issues of the CBD include the thematic programmes of work on agricultural biodiversity, forest biological diversity, and inland water ecosystems, as well as the Guiding Principles on Invasive Alien Species, the Principles of the Ecosystem Approach, and the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is in the process of developing benchmarks and indicators for implementation of the Convention and for monitoring and assessing the socio-economic and bio-physical aspects of desertification for use at the regional and national level. Global indicators within the UNCCD are therefore not expected, but the regional and national level indicators could support the use of the 2010 indicators under the CBD for drylands at the regional and national level. Regionally, the Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators 2010 project (SEBI) and the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program (CBMP) are included in this analysis. Further links to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), WHC, UNCCD, and the CBD programmes of work including the GSPC will be explored in the full project.

2. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN DIFFERENT INDICATOR PROCESSES AND THE CBD 2010 INDICATORS

Several mechanisms' indicator processes, including those of the MDGs, the CSD, and the World Heritage Convention, predate the development of global indicators of the CBD, while some of the more recent ones specifically aim to contribute to the 2010 target. These include the CITES, CMS (both mainly under development), and Ramsar Conventions. These Conventions support the global 2010 indicators through their own indicator processes, which focus on trade in endangered species, migratory species and wetlands, respectively, reflecting the respective focus of the conventions. The proposed indicators for the GSPC also aim to support the global indicators process. The two regional processes, SEBI and CBMP, have used the matrix of the CBD to develop regional indicators contributing to those of the CBD. Both these sets of indicators are under development

2.1 Biodiversity-Related Conventions

2.1.1 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

CITES contributes to the 2010 target to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss through its own processes, and will consider relevant indicators focusing on international trade in wild fauna and flora. It also participates in the global framework to assess progress towards the 2010 target established by the CBD and the development of 2010 indicators. The contributions from CITES concern one of the key components of biodiversity conservation, namely the goal and focal area about the promotion of sustainable use and consumption of biodiversity and its sub-target 4.3, 'Number of species of wild fauna or flora endangered by international trade'.

CITES envisages the delivery of indicators at the global level that are meaningful to CITES Parties, can support future policy interventions and communicate the degree of success in achieving the 2010 target and beyond. Partnerships with other biodiversity-related Conventions and a wide range of organizations and agencies, as envisaged by the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership project, will greatly enhance and strengthen this effort. The following CITES Decisions and processes are to be recognized in this regard:

(a) Development of a new Strategic Vision:

- The Conference of the Parties to CITES adopted in 2000 a first Strategic Vision for 2000-07. The development of a new Strategic Vision and an associated Action Plan, covering the period 2007-2013, was decided by the 13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2004. The Decision provides that the new Strategic Vision should in particular contribute to the achievement of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) targets of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010, implying the deployment of relevant indicators. A draft of the Strategic Vision and Action Plan through 2013 has been presented to the Standing Committee in October 2006, and a final proposal for adoption at the 14th meeting of the Conference of the Parties in June 2007 will be submitted.
- The Standing Committee was instructed in this context to identify possible priority actions to improve synergies between CITES and CBD in areas of common concern in order to contribute to reaching the WSSD 2010 target, considering *inter alia* Sustainable Use, the Ecosystem Approach and Access and Benefit Sharing, and provide guidance on these items to be considered in the revision of the Strategic Vision and Action Plan. The 2010 indicators process is likely to form an integral part of this guidance.

The evaluation of the Review of Significant Trade:

- The Review of Significant Trade is a mechanism whereby CITES-listed species are identified for which authorized levels of exports might be detrimental to wild populations in exporting range States, and corrective species- and country- specific recommendations are implemented. It is one of the foremost processes in the Convention to ensure that trade is non-detrimental to wild CITES-listed fauna and flora and remains sustainable. The Review of Significant Trade process, which has operated for over 15 years, will be evaluated between 2007 and 2010, *inter alia* to assess the impact over time of the process on the trade and conservation status of species selected for review and to formulate recommendations in view of the results and findings of the evaluation and the impact assessments. The indicators that will be developed and applied in the context of the evaluation, such as changes in the quantity and quality of trade combined with an index of changes in the population status of species in use, are of global importance.

CITES and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation:

- The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation requires the development of 2010 indicators at global level. The Plants Committee of CITES has been instructed to link its activities and collaborations

with the CBD Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, especially regarding target XI 'No species of wild flora endangered by international trade', and with other CBD-related issues. The Plants Committee regularly reports to the Conference of the Parties on progress in this area.

2.1.2 Convention on Migratory Species (CMS)

Contribution of CMS to the 2010 indicator process has been considered within the different bodies of the Convention since 2003. The general approach followed in relation to the identification and development of indicators within the convention has been to link with other relevant conventions and processes, and to consider any development of a 2010 indicator (or indicators) within the context of a broader assessment of achievement of the CMS strategic objectives and targets.

In specific relation to 2010 indicators, the Living Planet Index (LPI) and the Red List Indices (RLIs and Sampled RLIs) are considered of particular relevance to CMS. In particular, the 8th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties in 2005 has requested that a Migratory Species Index within the context of the LPI be developed in collaboration with WWF, BirdLife International, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC and other relevant institutions (Resolution 8.7). While the RLIs and SRLI have not been explicitly mentioned in this resolution, they are still regarded as potentially useful indicators for CMS and some of its Agreements, and testing of its applicability to subsets of migratory species is at an advanced stage. In addition to the above-mentioned indices, evaluation is underway about the feasibility and sensitivity of an index on changes over time in the distribution and range of migratory species.

Several processes within CMS and its agreements have the potential to contribute to the 2010 Indicator process. The recently adopted Strategic Plan 2006-2011 makes explicit reference to the 2010 target, and is the primary framework through which the Convention intends to contribute to the target. Specific targets laid out in the Strategic Plan which are directly relevant to the development of indicators include 1.3 - *Indices for measuring the status and trends of migratory species at global, regional and national level developed* and 1.5 – *Criteria, indicators and guidelines for assessing the success of conservation actions for priority migratory species developed.* Convention processes that have the potential to generate data for Migratory Species Indicators include national reporting, the CMS Information Management System currently under development and the Global Register of Migratory Species (GROMS).

Several of the Agreements and MoUs concluded under CMS have their own data gathering and assessment systems and processes for certain groups of migratory species in given geographic areas. These provide potential for the assessment of progress in achieving the 2010 target for each Agreement/MoU separately – thus for specific taxonomic groups and regions – as well as for the Convention overall – thus global.

2.1.2.1 Relevant processes within the individual CMS Agreements

The particular nature of the CMS structure - a framework convention with regional Agreements concluded under its auspices - brings the advantage of there being institutional bodies and data gathering systems for certain groups of migratory species. However, this structure might also complicate the reporting process as the Agreements have very different information needs. While the RLIs and SRLI, for instance, might be suitable for the CMS Convention, these might be too insensitive to changes in the case of the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP), as this may require an indicator that comprises data at the population level.

Details of the indicator processes within the CMS Agreements are as follows:

Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels (ACAP): It has been recommended that a specific and simple set of indicators for ACAP species, based on a subset of the *Favourable Conservation Status* components, be developed, with particular emphasis on population size and population trend.

Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS): A programme to identify indicators for the success of cetacean conservation in the Mediterranean and Black Sea has been adopted.

African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA): The 3rd Meeting of the Parties (MOP) in 2005 adopted Resolution 3.6 on *Developing an International Partnership for Support of Waterbird Population Assessments*. The wide geographic scale of the International Waterbird Census, its long history in some regions, and its annual basis, provide a highly responsive means of assessing fulfilment of the 2010 biodiversity target.

Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS): It has been noted that the 2010 target places a major responsibility on all Parties to the Agreement (Statement on behalf of the UNEP Executive Director at MOP4 (Esbjerg, 19-22 August 2003)).

Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats (EUROBATS): It has been noted that the work of EUROBATS and its results are an important basis for attempts to reach the 2010 target, and discussions on a possible contribution of EUROBATS to the 2010 target have been suggested.

2.1.3 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

The interaction between the 2010 indicators and Ramsar indicators is three-fold. First, there are a few cases where both the 2010 process and the Ramsar effectiveness process aim to use the same measures, and are seeking to unify the approach taken to these (eg: Red List Index in respect of wetland-dependent birds and wetland-dependent amphibians; assessment of trends in selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats in respect of wetland habitat types such as mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses, and inland wetlands (peatlands)). Second, there are other 2010 indicators which, with a wetland-related analysis and disaggregation as appropriate, will add supplementary perspectives to the picture of Ramsar effectiveness produced by the core set of Ramsar indicators (eg: Living Planet Index; Marine Trophic Index). Third, in turn some of the Ramsar indicators will offer additional perspectives to the 2010 assessment process (eg: qualitative assessment of trends in wetland conservation status may generate information on river fragmentation), and they may also contribute additional insights into the drivers of change to wetland ecosystems. This work is also related to the development of a joint reporting framework on the biological diversity of inland waters by Ramsar/CBD, for which CBD SBSTTA11 Recommendation XI/9 requested the CBD Executive Secretary to invite the Ramsar Convention to take the lead.

2.2 Other Mechanisms

2.2.1 Millennium Development Goals

Of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the 2010 biodiversity target is most directly relevant to the achievement of MDG 7, which commits nations to "ensure environmental sustainability". In general terms it has been recognized that the conservation of biodiversity and its sustainable and equitable use are key components of environmental management and sustainability. MDG 7 can be seen to underpin the achievement of all the other seven MDGs, especially MDG 1 on reducing hunger and extreme poverty.

MDG 7 has three Targets (9, 10 and 11) and eight indicators for reporting on progress to meet these Targets. For three of these indicators there are similar or relevant indicators for the 2010 biodiversity target:

- Proportion of land area covered by forests (Target 9, Indicator 25);
- Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (Target 9, Indicator 26);

- Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural (Target 10, Indicator 30).

These indicators are closely related to the 2010 indicators of trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats; coverage of protected areas; and water quality in aquatic ecosystems, respectively.

Indeed, the linkages between the 2010 indicators and the MDGs may become considerably stronger if, as proposed by the Poverty-Environment Partnership, the CBD's 2010 indicators are adopted as the indicators for the biodiversity component of MDG 7. Such integration would result in a strengthening of the linkages between biodiversity and environmental sustainability and development, and the biodiversity indicators would reach a much wider audience. Institutional and financial resources for calculating the 2010 biodiversity target indicators at the national level would also be increased.

2.2.2 Commission on Sustainable Development

The UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) was established in 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. The Commission is responsible for reviewing progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, which calls on countries and the international community to develop indicators of sustainable development. A core set of 58 indicators has been developed, divided into social, environmental, economic, and institutional indicators. Of the CSD's environmental indicators, the following are most closely aligned with the 2010 indicators:

- Arable and permanent crop land area
- Forest area as a percentage of land area
- Wood harvesting intensity
- Land affected by desertification
- Area of urban formal and informal settlements
- Annual catch by major species
- BOD in water bodies
- Area of selected key ecosystems
- Protected area as a percentage of total area
- Abundance of selected key species.

2.2.3 International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture

The International Treaty is most relevant to the CBD 2010 Headline Indicator "Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance". Indicators have been developed to collect data on the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture as part of the monitoring process of the implementation of the Global Plan of Action (one of the supporting components of the International Treaty). This data and previously collected datasets are part of the global information system, which is containing the World Information and Early Warning System / Global Plan of Action database.

2.3 Other Regional Initiatives

2.3.1 SEBI2010

The SEBI2010 project aims to develop and streamline 2010 biodiversity indicators at the European level, as agreed by the European Union and the Council of the Pan-European Biological Diversity and Landscape Strategy (PEBLDS), to assess and inform about progress towards the European 2010 targets. This requires effective coordination within Europe to ensure consistency and avoid duplication of effort on achieving the 2010 target to halt biodiversity loss. The project is a collaborative effort, open to all interested governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations and experts.

The objectives of the SEBI2010 project with respect to its contribution to achieving the 2010 target, are:

- to consolidate, test, refine, document and help produce streamlined sets of policy-relevant biodiversity indicators meaningful in the context of the 2010 target;
- to help ensure adequate funding for the development and production of indicators and assessments, and related monitoring activities, to support implementation and achievement of the policy decisions and targets;
- to improve coordination, exchange of information, collaboration and international streamlining on biodiversity-related indicators and monitoring activities building on current activities and good practice;
- to consider the wider use of the indicators, and their applicability within other relevant indicator frameworks and assessment processes.

Since the SEBI2010 indicators are based on those agreed by the CBD Conference of the Parties, there are clear linkages between these indicators and those of the 2010 BIP project.

2.3.2 Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program

The CBMP has been developed by the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council (CAFF), in response to directives by the Arctic Council Ministers, and numerous international agreements and conventions. Its aim is to develop effective policies that protect Arctic flora and fauna from extinction, but also allow for the sustainable use of the Arctic's living resources, socio-cultural stability, and successful regional and economic development.

The CBMP will serve as a coordinating entity for currently existing biodiversity monitoring programmes in the Arctic, and will implement indicators that reflect changes and shifts in the status, trends, abundance, and distribution of Arctic species, habitats, and ecosystems. The CBMP indicators will be consistent with the CBD 2010 global indicators.

2.3.3 Ark 2010

The Ark 2010 programme is aimed at developing a new generation of computational tools for discovering, integrating, analyzing and sharing biodiversity information. Ark 2010 seeks to provide new technologies for developing indicators, building scenarios and, in general, evaluating status and trends of global biodiversity.

Two regional pilots have been selected to guide the Ark 2010 development in its first phase, covering the Arctic and Neotropical regions. The first pilot is linked to the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program. One of the main expected results from this initiative is a comprehensive biodiversity report to be delivered in the context of the 2010 Biodiversity Target. This report will be mostly based on the analysis of a set of indicators, including:

- Extent of terrestrial, coastal, freshwater and marine biomes;
- Extent and frequency of natural disturbances (i.e. fire, insects);
- Arctic Living Planet Index (trends in vertebrate populations);
- Red List Index (trends in species at risk);
- Extent of human footprint (roads, seismic lines, etc); and;
- Trends in Arctic phenology (i.e. timing of Arctic green-up).

The second pilot will evaluate status, trends and values of cloud forest biodiversity in Mexico, Costa Rica and Colombia. It will also test new technologies to better understand cloud forest services, threats and conservation opportunities. Results from this pilot will be primarily intended to support the reporting and decision making bodies of the 2010 Biodiversity Target at national level. Main regional partners in this pilot are CONABIO (Mexico), INBio (Costa Rica) and Humboldt Institute (Colombia).

2.4 How well do the different mechanisms address the issues of the global 2010 indicator framework

SEBI and CBMP are developing their indicators within the global 2010 framework, with the explicit aim to produce regional counterparts to the global 2010 indicators. Both are under consideration but are likely to come up with a coherent set of 2010 indicators for the use at the pan-European and circumpolar level, respectively.

Most of the mechanisms reviewed here contribute to some extent to the 2010 indicator framework while having other mechanism-specific indicators that are not relevant in our context. Of the seven focal areas of the global CBD framework, the coverage by those mechanisms looks as follows.

- *Status and trends of the components of biodiversity*: The headline indicators on trends in the extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats, on trends in selected species, on the coverage of protected areas, and on threatened species are well covered, in particular by the CSD, Ramsar, the GSPC and the two regional processes (SEBI and CBMP). The World Heritage Convention is strong on the coverage of protected areas; CITES and CMS are likely to contribute in the future and the MDGs address land area covered by forests and protected areas coverage. The indicator on genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants and fish species of socio-economic importance is addressed by the International Treaty on PGRFA, GSPC and SEBI2010.
- *Sustainable use:* The coverage is less comprehensive, with the indicator on the area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management and/or the indicator on the proportion of products from sustainable sources receiving attention by the GSPC, SEBI and to a lesser extent by Ramsar, CITES and the CSD. The ecological footprint indicator is so far only addressed by CBMP, although not specified yet.
- *Threats to biodiversity:* Only SEBI covers both headline indicators (nitrogen deposition, invasive species), while CSD and Ramsar address nitrogen deposition and GSPC and CBMP address invasive species.
- *Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services:* Various aspects of the indicators of this focal area are taken up by several of the instruments, in particular the MDGs, CSD, Ramsar and SEBI. None of the indicators is currently comprehensively covered.
- *Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices:* This focal area has not been taken into account by most of the mechanisms. Only GSPC and CBMP have addressed the indicator on linguistic diversity.

- *Status of access and benefit-sharing*: No mechanism has so far contributed to this indicator on which more work is required.
- *Status of resource transfers*: On the official development assistance, the MDGs, World Heritage Convention and SEBI are contributing, but no mechanism does so on the indicator of technology transfer.

3. SUMMARY

The extent to which the global 2010 indicators have been taken on board or are reflected by indicators of other mechanisms varies. In particular the indicators on biomes/ecosystems/habitats, species (including threatened species), protected areas, area of forest *etc* under sustainable management, and water quality are rather well represented. The different mechanisms are in a good position to contribute information to the 2010 indicator and thus support measuring the progress towards achieving the 2010 target in these areas.

None or very little coverage has been given to the indicators on ecological footprint, the marine trophic index, biodiversity for food and medicine, traditional knowledge, access and benefit-sharing, and technology transfer. Some of these indicators are currently still under further consideration by the CBD, reflecting the fact that little experience on their use as indicators exists. These areas deserve more attention. Resources should be provided to enable global and regional processes to provide information that helps to assess progress towards achieving the 2010 target.

This is also true for those indicators that have received some, but not extensive attention. These are the indicators on genetic diversity, products derived from sustainable sources, nitrogen deposition, invasive species, trophic integrity of non-freshwater ecosystems, connectivity of ecosystems, human-induced ecosystem failure, health and well-being of communities, linguistic diversity, and development assistance.

CBD and 2010BIP				OTHER GLOBAL INITIATIVES							REGIONAL INITIATIVES	
Focal Area	**Headline Indicator**	**Status**	**Potential Measures**	**MDGs**	**CSD**	**CITES**	**CMS**	**RAMSAR**	**WHC**	**GSPC (proposed)**	**SEBI 2010 (proposed)**	**CBMP (proposed)**
Status and trends of the components of biodiversity	**Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats [v]/**	Ready (COP Decision VII/30)	Forests, and forest types (e.g. mangroves)	25. Proportion of land area covered by forests	Forest area as a percent of land area						Indicator is proposed on trends in extent of this habitat type	Extent of Arctic and Boreal terrestrial ecosystems (tundra/forest/glaciers/shrubs.lichens/snow cover)
			Coral reefs		ALSO: Area of selected key ecosystems			Ai. Status and trends in wetland ecosystem extent				
			Seagrasses								Indicator is proposed on trends in extent of this habitat type	Extent of coastal ecosystems (estuaries, seagrasses, etc.)
			Tidal flats/estuaries									
			Peatlands									Extent of inland wetlands (includes peatlands)
			Inland wetlands									
			Dry and sub-humid lands		(Land affected by desertification)							
			Croplands		Arable and permanent crop land area							
			(Natural) grasslands					Ai. Status and trends in wetland ecosystem extent			Indicator is proposed on trends in extent of this habitat type (and semi-natural grasslands)	
			Polar/ice								Indicator is proposed on trends in extent of this habitat type (and tundra)	-Extent of Arctic and Boreal terrestrial ecosystems (tundra/ forest/ glaciers/ shrubs/ lichens/ snow cover). -Extent of marine ecosystems (includes sea ice).
			Urban		Area of urban formal and informal settlements							
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Ready (COP Decision VII/30)	Living Planet Index (LPI)				Migratory species index within the context of the LPI in preparation (in collaboration with WWF, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, BirdLife, et al)					Arctic LPI
			Various species assemblage-trends indices		Abundance of selected key species	Work underway to develop a CITES population trends index, and CITES species 2010 indicator	Cooperation with other biodiversity-related conventions on developing 2010 indicators	Fi. Trends in the status of waterbird biogeographic populations		(No. and proportion of threatened species included in recovery and restoration programmes)	-Pan-European Common Bird Index -European Butterfly Indicator -Data availability assessed for species groups including water birds, seabrds, fish (fw and marine), cetaceans and seals, large mammals, and bats. -In the long-term, plants and dragonflies may be added. Amphibians and reptiles still to be investigated.	Domestic reindeer, seabirds, tundra plants, shorebirds, waterbirds, freshwater fish, marine mammals, marine species (fish, crab, etc), terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates, landbirds, marine invertebrates, terrestrial predators, lemmings and other rodents, Lepus - key measures to be determined.
Status and trends of the components of biodiversity	**Coverage of protected areas**	Ready (COP Decision VII/30)	Coverage according to World Database on Protected areas.	26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	Protected area as a percentage of total area			Aii. Trends in conservation status of wetlands - qualitative assessment		-Proportion of each ecological region with effectively managed protected areas (results from national reviews). -Proportion of each habitat type within each ecological region occurring within PAs or other in situ managed areas (based on analysis using land-cover maps)	Based on global indicator being prepared by UNEP-WCMC, to be circulated for review and finalisation by end-2005.	Coverage according to IUCN categories
			Management effectiveness					Bi. Trends in the status of Ramsar site ecological character - qualitative assessment; Ei. Wetland sites with successfully implemented conservation or wise use management plan.	2.2.3.1 Number of risk-preparedness plans developed by States parties with the support of the World Heritage Centre; 2.2.3.2 Number of effective risk-prevention measures taken by States Parties	-Proportion of each ecological region occurring in an area with effective in situ management. -Proportion of ecological areas not effectively conserved		
			Overlays with areas of key importance to biodiversity					Hi. Coverage of the wetland resource by designated Ramsar sites; Under consideration: I. Coverage of wetland-dependent bird populations by designated Ramsar sites	1.2.1.1 Number of Tentative Lists revised and submitted by State Parties; 1.2.1.2 Number of Tentative Lists submitted by States Parties possessing sites of potential Outstanding Universal Value according to review by Advisory Bodies; 1.2.2.1 Number of regional information meetings for less-represented States Parties concerning the preparation of nominations dossiers; 1.2.2.2 Number of completed nomination dossiers of less-represented States Parties at WHC quality level.	-No. of countries with Important Plant Areas (IPAs) identified. -No. of IPAs identified globally. -Number of IPAs occurring in PAs or other in situ managed areas		Overlays with areas of key importance (biodiversity hotspots, I.e. polynyas, arctic oases); marine protected areas; sacred sites
			OTHER						1.2.2.2 Number of completed nomination dossiers of less-represented States Parties at WHC quality level	-No./proportion of threatened plant species known to have at least one population in a PA or other in situ managed area. -No./proportion of threatened plant species known to have at least one population in a conserved in situ area outside current Pas -No. of useful wild species populations found in protected areas		
	Change in status of threatened species	Ready (SBSTTA Rec X/5)	Red List Index (RLI)				Cooperation with other biodiversity-related conventions on developing 2010 indicators	Gi. Trends in the status of globally threatened wetland-dependent birds: Gii. Trends in the status of globally threatened wetland-dependent amphibians			RLI for Europe Threatened Bird Index for Europe	Red List Index (IUCN); Total listed species (at risk)
	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance	Ready (SBSTTA Rec X/5)	Ex situ crop collections							No. of crops with ex situ collections greater than no accessions (incl species involved)	-Available data and indicators on genetic resources have been reviewed. -Data are more advanced for domesticated animals than for other taxa (crops, trees, fish) as reporting is organized for the former by FAO through the DAD-IS database.	
			Livestock genetic resources									
			Fish genetic resources									
			Tree genetic resources							No. of forestry/agroforestry species in seed collections (incl species involved)		
			Varieties on-farm							Countries with in-farm management programmes (standards/types of activities)		
Sustainable use	**Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management**	Ready (SBSTTA Rec X/5)	Existing data sets for measuring sustainability of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry		(Wood harvesting intensity)			Ei. Wetland sites with successfully implemented conservation or wise use management plan		-Area of independently certified forests / cultivated lands / pasture and rangelands. -Proportion of countries incorporating plant diversity criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management into their national policies for these habitats. -Number of countries with policy and legal frameworks in place for sust mgmt of threatened and non-thr'd plant resources	Proposals for specific indicators will be made in 2006. Clarification of some concepts and expectations for this indicator are needed.	
	Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	More work required			(Annual catch by major species)	Looking at indicators of sustainability within the CBD process with reference to the sustainability of trade in threatened species				-No. of threatened socio-economically important agricultural plant / forest plant species with management and sustainable harvesting plans in place. -No. of threatened timber, fuel wood, and NTFP species available from independently certified production forests. -No. of countries with policy and legal frameworks in place for sust management of threatened and non-threatened plant resources.		
	Ecological footprint and related concepts [vii]/	More work required	Ecological footprint									Extent of human footprint
			Other measures of the area of land and sea needed to support production of goods and deliver services e.g HANNP									

CBD and 2010BIP				OTHER GLOBAL INITIATIVES							REGIONAL INITIATIVES	
Focal Area	**Headline Indicator**	**Status**	**Potential Measures**	**MDGs**	**CSD**	**CITES**	**CMS**	**RAMSAR**	**WHC**	**GSPC (proposed)**	**SEBI 2010 (proposed)**	**CBMP (proposed)**
Threats to biodiversity	**Nitrogen deposition**	Ready (COP Decision VII/30)	Nitrogen deposition		Use of fertilizers			Ci. Trends in dissolved nitrate (or nitrogen) concentration			-Available indicators on N deposition have been explored and it seems there is good availability of data for immediate use across Europe via UNECE and IIASA. -Many European initiatives cover this headline indicator (e.g. ETNA, COST729, NitroEurope) and provide several options for specific indicators.	
	Trends in invasive alien species [viii]/	Ready (SBSTTA Rec X/5)	Numbers and cost of alien invasive species							-No. of IAS management plans developed and implemented at national and regional levels. -No. of CBD Parties with at least 1 IAS management plan under implementation. -No. of management plans addressing the global top 10 IAS	Data availability has been explored. Four areas for development have been identified: (i) cumulative list of alien species, (ii) worst invasive species of Europe, (iii) cost of invasive alien species, (iv) awareness of invasive alien species and management plans in place. IAS indicator is available for five Nordic countries for marine, terrestrial, and freshwater environments.	Invasive alien species - key measures to be determined
Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services	**Marine Trophic Index**	Ready (COP Decision VII/30)	Marine Trophic Index								Contact has been made with the Fisheries Centre at UBC regarding their assistance in developing this indicator for Europe. Proposals for specific indicators will be made in 2006.	
	Water quality of freshwater ecosystems	Ready (COP Decision VII/30)	Indicator of biological oxygen demand (BOD), nitrates and sediments/turbidity	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural; 31. Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural	BOD in water bodies; concentration of faecal coliform in freshwater			Bi. Trends in the status of Ramsar site ecological character - qualitative assessment; Ci. Trends in dissolved nitrate (or nitrogen) concentration, Cii. Trends in Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)			EEA is considering how to use specific indicators from the EEA core set of indicators as well as e.g.s developed by the UNEP/GEMS Water Programme for this indicators at the European level. Proposals for specific indicators will be made in 2006.	
	Trophic integrity of other ecosystems	More work required	Freshwater fisheries		(Algae concentration in coastal waters)			Bi. Trends in the status of Ramsar site ecological character - qualitative assessment;				
	Connectivity / fragmentation of ecosystems	Ready (SBSTTA Rec X/5)	Patch size distribution of terrestrial habitats (forests and possibly other habitat types)					Bi. Trends in the status of Ramsar site ecological character - qualitative assessment			-Data availability has been explored as well as indicators on fragmentation and connectivity of ecosystems. -Specific focus was given to forests wetlands and rivers.	Patch size distribution of terrestrial habitats (forests and possibly other habitat types)
			Fragmentation of river systems									Fragmentation of river systems
	Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure	More work required	*[See notes in AHTEG paper on possible measures]*		Land affected by desertification			Bi. Trends in the status of Ramsar site ecological character - qualitative assessment; Under consideration: J. The economic costs of unwanted floods and droughts; Under consideration: K. Trends in water quantity.				
	Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services [ix]/	More work required		4. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age; 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption; 13. Under-five mortality rate; 15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles; 16. Maternal mortality ratio; 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel; 18. HIV prevalence among 15-24-year-old pregnant women; 21 Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria; 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis; 24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS; 46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis.	Nutritional status of children; Mortality rate under 5-years old; Life expectancy at birth; Percent of population with access to primary health care facilities; Immunization against infectious childhood diseases					No. of conservation and sustainable use initiatives addressing the link between indigenous and local knowledge and livelihoods, local food security, and health		
	Biodiversity for food and medicine	More work required										Availability of biodiversity for traditional food and medicine
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	**Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages**	Ready (COP Decision VII/30)	Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages									Number of languages in use or percentage of people using their language
	Other indicator of the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge	More work required								-No. of countries with appropriate policy and legal frameworks in place that address the decline of indigenous and local knowledge associated with plant resources. -No. of local, natl, region'l, and intl initiatives addressing the decline of indigenous and local knowledge associated with plant resources. -No. of conservation and sustainable initiatives addressing the link between indigenous and local knowledge and livelihoods, local food security, and health		
Status of access and benefits sharing	Indicator of access and benefit-sharing	More work required										
Status of resource transfers	**Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention**	Ready (COP Decision VII/30)	Official development assistance as marked	33. Net ODA, total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors' GNI; 36. ODA received in landlocked countries as proportion of their GNIs; 37. ODA received in small island developing States as proportion of their GNIs					2.1.2.2 Number of World Heritage properties benefiting from International Assistance		-Funding to Biodiversity indicator: -This is being explored by the coordination team. -E.g.s include bilateral aid provided by European countries reported through OECD DAC, Bilateral and multilateral aid received by Pan-European countries, and funding to biodiversity in EU research, monitoring, and management. -Proposals for specific indicators will be made in 2006.	
	Indicator of technology transfer	More work required										
Sources and comments					CSD Theme Indicator Framework		Resolution 8.7	Resolution IX.1, Annex D	Document WHC-05/29.COM/12 and decision 29 COM 12	UNEP-WCMC: The Global Strategy for Plant Conservation: Monitoring progress in meeting the targets. Discussion paper. 2005	SEBI is the Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators 2010 project	Draft List of CBMP Biodiversity Indicators for Consideration, Nov 3, 2005 CBMP is the Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program under CAFF (Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna), a Working Group of the Arctic Council

ANNEX K: Communication Strategy

1. BACKGROUND

The international community has agreed to significantly reduce the rate of biodiversity loss at various scales by 2010, and called for the establishment of a mechanism to monitor progress towards achieving that target. Numerous organizations are working on the production of indicators relevant to the 2010 target. The landscape is populated and complex and the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership (BIP) was created to help organize these disperse efforts more efficiently and establish a mechanism to provide and update a set of indicators associated with the 2010 target.

The general purpose of the communication strategy is to support BIP's goal to regularly deliver "a full suite of 2010 indicators at the global level that is meaningful to a range of audiences in supporting both policy intervention and communicating the degree of success in achieving the 2010 target." These indicators will be broadly legitimate and credible.

The communication challenges that BIP faces are:

Biodiversity information is complex.

Biodiversity information is hard to understand.

Biodiversity information is difficult to relate to concrete policy decisions and needs.

The 2010 biodiversity commitments are unknown beyond certain narrow circles and therefore provide a weak communication framework.

Except for the last one, addressing these challenges exceed BIP's possibilities as a project. These are, however, challenges that many organizations, including some of BIP's partners, are already addressing, and BIP will build on that platform to focus on a more direct challenge: BIP needs to create a reputation as legitimate and credible source of information in the eyes of its target audience.

2. AUDIENCE

BIP Secretariat will focus on assisting communication by partners to end users rather than undertaking direct outreach, except in the cases noted below. The communication products generated by the BIP Secretariat will be designed to support partner outreach to:

(a) International conventions, in particular their technical advisory bodies, National Focal Points and Conferences of the Parties. I.e. the Convention on Biological Diversity, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Migratory Species, Convention to Combat Desertification and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

(b) UN agencies and other international organizations, in particular the governing bodies and specifically relevant offices of UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, Commission on Sustainable Development, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, GEF and World Bank.

(c) Civil society organizations, in particular national and international environmental NGOs and indigenous peoples organizations.

(d) Business and industry, especially natural resources based industries (agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, hydro power, etc.) and financial institutions.

(e) Mass media, including press, radio and TV in various regions/countries.

BIP Secretariat will reach out directly to end users only exceptionally, in particular in three cases:

- To international organizations when representation of the Partnership is needed to strengthen BIP's base of legitimacy – e.g. plenary presentations to Conferences of the Parties, submission of progress reports, direct interaction with country representatives;
- Generally to the public, providing access to the process for creating the indicators (as determined in BIP's information management plan) and to the final information produced;
- To the media on selected occasions to be determined jointly with partners.

3. GOALS AND EXPECTED RESULTS

The communication effort will be aimed at achieving a substantive goal and a process goal:

(f) *Position BIP as the best source for global biodiversity indicator information*. By the end of the project, BIP partners will be regularly using information generated through the Partnership to reach out to end users, and end users will understand and seek this information from BIP to communicate biodiversity and monitor trends in biodiversity.

(g) Catalyse the active engagement of entities that work on indicator development in BIP and in the process of communicating to the target audiences. By the end of the project, the Partnership will have grown larger and there will be interest among a broader circle of stakeholders in joining the process.

In the longer run, the communication strategy needs to result in changes in discourse, policy, behaviour and biophysical and development trends, that "significantly reduce biodiversity loss at global, regional and national levels as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on earth". BIP's specific contribution to this goal is the facilitation of the flow of information needed to support decision-making. In the short run, over the duration of the project, the communication strategy is expected to result in:

- A demand from end users for the information generated by BIP;
- The use of BIP information in documents, publications and news reports;
- Formal recognition of the BIP process and products by international conventions and organizations;
- A growing number of entities actively engaged with BIP's work, both in the production of information and in its dissemination.

4. ACTIVITIES

4.1 Strategic approach

- The BIP Secretariat is not well positioned to directly address final users, but it is extremely well positioned to organize, synthesize and package information coming from multiple sources, which in turn can be used by BIP members in their direct interactions with users. The basic approach will therefore be to rely on partners to reach out to users. BIP Secretariat will facilitate communication activities of partners around 2010 indicators, seeking to coordinate and minimize competition for the attention of the same audiences, making the flow of information to end users as clear and strategic as possible, and ensuring that BIP information is generally perceived as highly credible and legitimate.
- Two moments will be distinguished in communication:

- Initially, communication will focus on the process and the Partnership itself, with a clear indication to users of the rationale for the creation of BIP, its utility, the high quality of its products, the mechanisms for accessing BIP and its broad legitimacy as a process.

- In a second moment, and without prejudice of continuing to communicate the process, the focus of communication will shift to the indicators themselves. There are a large number of 2010 indicators, all at different stages of development. This information will be released at scheduled points in time, as sets of indicators are sufficiently developed to yield significant stories.

- Communication activities will make a clear distinction between partners and the Partnership itself. Care will be taken to ensure that partners can freely use BIP products in their outreach activities (e.g. in official reports to governments to advocacy campaigns) without affecting the credibility and legitimacy of BIP as a source. This will require partners to agree on clear rules for the use of BIP information, including the branding of products.

4.2 Activities

(a) Coordination of Partnership communication

BIP information will reach users primarily through each BIP partner individually in accordance with their communication activities related to indicators, and as requested by BIP Secretariat with occasion of specific opportunities. This requires a significant level of coordination among members' communication officers. In particular:

- Throughout the period of the project, BIP Secretariat will convene one or more meetings of all partners' communication officers to request guidance for BIP message and communication product development, and coordinate joint activities, ranging from a minimum level of mass media outreach for the year to concerted campaigns.

- BIP Secretariat will also establish a regular communication channel (e.g. e-mail listserve, periodic teleconferences or videoconferences) to keep these officers informed of developments and engage in discussions when needed.

(b) Interactions with users

BIP needs to regularly receive input from users to ensure that its communication is successful and to broaden its audience. For this:

- BIP Secretariat will ensure that at each meeting of the Partnership and its Steering Committee, members review and discuss outreach plans and their specific communication commitments for any given period.

- BIP Secretariat will organize side events and plenary presentations at the main relevant meetings of international conventions and international organizations with the purpose of gaining visibility for the Partnership and ensuring the continuing formal recognition by these bodies.

- In partnership with IUCN's Countdown 2010, BIP Secretariat will seek input from national level stakeholders around the world organized through IUCN National Committees and Regional Offices. When they are established, BIP Secretariat will liaise with Countdown 2010 to interact with National Countdown 2010 Platforms and Thematic Working Groups.

- BIP Secretariat will follow CBD CEPA's plan to establish focal points and national implementation bodies for CEPA activities. These bodies, when established, will be tasked with engaging national media, educators, business, youth and the scientific community, and BIP Secretariat will seek to coordinate a flow of information to and from these instances.

- In accordance with BIP's information management plan, BIP Secretariat will design and issue open calls to interested organizations to engage in the process as either contributors of

information or disseminators of BIP products. These calls will be issued jointly with interested BIP members and will ensure access as broad as possible to BIP by stakeholders from everywhere (e.g. including translation agreements).

- The BIP website will serve as the main instrument for periodic updates, including electronic alerts mailed out widely.

(c) Message development

- BIP Secretariat will develop and propose to partners a positioning for BIP as well as product branding arrangements.
- Specific messaging will vary depending on circumstances and on agreement by BIP members. See section 4.2.a) above and section 5 below.

(d) Communication product development

BIP Secretariat has produced a brochure, and will produce other materials that partners can use in their outreach activities, including products tailored for the four main audiences (international organizations, civil society organizations, business/industry and media). The products include:

- A simple brochure with basic information on BIP, updated as the project advances (see Appendix 2).
- A collection of PowerPoint slides to be used by partners to explain BIP and the information generated.
- Highly designed, user friendly maps, graphics and tables that can be used in multiple media. This could include animated visualizations of the data that can be used in audiovisual presentations.
- The BIP website will be the main platform for direct outreach by BIP, including periodic e-mailing to communicate updates as they become available.
- A periodic publication with a compilation of the information generated to date. The frequency of the publication needs to be determined in accordance with the schedule of production of indicators. The frequency will in turn determine its nature and size. For instance, a schedule that will yield new indicators quarterly may warrant an update, newsletter or leaflet format for the publication.
- Contacts for the press and press kits. BIP Secretariat will keep an updated list of experts in the various topics to facilitate access by the media to the sources of information, as well as a standard press pack that can be used and complemented by partners.
- BIP Secretariat will produce and periodically update a CD-ROM kit containing all outreach materials periodically available.
- Translations. BIP Secretariat will endeavour to translate all materials into the six UN languages.

(e) Delivery

The information produced by BIP will be handed to BIP partners in formats that they can use to deliver to the final users, and partners will use their established channels to disseminate them, including their publications, newsletters, presentations at conferences, websites, etc. BIP Secretariat will undertake the following dissemination activities:

- Inclusion of BIP tables, maps and graphics in major periodic reports. Contact with the production teams of each of these will be established to explore the relevance of BIP information for each report and the formats in which it should be delivered to them. The list includes:
    - Global Biodiversity Outlook (CBD)

- Global Environment Outlook (UNEP)
- GEO Year Book (UNEP)
- World Development Report (World Bank)
- Human Development Report (UNDP)
- World Resources Report (WRI)
- State of the World (WorldWatch Institute)
- Living Planet Report (WWF)
- IPCC assessment reports (IPCC)
- Annual reports of FAO, WHO and UNESCO

In addition, BIP Secretariat will:

- Liaise with partners to explore the use of its products in partners' periodic publications;
- Explore contact with regional organizations (such as ECLAC, OECD, APEC, etc.) to promote the use of BIP information in their publications.
- Liaise with the various processes underway in relation to the Millennium Development Goals to link BIP products with MDG reporting.
- Website and electronic alerts. BIP Secretariat will keep an updated website through which all its information can be accessed.
- Mailing of publications. Mailing will be done through BIP partners, and BIP Secretariat will only mail information directly to organizations of sectors not represented in the Partnership.
- Plenary presentations and side events at international meetings, especially those listed below:
    - **Convention on Biological Diversity**: Ad hoc groups, Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advise, Conference of the Parties;
    - **Ramsar Convention on Wetlands**: Scientific and Technical Review Panel, Standing Committee, Conference of the Parties;
    - **Convention to Combat Desertification**: Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention, Committee on Science and Technology/Conference of the Parties;
    - **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change**: Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advise, Conference of the Parties;
    - **UN system**: Commission on Sustainable Development, UNEP Governing Council, UNESCO, FAO;
    - **IUCN** – The World Conservation Union Congress;
    - **Private sector**: World Business Council on Sustainable Development, World Economic Forum, UN Finance Initiative, World Trade Organisation;
    - **Indigenous peoples**: UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues;
    - **Scientific community**: Scientific Committee on the Problems of the Environment, Third World Academy of Sciences, American Association for the Advancement of Science;
    - **Media**: World Federation of Environmental Journalists, regional journalists associations.

Press briefings and releases. Since BIP will not generate any specific media events (such as the release of findings), it will need to rely on predetermined junctures and opportunities.

Throughout the year there are celebrations of various days associated with biodiversity and BIP partners will coordinate messaging and press releases on those dates – e.g. World Environment Day, Biodiversity Day, Desertification Day, Wetlands Day, etc.

In addition, the BIP Secretariat will coordinate with partners' actions to seize specific opportunities to organize press briefings and provide useful material to the press when opportunities arise (such as natural disasters or major international meetings).

5. MESSAGE

To frame its messages, BIP will use existing material and efforts to make biodiversity less complex and more understandable and easier to relate to concrete policy issues. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, Global Biodiversity Outlook, Global Environment Outlook, World Resources Report and Living Planet Report are examples of sources narratives to help communicate BIP indicators. See for example Appendix 2.

With a clear articulation of the general case for biodiversity, BIP will develop the content of its communication efforts around:

- BIP itself:
    - A clear, compelling articulation of the challenge/problem that BIP addresses, and its legitimacy. The use of partners' logos and quotes from senior officers with a good recognition will be important for this.
    - What is BIP (goals, participants, timeline, resources).
    - Why participate (attractiveness by association with the best).
    - How to participate (procedures and resources).
- The indicators:
    - What the indicators say about the importance of biodiversity.
    - How they can be used for policy making by each intended user.
    - BIP could decide to move the messages one step beyond and develop particular synthetic stories based on various sets of indicators. This will be decided jointly with partners, as such a move would likely involve passing stronger judgment or becoming more prescriptive.

A major messaging issue that BIP needs to address is its link with the year 2010. While monitoring progress towards achieving a target by 2010 is a key reason why the Partnership was created in the first place, its work clearly transcends that date. Moreover, as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment reports, "projections and scenarios indicate that [rapid conversion of ecosystems] will continue, or accelerate, in the future" and "unprecedented additional efforts would be needed to achieve, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss". In other words, the 2010 target is very unlikely to be met. BIP needs to communicate in a way that does not build unrealistic expectations while capitalizing on the benefit of counting with an internationally agreed milestone in 2010. Partners should discuss this issue at their regular meetings to provide the communications team with guidance in this regard. The communications team, in turn, needs to discuss this with communication officers of partners, especially of the CBD Secretariat.

6. MONITORING

Because BIP communication will rely heavily on outreach by partners it is important to establish early on a monitoring system that feeds back to BIP Secretariat in order to assess the effectiveness of communication activities and modify course accordingly.

BIP Secretariat will monitor both the internal and external flow of communication. The former, to ensure that partners are well informed, engaged and able to perform the communication activities agreed. The latter, to ensure that BIP information is well received by end users. BIP Secretariat will develop a monitoring tool (such as a web-based survey) that partners will formally commit to implement. The tool should assist BIP Secretariat gather standardized information from partners and end users.

For internal communication monitoring purposes, BIP will develop a tool to assess partners' levels of information about progress in the project, levels of participation in the implementation of project communication activities, and perception of benefits derived from BIP Secretariat communication activities.

For external communication monitoring, BIP Secretariat will develop together with partners a tool to assess progress towards achieving communication goals and results. Examples of indicators and means of verification that could be considered in this tool are presented in the table below.

	Result	Indicator	Means of verification
Goal 1: Positioning	*A demand from end users for the information generated by BIP*	- Number of downloads from website - Number of notes of request for material from users - Survey of users that receive materials directly from BIP and partners.	- Download records/statistics - Written notes received - Survey forms received
	The use of BIP information in documents, publications and news reports	- Number of citations / graphics used in publications and official reports - Media hits	- Publication / reports clippings - Press clippings
Goal 2: Engagement	*Formal recognition of the BIP process and products by international conventions and organizations*	- Number of decisions and resolutions adopted that make reference specifically to BIP - Number of information documents requested by organizations	- Decisions and resolutions - Information documents
	A growing number of entities actively engaged with BIP's work, both in the production of information and in its dissemination.	- Number of requests to join the Partnership - Number of new members accepted	- Letters from prospective members - Letters accepting inclusion in Partnership

7. BUDGET

Details of the budget for the communication and outreach component of the project can be found in Annex E

Annex K Appendix 1: Positioning and Branding Arrangements

Positioning

2010BIP needs to develop a positioning statement that describes very briefly its profile to be used with logo, letterhead, etc. The statement should highlight its target audience, its frame of reference and the features that set its products apart.

For instance, if BIP wants to focus on users that are already aware of the 2010 target and are interested in organizing action around it, a brief description might read:

> "2010BIP is the international alliance to provide the scientific information needed to track progress towards reducing biodiversity loss and alleviating poverty by 2010."
>
> "The global partnership for the 2010 biodiversity target."

Or, if the target is defined slightly more broadly:

> "2010BIP gathers the leading organizations of the world that produce information needed to monitor the state of biological diversity and its contribution to poverty alleviation."
>
> "An international partnership to provide decision makers with information to save biodiversity and alleviate poverty."

Branding

The nature of BIP makes branding arrangements especially delicate. Different partners have different reasons to join BIP. An important distinction to make is between partners who develop indicators and those who do not. The former may see a 'BIP brand' as competing with their own brands. The latter may see in a 'BIP brand' a useful indication of the quality of the information they use. So BIP branding needs to ensure that:

- The 'BIP brand' does not compete with partners' brands but rather provides an opportunity for cooperation among partners.
- The 'BIP brand' signals 'high quality' to users. The main quality that needs to be attached to a 'BIP brand' is 'credibility'. Eventually users should identify a BIP brand with reliable information rigorously produced. The main source of strength for a 'BIP brand' will come from its partners' names and from the Partnership's procedures to produce information.

Hence, BIP should brand its products more as a 'quality seal' than as a stand alone brand. The branding arrangement needs to gather all relevant partners to provide the 'BIP brand' with substance and make the Partnership more explicit to users. Initially, it would be preferable to list BIP partners as much as possible whenever the brand is used and have partners with established names promote the recognition of BIP by mentioning it in their relevant communication.

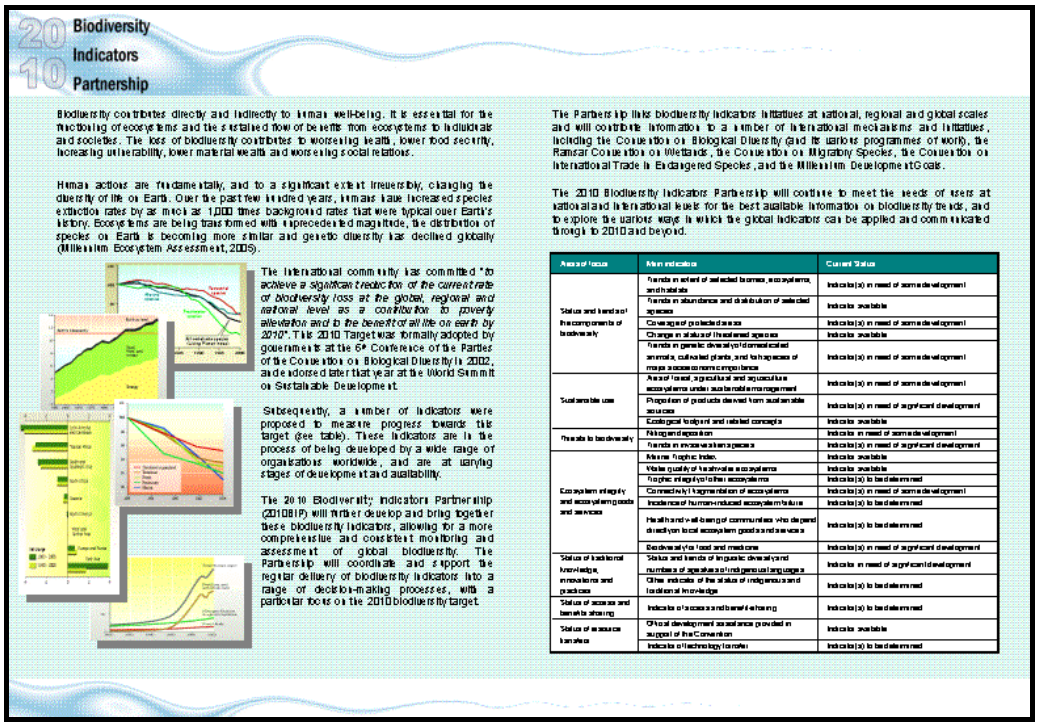
For example, a graphic developed by partner X in the context of BIP could be branded *'X – MEMBER OF 2010BIP'*, OR *'DEVELOPED BY X FOR 2010BIP'* AND accompany the graphic with a small footnote describing 2010BIP.

It should be noted that the BIP name, logo and URL all feature the year 2010 more prominently than the Partnership itself. However, unless partners decide that a central goal of BIP is to build momentum and awareness about the 2010 target specifically (more than biodiversity indicators

themselves), partners may want to consider highlighting ‘BIP’ and downplaying ‘2010’ in the branding of products for three reasons:

- Featuring ‘2010’ more prominently makes recognition of the Partnership subservient specifically to the 2010 target adopted by CBD and WSSD. Hence, to make sense of ‘2010’, the public needs to at least be aware of this target and understand its significance. ‘BIP’, on the other hand, while still slightly esoteric, is more self-explanatory, does not require an understanding of the 2010 process and is more accessible to a larger audience.
- The Partnership has a projection beyond the year 2010.
- The name of the Partnership might end up associated with a political failure. According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, “an unprecedented effort would be necessary to achieve” this target. A reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss is “unlikely to be achieved globally for various reasons”.

Annex K Appendix 2: Brochure



1. FRONT COVER TEXT

The *2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership* is a global initiative to track progress towards achieving the "2010 biodiversity target" to significantly reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010.

It is a collaboration between the many organisations and agencies developing global biodiversity indicators, and is the leading source of information on trends in global biodiversity.

2. INSIDE PAGE TEXT

Biodiversity contributes directly and indirectly to human well-being. It is essential for the functioning of ecosystems and the sustained flow of benefits from ecosystems to individuals and societies. The loss of biodiversity contributes to worsening health, lower food security, increasing vulnerability, lower material wealth and worsening social relations.

Human actions are fundamentally, and to a significant extent irreversibly, changing the diversity of life on Earth. Over the past few hundred years, humans have increased species extinction rates by as much as 1,000 times background rates that were typical over Earth's history. Ecosystems are being transformed with unprecedented magnitude, the distribution of species on Earth is becoming more similar and genetic diversity has declined globally (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005).

The international community has committed "*to achieve 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 by 2010"*. This 2010 Target was formally adopted by governments at the 6th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2002, and endorsed later that year at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Subsequently, a number of indicators were proposed to measure progress towards this target (see table). These indicators are in the process of being developed by a wide range of organisations worldwide, and are at varying stages of development and availability.

The **2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership** (2010BIP) will further develop and bring together these biodiversity indicators, allowing for a more comprehensive and consistent monitoring and assessment of global biodiversity. The Partnership will coordinate and support the regular delivery of biodiversity indicators into a range of decision-making processes, with a particular focus on the 2010 biodiversity target.

The Partnership links biodiversity indicators initiatives at national, regional and global scales and will contribute information to a number of international mechanisms and initiatives, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (and its various programmes of work), the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and the Millennium Development Goals.

The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership will continue to meet the needs of users at national and international levels for the best available information on biodiversity trends, and to explore the various ways in which the global indicators can be applied and communicated through to 2010 and beyond.

Areas of focus	Main indicators	Current Status
Status and trends of the components of biodiversity	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats	Indicator(s) in need of some development
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Indicator available
	Coverage of protected areas	Indicator(s) in need of some development
	Change in status of threatened species	Indicator available
	Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance	Indicator(s) in need of some development
Sustainable use	Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	Indicator(s) in need of some development
	Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	Indicator(s) in need of significant development
	Ecological footprint and related concepts	Indicator available
Threats to biodiversity	Nitrogen deposition	Indicator in need of some development
	Trends in invasive alien species	Indicator(s) in need of significant development
Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services	Marine Trophic Index	Indicator available
	Water quality of freshwater ecosystems	Indicator available
	Trophic integrity of other ecosystems	Indicator(s) to be determined
	Connectivity / fragmentation of ecosystems	Indicator(s) in need of some development
	Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure	Indicator(s) to be determined
	Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services	Indicator(s) to be determined
	Biodiversity for food and medicine	Indicator(s) in need of significant development
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	Indicator in need of significant development
	Other indicator of the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge	Indicator(s) to be determined
Status of access and benefits sharing	Indicator of access and benefit-sharing	Indicator(s) to be determined
Status of resource transfers	Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention	Indicator available
	Indicator of technology transfer	Indicator(s) to be determined

3. BACK COVER:

Partnership Logos and contact information

ANNEX L: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The aim of the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership project is to support regular delivery of a full suite of 2010 indicators through a partnership of the organisations and agencies working on the individual indicators. Establishing and communicating robust and meaningful indicators of progress towards the 2010 Target requires science-based methodological development, statistical analysis and data collection as dealt with in other parts of this project proposal. To support these efforts it is necessary to have an information management structure that provides for maintenance, processing and sharing of the datasets used and the information products generated. This Annex outlines the requirements for an Information Management Strategy to guide the activities of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership.

1.2 Purpose of Information Management in the 2010 BIP

Information management activities and processes are fundamental to the success of the project; they provide the means to connect the individual Partner indicator development efforts into an integrated whole that can be communicated effectively and credibly to a range of audiences, and usefully delivered to stakeholders. The purposes can be summarised as follows:

Quality assurance – ensuring that the source datasets and indicator development methodologies are the best possible and that data integrity is maintained throughout processing steps.

Enhancing consistency across indicators – by encouraging the use of common standards and consistent reference frames and base datasets.

Efficiency – reducing duplicate effort though sharing data, methodologies and experiences.

Sustainability – ensuring archiving and on-going indicator production through 2010 and beyond.

Enhanced communications – through integrated Internet services to produce (and distribute) information products, making indicator methodologies accessible, providing metadata on source datasets.

Linkages – ensuring complimentarity with the CBD Clearing House Mechanisms, other indicator processes (national, regional and global), MEAs, and global assessment processes (such as GEO and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment).

Enhanced credibility – by providing transparency in methodologies, datasets, and processes.

2. APPROACH

2.1 Considerations

By way of context it is useful to consider the qualities of a good “indicator”.

Environmental indicators have three basic functions: simplification, quantification and communication. Ideally they meet the following criteria:

- scientifically sound
- easily understood
- show trends over time
- sensitive to the change that they are intended to measure
- measurable and capable of being updated regularly
- the data and information are readily available.

(from the Environment Agency, UK)

These criteria, particularly the last two, have relevance to information management requirements.

Specific to this project, the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators are meant to be:

- **at the global scale** (although they may derive from aggregation or summarisation of national or regional data).
- **consistent with time** - that is, methods and definitions must remain constant (or be capable of being made comparable) over relatively long periods, and be able to detect trends over, say, 10 year intervals.
- **consistent with space** - that is, must use consistent geographic reference frames and classification systems and comparable methods and observations from place to place.

In addition, the Strategy must recognise that:

- the nature and quality of the available data varies greatly between indicators.
- the source datasets are held and managed by diverse agencies distributed internationally.
- the source datasets are often part of existing networks with established standards and working practices.
- the relative state of development of indicators (and their related information processing) varies from preliminary to well-established.

A further consideration is that a broad range of data types is involved, from qualitative rankings of simple variables, through mapped polygons to vast quantities of remotely sensed imagery, with concomitant variation in requirements for processing and access functionality.

These factors were evident in the templates prepared by Partners describing the current status of indicators and plans for further development. The templates included information on the required data and their sources, identified data gaps, the data management systems in place and planned, and so on. Appendix 1 of this Annex contains summaries of these aspects for each indicator.

2.2 A Co-ordinated Network Approach

Taking into account the general and practical considerations above, it is clear that no one prescription for data organisation or information technology for Partners is suitable. Rather, it is essential that the Partnership develops as a linked network based on agreed principles and good practices that enables efficient use, and promotes data sharing and synergies. In that way the information system(s) will support indicator development in the short term, and effective use in the long term.

The information management strategy has three elements:

- The establishment of **principles** to guide the information management practices of Partners.
- An **Information Management Framework** that identifies the components and how they will be **co-ordinated.**
- **Responsibilities** of each Partner and those of the Partnership as a whole, and hence the activities to be undertaken.

3. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The following principles are proposed to Partners to guide their information management activities.

- Use established Good Practices in information management

  Partners are encouraged to apply an "end-to-end" information management regime with industry standard approaches to database and application development. Particular emphasis should be given to the elements of archiving, metadata and quality assurance to ensure the availability of good quality data to establish trends. (See Appendix 2 for expansion of the concepts of end-to-end information management.)

- Build on existing data and networks

  As much as possible, Partners should work to use, extend and strengthen existing sources and means of information gathering and exchange, rather than initiating new programmes of data collection.

- Thorough Quality Assurance

  Partners should ensure data quality is maintained and documented (including known gaps and limitations). The methods used for quality assurance of datasets should be subject to external review and verification in the same way as the methodologies for indicator development are subject to peer review.

- Ensure comparable data

  The measurement of trends requires data values to be comparable over time. Partners should facilitate this by such things as using established international standards and classification schemes, applying consistent methodologies for data collection and compilation, and using harmonisation techniques.

- Established custodianship

  There should be clear identification of the responsibilities for the on-going maintenance and security of indicator datasets and the contributing source datasets, as well as for the governance of data networks.

- Data is a shared resource

  The Partnership aims to allow (as much as possible) the sharing of data in an unrestricted manner to encourage free flow of information between data providers, data processors, and data users, while respecting the rights of sovereign nations and institutional "owners" in this regard. This implies the need for clear metadata and other aids for data exploration and usage.

4. INFORMATION MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

4.1 Overview

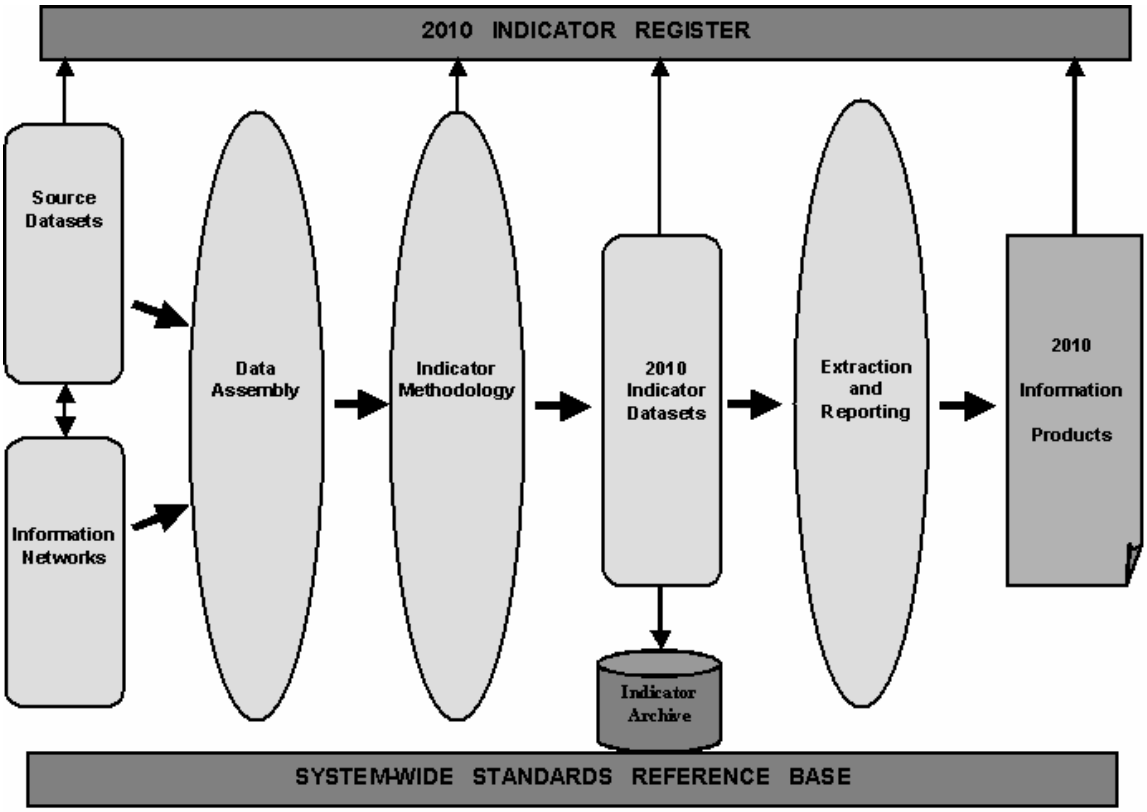
For the 2010 Indicators to have credibility and resonance with the World's decision-makers, their development, source data and associated processes must be transparent, well organised and defendable at every stage. At the same time, the information management framework must recognise the heterogeneous nature of the data, existing information systems and institutions, and the uneven level of development of the indicators.

The practical implementation of the Information Management Principles (Section 3) requires an information systems framework that balances rigour and control with suitable flexibility and independence of participating Partners. The components of the Framework must therefore incorporate a sufficient level of formalism to ensure effective co-ordination, and an appropriate level of standardisation that will facilitate synergies and co-operation while reducing duplication or counterproductive efforts, and recognizing the independence of Partners.

It is patently obvious that in these circumstances a strongly centralised information system is inappropriate, rather there is a need for co-ordinating elements in the form of registers of key information concerning the indicators, methodologies, partner institutions, source and indicator datasets, and applicable system-wide standards and guidelines.

The framework is represented diagrammatically in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Information Management Framework



The primary functions of information management leading to the availability of the indicators are necessarily the responsibility of the Partner organisations. These components occupy the central stream of the diagram (data elements in rectangles, processes in ovals). These are typical of the activities that will occur for each indicator (or sub-indicator) that is researched and developed by a Partner organisation. The Framework data flow follows the well-established "end-to-end process" (Appendix 2), although Partners will need to adapt this generic flow model to their own particular circumstances. Source datasets and co-ordinated information networks supply data that is assembled (and harmonised), and converted into indicator datasets through an established peer-reviewed indicator methodology. Processes to extract (and interpret) the indicator datasets result in information products for use by decision-makers for communication of issues. The identified Partners and data custodians are encouraged to bear in mind the Principles of Section 3, including quality assurance at each stage and appropriate archiving of source datasets and indicators under development.

4.2 Description of the Framework Components

Partner Components:

Figure 1 shows the following three data-related components of the information management framework.

- ***Source datasets:*** These are the base data used to formulate the indicator. It is anticipated that most will be time-series although there will also be reference bases. Many are likely to be held by, or extracted from the holdings of, major organisations such as FAO, UN Statistical Office, etc.
- ***Information networks:*** These assemble source data or link source datasets.
- ***Indicator datasets:*** These constitute the time series of the values of indicators (or sub-indicators) resulting from the application of the indicator methodology. They derive from combining and processing source datasets.

These components are linked by 3 major processes (ovals) performed by Partners (though in detail there may be many processing steps).

Co-ordinating Components:

The co-ordinating components (shaded) are managed by the Partnership Co-ordination Unit (PCU).

- ***Indicator Register:*** This holds key information on the source datasets, indicator methodologies, and resulting indicator datasets. It will be managed by the PCU and populated as information is received from Partners. It serves as a coordinating element enabling the Partnership to track progress towards the production of the indicators, and support communications.
- ***Standards Reference Base:*** This holds information on agreed standards for terminology, classification systems, multi-use geographic zonation, etc. Again it will be managed by the PCU.
- ***Indicator Archive:*** A permanently managed archive of the completed indicators available for use.

The co-ordinating components will be linked and made accessible through the 2010 Partnership Internet presence.

5. RESPONSIBILITIES

5.1 Role of the Partners

The principal responsibilities and authorities for information management lie with the Partner organisations. Partners that are researching, developing, testing and operating indicator initiatives are encouraged to implement good information management practices within the information systems under their control – following the Principles of Section 3. In particular this means:

- the application of quality assurance programs for datasets, particularly during processes such as data assembly and applying indicator methodology. The thoroughness and rigour of such QA practices might be less during experimental and testing stages, but must be unimpeachable and transparent for accepted and implemented indicators.
- holding metadata for all datasets and, as much as possible, maintaining the data in well documented database management systems.
- archiving indicator datasets and component measures in appropriate ways suitable for future use in the long term.
- ensuring the responsible custodianship of all relevant datasets.

Partners also have a role in contributing to the collective activities of the Partnership. This involves:

- registering information on the indicator methodologies and associated datasets with the PCU.
- assisting in the selection and contribution of appropriate standards and guidelines to be used to promote compatibility and consistency between indicators.
- making the top level recognised 2010 indicators available to the PCU for central archiving when finalised.

5.2 Role of the Partnership

The Partnership as a collective is responsible for co-ordinating information management and facilitating quality and consistency across the indicator programs, and for providing stakeholders with easy access to the process. The principal responsibilities are therefore:

- co-ordinating and facilitating on-line access (by partners and stakeholders) to consolidated information (metadata) on indicator methodologies, status, and associated data sets.
- co-ordinating and facilitating on-line access to useful guidelines, standards and reference materials that support quality and consistency of indicators.
- maintaining linkages and ensuring complimentarity with other indicator processes and means of communication and sharing, especially with the CBD Clearing House Mechanism.
- establishing a permanent archive and means of access and dissemination for implemented and recognised 2010 Indicator time-series.

This will be accomplished through the following activities.

1. Developing a 2010 BIP Website and Partnership Intranet that will provide:

- Information entry and sharing facilities for Partners
- Management of access controls

- Public access to selected information products
- Linkage and access portals to related processes.

2. ***Establishing an Indicator Register*** containing information on the indicator methodology, the indicator datasets and source datasets, and the responsible authorities. (Note this register will **not** contain data, rather it will be a directory, i.e. metadata. The actual datasets will be managed by the responsible custodian organisation, who would establish and control access conditions.)

   Contents for each Indicator:

   - responsible authority (institution, consortium, committee, group)
   - contact individual
   - indicator methodology description (e.g. reference to peer reviewed paper, etc)
   - status of development

   Contents for each Indicator Dataset

   - data custodian
   - applicable standards
   - QA process description
   - archiving practices
   - technology – systems and databases
   - access and availability conditions
   - directory level metadata (i.e. classifying and keywording the subject relevance of the indicator, see Appendix 2)
   - associated source datasets

   Contents for each key Source Dataset

   - data custodian
   - QA process description
   - technology – systems and databases
   - access and availability conditions
   - directory level metadata (i.e. classifying and keywording the subject relevance, see Appendix 2)

   In some cases it would be appropriate to register source data **networks** and if so, additional information on the control and governance of the network should be added.

3. ***Developing a Standards Reference Base*** - an information resource that would contain relevant guidelines, standards and conventions recommended for use by Partners. This is intended to:

   - improve comparability and consistency across the suite of 2010 Indicators
   - facilitate harmonisation and normalisation of data
   - facilitate automated data retrieval, exchange and integration
   - reduce duplicate effort in locating key reference sources
   - improve development and communication of information products.

The PCU will actively facilitate consultation among the Partners on existing guidelines, standards and reference bases in use and encourage the submission of such materials to the Reference Base. The Partnership Intranet will include facilities for contributing, exploring and retrieving reference materials. The Reference Base will include *inter alia*:

- definitions of key 2010 BIP terms
- standard coding for countries and definitions of "regions"
- preferred classification systems for commonly used parameters
- recommended IT standards and guidelines
- standard or preferred reference geographic subdivisions e.g. agro-ecological zones, river basins, habitats, ecosystems, biomes, political boundaries, etc.

4. Developing and maintaining an accessible archive of completed recognised top-level indicators. This archive, which should persist after the project, will be made accessible through the 2010 Indicator Web presence, as well as being linked to the CBD Clearing House Mechanism. It will also be closely connected to the Indicator Register so that all metadata (for instance, on methodology) is made available to assist users in interpreting the indicators.

5. Strengthening the ability of individual Partners to fulfil their roles with respect to information management. These capacity building functions will be integrated into more general capacity building of the PCU, and include:

- workshops and seminars
- guideline development and dissemination
- facilitation of communication and interaction between Partners' information management practitioners (for example, through creation of an Information Management Working Group).

6. WORKPLAN

6.1 Partner Information Management Activities

Much of the information systems development and operation is by necessity the responsibility of the participating Partners who are producing the indicators. As noted in Section 5.1, this would include establishing quality assurance methods, archiving procedures and providing required metadata.

Partner information management activities will proceed stepwise in a series of stages in parallel with the progress of indicator development as suggested in the table below.

Table 1: Information Management Activities

Stage	Methodology Activities	Information Management Activities
Preliminary	Research possible approaches and potential methodologies	Broad search for available data sources and networks. Inventory of potential data sources
Development	Consultative methodology development (including	Specific review of available datasets that meet needs

	alternatives) Defining data needs to support methodologies	→ ***to Partnership Co-ordination Unit*** ***First registration of potential indicator***
Testing	Peer review and refinement of methodology Experimental application of methodology with partial or preliminary data	Quality review of potential source datasets Data collection plan to fill gaps if needed → ***to Partnership Co-ordination Unit*** ***Registration of potential source datasets***
Implementation	Applying methodology to produce indicators Communicate results	Implement QA on all source datasets, documented processes. Set up facilities to archive and make accessible source datasets → ***to Partnership Co-ordination Unit*** ***Registration of all source datasets*** Design and implement databases to maintain indicator time-series → ***to Partnership Co-ordination Unit*** ***Provide indicator time series to Partnership Archive***

There is no single time-line for the activities of the right hand column. Some indicators are ready at this point to be registered and documented, as are some key datasets. Others will require the full length of the project to reach the testing stage.

Planning in detail for these activities is the responsibility of the individual partners and the required resources should be explicitly included in the funding proposals and workplans of Partners.

Partners will be assisted in information management by workshops, guidelines and resource materials from the Secretariat as part of its capacity building endeavours.

6.2 Partnership Information Management Activities

The Partnership Co-ordination Unit is responsible for implementation of the coordination components of the Framework, i.e. the Indicator Register, the Standards Reference Base, and central Indicator Archive. Information management activities include the development, operation and maintenance of a Website and Intranet that will encompass these.

As identified in Section 5.2, the following are the principal tasks.

1. Develop a 2010 BIP Website and Partnership Intranet

This will build on the existing interim *www.twentyten.net* website to provide an access-controlled Partners Intranet, as well as organised user-friendly public access to selected information and products, and linkage and access portals to related processes.

Timing and costs:

This is an initial priority that requires web development expertise in the first few months, followed by maintenance.

The same expert resource would logically also perform the development work on the Indicator Register, the Standards Reference Base and the Indicator Archive. Estimated cost $20,000.

2. Design and implement an Indicator Register

The Register will be implemented as a structured searchable directory on the Website. The starting point for populating this register will be the information gathered in partners' "templates" during the PDF-B. Subsequently data entry forms and facilities will enable partners to enter and update the information as indicator development progresses.

Timing and costs:

Design and development work is required in the short term, especially for a user interface for Partners to easily supply the information contributions (costs included in (1) above). Following the initial wave of data entry (from the existing templates and Partners), a lower level of maintenance and co-ordination is required.

3. Design and implement a Standards Reference Base

The reference base will be implemented as a structured searchable document library. Some initial findings regarding use of geographic reference bases during the PDF-B phase can be added initially. Contributions for partners through a user interface will then be solicited.

Timing and costs:

Design and development work is required in the short term to set up the document library structure and a user interface for Partners to easily provide contributions (costs included in (1) above). Following the initial wave of data entry, a lower level of maintenance and co-ordination is required.

4. Design and implement an Indicator Archive

The archive will be an on-line accessible database of the time-series of reviewed and published top-level indicators. The database will be accompanied by all relevant metadata and the time-series data made available consistently with the associated information on methodology, quality and interpretation. The Indicator Archive will be linked to the CBD Clearing House Mechanism for access and dissemination. The specific datasets will be contributed by partners as developed and published.

Timing and costs:

Design and development work is required in first full year of the project to set up the structure and a user interface for Partners to easily provide contributions (costs included in (1) above).

5. Strengthening Partnership information management (capacity building).

Activities include:

- establishing an information management working group of key experts in the partner organisations
- holding at least one annual workshop on information management
- dissemination of guidelines, harmonisation tools and practical standards

– provision of advice and guidance on methods, technology and good-practices.

Timing and costs:

The information management working group would be established in first six months, after which activities are continuous throughout the project. Estimated costs $38,000 over the project.

6. Partnership information management co-ordination

Linking all these activities together requires the on-going operation of the identified co-ordination components once they have been developed and implemented in Tasks 1 though 4.

Activities include:

– co-ordination and facilitation of Partner's inputs to the Indicator Register

– operation of an access controlled 2010 Indicators Intranet

– researching, collating and annotating relevant standards guidelines and geographic reference bases and co-ordinating their entry into the Standards Reference Base

– co-ordination and operation of the Indicator Archive to ensure time-series data integrity and availability, and correct linkages to metadata

– liaison on behalf of the Partnership with the information management components of other related processes such as the CBD Clearing House Mechanism, GEO and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

Timing and costs:

These activities are continuous throughout the project. Estimated costs $77,000 over the project.

A preliminary time-line and costing is proposed below.

Table 2: Partnership Information Management Activities

Information Management Partnership Activities	**2007**				**2008**				**2009**			
Develop Partnership Internet presence & co-ordination												
Design and build Website and Intranet												
Design and build Register												
Design and build Standards Reference Base												
Design Indicator Archive and access												
Operate IM Co-ordination												
Populate register and standards bases and maintain												
Archive Indicator Datasets												

Strengthening Partnership IM Linkages												
Develop tools and guidelines/Workshops etc												
Form & co-ordinate IM working group												

6.3 Early Priorities for Project Activities

Table 2 outlines the principal tasks and timing for Partnership information management activities. The key purpose of these activities is to establish a high level of co-ordination and interaction between the concerned organisations (particularly between those involved in information management) leading to the effective information sharing and the necessary consistency across indicators. It is essential to the efficiency of the process, and ultimate credibility of the resulting indicators that this base of sharing and synergy is established at a **very early stage** of the project. Expanding on the bare bones of Table 2, initial priority activities are elaborated in the following sections.

6.3.1 Register the base indicator information

It is essential that there be clear information available on the indicator partner activities and status – who is doing what, key contacts and the exact and current status of indicator development.

Urgent initial tasks are therefore to:

- design and set up (with access methods) the Indicator Register
- enter the initial base information from the “Templates” already on file
- encourage all partners to update and complete the information.

6.3.2 Establish an Information Management Working Group

This means identifying appropriate contacts for information management issues in each of the ILOs and other key participating organisations and, as a bare minimum, making this contact list available to all. This Group will want to discuss and compare notes on issues such as consistent reference bases, useful standards and practices, and means of data harmonisation.

6.3.3 Organise information on geographic reference bases

Many indicator methodologies propose reference to geographically designated (mapped) subdivisions such as watersheds, ecosystems, biomes, habitats, agro-climatic regions and the like. These are used for aggregating information, for stratification, and for normalisation (e.g. expressing protected areas as a percentage of the area of ecoregions). There is currently little international agreement on global mapping frameworks of this kind. There are also various global observation coverages - such as for forests, land cover (or vegetation), soil, and land use - that are inconsistent due to differing classification systems or methods of data collection. During this project development phase, a large number of these geographic reference frames have been mentioned in templates and indicator methodologies, and it is not always clear exactly what is meant – e.g. references to “WWF ecoregions” or “FAO Agro-climatic regions”. (There may be various versions of these, and Partners

have indicated plans to modify or "improve" them.) Some of these geographic bases are noted in the summaries of information management status in Appendix 1. It is essential for inter-indicator consistency (and hence ultimately for credibility) that some convergence towards a limited number of frameworks be achieved – for instance, the water quality and river fragmentation indicators could benefit from using the same set of "river basins" or "freshwater ecosystems".

In addition to these geographic reference bases (both for data analysis and for output information products), frequent use is made of reference datasets for indicator normalisation – such as population and demographics, land use, production and consumption statistics. In this regard Partners have frequently indicated data sources as "FAO", but it is not clear that it is the same database and same version that is proposed. Others point to UN Statistics Division, World Bank, CIESIN, OECD and others for such base data.

It is important that some clarity and consistency be achieved. This should be done as early as possible before methodologies and associated information management processes are entrenched.

Initial tasks are therefore:

- to identify and tabulate geographic reference bases and statistical bases proposed for use
- through the Information Management Working Group, to try to identify the best choice for each indicator that will lead to consistent and easy to interpret results
- to add annotated information on the key alternative geographic reference frames and base datasets to the Standards Reference Base as guidance for Partners.

6.3.4 Establish a connection to the CBD Clearing House Mechanism

As detailed in the Note by the Executive Secretary in preparation for the 8th meeting of the CBD COP (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/17, 19th Jan 2006), the CBD Clearing House Mechanism plans the "development of a database on indicators related to the 2010 target". It is therefore an early priority to make the appropriate technical and organisational connection to establish the CHM as a complementary point of access and distribution of 2010 indicator results and information products. Appropriate links should also be made to other related processes such as UNEP's GEO, and SEBI2010.

ANNEX L APPENDIX 1: CURRENT INFORMATION MANAGEMENT STATUS

Introduction

As is described in the main Project Description, during the PDF-B phase, Partners prepared templates describing the current status and plans for further development of indicators. The template included information on data sources, processing requirements, established information management procedures, data collection plans, etc. Further elaboration was obtained from representatives of the Partner organisations at the subsequent Partnership meeting (6-7 February 2006). The sections on the following pages summarise the current status of information management for each of the indicators. All of the indicators identified by the CBD that were considered by the 2010BIP project during the PDF-B phase are included below. A selection of these indicators will be taken into the FSP phase for implementation and delivery.

The following general comments are noted.

1. As stated in Section 2.1, the relative state of development of indicators varies from preliminary to well-established. In general, as indicator methodology development progresses, the sources of data become well-defined and an information management infrastructure is built to support production of the indicator values and related information products. The summaries of information management activities associated with each indicator reflect this and focus on data sources (and gaps), IT infrastructure, and quality assurance processes.
2. In many cases, the data for these global indicators derive from national sources. For example, FAO manages a number of information systems including statistical databases that are used as sources for several indicators. The data are obtained through well-established reporting processes, from officially recognised national sources.
3. In indicator development and processing, geographic reference areas of many kinds are frequently used, both in analysis and display. These include areas defined by both political and natural boundaries. A broad range of geographic reference bases was found to be in use (e.g. for watersheds, ecosystems, habitats, biomes). Where possible, geographic reference bases used have been indicated in the summaries. Improved availability and consistency in use of these reference bases across indicators is an important first priority for the project, and will be assisted by the proposed Standards Reference Base.

1 FOCAL AREA: STATUS AND TRENDS OF THE COMPONENTS OF BIODIVERSITY

1.1 Headline Indicator: Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats

Habitats (general)

- Source data would be various types of remotely sensed data, all with global coverage. There is potential baseline data e.g. 1992 NOAA data, but to establish trends there are questions as to whether data have the resolution needed and whether they are freely available. Technical collaboration is required between FAO and the remote sensing community (GEOSS, GOFC-GOLD, ESA, NASA, NOAA, etc).

1.1.1 Indicator: Extent of forests and forest types

- Primary source data will be from FAO Forest Resources Assessments (FRA). These are based on compilation of national data (from officially nominated correspondents) and have been carried out every 5-10 years, the two most recent being 2000 and 2005.

- The existing national methodologies are to be fine-tuned using an "Information Framework" under which there is a proposed new remote sensing survey. Further, for FRA2010, forest area will be classified into ecological zones based forest types.

- Note that the FRA is also a primary source of data for other indicators (see below).

1.1.2 Indicator: Extent of Grassland and Dryland ecosystems

- Source data would be various types of remotely sensed data and relatively coarse resolution would be adequate, but details of image analysis and other information processing are yet to be established.

- There is potential baseline data e.g. 1992 NOAA data.

1.1.3 Indicator: Extent of Agriculture ecosystems

Can be achieved during same process as Grasslands above.

1.1.4 Indicator: Extent of urban habitat

Source data would be "lights at night" data from NOAA satellites with 1 km resolution.

1.1.5 Indicator: Extent of Snow/Ice biomes

Source data is NOAA MODIS satellite coverage at 1 km resolution.

1.1.6 Indicator: Extent of Wetland ecosystems

Large wetlands could be monitored with high resolution remote sensing data. Image analysis and processing requirements need to be established.

1.2 Headline Indicator: Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species

1.2.1 Indicator: Living Planet Index

- The data consists of measures of species population (or proxies) for terrestrial, freshwater and marine biomes. These are assembled from multiple sources.

- Insufficient data is a major problem outside northern temperate regions.

- A new database structure and system is being developed – Phase 1: a basic Access database; Phase 2: an advanced database structured to handle the potentially large amounts of information anticipated from the data providing network; Phase 3: advanced user-friendly publicly available database.

- Anticipated selection criteria includes biogeographic realms, habitat type, taxonomic group, etc.

1.2.2 Indicator: Global Wild Bird Index

- The use of the Wild Bird Index is established in Europe and there is an existing base of good quality data. The data are collated from national bird monitoring schemes and countries use different methodologies and survey schemes but the indicator methodology enables these to be brought together to produce a multi-national multi-species indicator.

- Coverage will be extended by developing indices using existing national monitoring schemes and datasets in North America and Australia. Also, data collation schemes will be established across representative countries in other regions, although it is recognised that organisational and individual capacity is often limited.

- The European scheme uses a custom-developed software package, TRIM (Trends and Indices for Monitoring Data), to produce the indices from field data. There is data validation at the national and international levels.

- WorldBirds is a joint initiative (BirdLife International, RSPB and Audubon) aimed to facilitate the collection, analysis and presentation of bird monitoring data at a national level. Internet based software has been developed allowing birdwatchers to input their observations through a user-friendly interface. A first phase is now being implemented in several countries.

1.2.3 Indicator: Abundance of selected Forest Tree Species

- Relevant data is collected from the FRA (see 1.1.1), augmented by remote sensing data. This is a new indicator and processing requirements are not well defined as yet.

1.3 Headline Indicator: Coverage of protected areas

1.3.1 Indicator: Coverage according to World Database on Protected Areas

- The main data source is the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) with potential additional input from national sources.

- Standards and information management practices are well defined

1.3.2 Indicator: Management Effectiveness

- The indicator will draw on over 3000 site-level assessments collected on a common framework.

- Data standards and procedures are planned and under development, including confidentiality protocols.

- A new database linked to the WDPA will be developed.

1.3.3 Indicator: Overlays with areas of key importance to biodiversity

- Main data source is the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and critical habitat information from UNEP-WCMC.

- GIS facilities are needed to analyse overlay and derive weighted indicator.

1.4 Headline Indicator: Change in status of threatened species

1.4.1 Indicator: IUCN Red List Index

- Data is collected from national sources using Species Information Service Data Entry module and undergoes authoritative review before incorporation into the Red List database.

- MS Access is used for initial data collection and verification, and then Oracle. A new database is planned for 2006 and further development to have "advanced web-accessible" database operational in 2008. (Note that IT infrastructure is effectively outsourced.)

- Uses standards such as ISO for country names, FAO fishing areas, 10 biogeographic realms, etc; maintains authority files for habitats, threats and conservation actions.

1.5 Headline Indicator: Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance

1.5.1 Indicator: Genetic Diversity in Ex situ crop collections

- There are three primary data sources – World Information and Early Warning System (WIEWS), the database assembled by FAO from national sources through the monitoring approach of the Global Plan of Action, EURISCO, the European PGR catalogue maintained by IPGRI based on national inventories, and the System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (SINGER), the genetic resources catalogue of the holdings on the CGIAR Centres.

- The extent of duplication of data, i.e. the same genetic material in more than one collection, is not fully known. Data gaps remain to be identified.

- The database systems have all been operational for some years and are well-established with solid technical background and on-going support.

1.5.2 Indicator: Genetic diversity of terrestrial domesticated animals

- The primary source of data will be the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), launched by FAO in 1995. National-level information is provided by officially appointed National Coordinators. Additional information may be obtained from the country reports submitted in the SoW-AnGR process.

- National inventories have not yet been conducted in all countries and are still incomplete in others. The data from developing countries is not as fully documented as those from developed countries.

- NCs enter data directly and those new entries are validated before acceptance. Currently MS Access is used with a custom-programmed interface. However the system is currently being rewritten using open-source software and this new version is planned for release late in 2007.

1.5.3 Indicator: Genetic diversity of domesticated aquatic species

- A variety of sources of data are used. These include established databases such as the FAO fisheries catch statistics and the FishBase species information. Data is also gathered from sources such as scientific publications and grey literature.

- Data from inland fisheries, especially in developing and remote areas, is lacking, both in quality and quantity.

- The FAO statistical database systems and FishBase are well-established.

1.5.4 Indicator: Tree genetic resources

- The REFORGEN database developed by FAO has potential to contribute in part to the potential measures identified. More data may also be obtained from existing Forest Genetic Resources country reports.

- Data in REFORGEN is in part inaccurate, incomplete and outdated.

- Note that development of this indicator and required data in selected countries may be done through the FRA2010 process (see 1.1.1 above).

2. FOCAL AREA: SUSTAINABLE USE

1.6 Headline Indicator: Area of forest, agricultural and aquacultural ecosystems under sustainable management

2.1.1 Indicator: Forest Certification

- Currently the only data are from one certification scheme, from the Forest Stewardship Council. It is proposed that similar data be collected for sites under different certification bodies.

- The data is currently held in an Excel spreadsheet. It is proposed that after a review and analysis of the different certification schemes, a database will be developed and populated. GIS software will be used both for map display and, in the longer term, for analysis.

2.1.2 Indicator: Area of forestry under sustainable management: degradation and deforestation

- Primary source of data will be the FRA (see 1.1.1)

2.1.3 Indicator: Area of Agricultural Ecosystems under sustainable management

- Several FAO data sources are identified as being relevant to the proposed indicators. These include the Agro-Ecological Zoning (AEZ) database, several of the FAO statistical databases such as AQUASTAT and TERRASTAT, and projects and programmes such as GTOS. Other potential sources include OECD and EEA, as well as individual countries.

- Analysis of suitability and availability of data is included in the first step to be undertaken in the proposed workplan (Annex B).

1.7 Headline Indicator: Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources

2.2.1 Indicator: Proportion of fish stocks in safe biological limits

- The primary source of data will be the FAO fish catch statistics compiled from national submissions.

2.2.2 Indicator: Status of species in trade

- Two main sources of data are the historical CITES Appendices that list species, and the CITES Trade Database.

- The Species Trade Database is managed in an Oracle database held at UNEP-WCMC and accessible on-line. Quality assurance procedures are in place.

2.2.3 Other indicators for sustainable use

- Four possible additional indicators have been identified to be potentially useful. Possible relevant data sources include the CITES database, FAO fisheries catch statistics and the IUCN Red List data holdings.

- More work is needed to identify and collate available datasets and analyse how trade and use data relate with species status information.

1.8 Headline Indicator: Ecological footprint and related concepts

2.3.1 Indicator: Ecological footprint

- Global Footprint Network calculates EF of 150 countries annually; 5000 data values for each country each year; results since 1961

- Primary data sources are the FAOSTAT database (from Food and Agriculture Organisation) and COMTRADE (from UN Statistics Division). Many other sources are used and this is subject to change as databases are developed and made available.

- QC is done by Committee review of potential new sources; some QA checks are done but it is very difficult to assess the margin of error.

- MySQL is used in data management to some extent (2 tables); Excel is used extensively (~100 Excel worksheets).

3. FOCAL AREA: THREATS TO BIODIVERSITY

1.9 Headline Indicator: Nitrogen Deposition

- Source datasets are from existing well-established (regional) databases, namely Europe (EMEP), US (NADP), Canada (CAPMoN) and more recently East Asia (EANET). Also Global Atmospheric Watch (GAW) under WMO measures N deposition.

- Available data is relative to the process of wet deposition that is relatively well understood; very little data exists for dry deposition.

- There is an established information management infrastructure for each database (including QC/QA procedures) but databases are not integrated in any way.

1.10 Headline Indicator: Trends in invasive alien species

- Although there are 4-5 existing relevant metadatabases, the bulk of the databases listed are species-oriented and/or of limited geographic scope. Several national and regional databases may be relevant, but data content is not necessarily comparable and there are no widely used terminology standards.

- The Global Invasive Species Information Network (GISIN) has been formed and has done some work on standards (under NBII in USGS).

4. FOCAL AREA: ECOSYSTEM INTEGRITY AND ECOSYSTEM GOODS AND SERVICES

1.11 Headline Indicator: Marine trophic index

- The primary data sources include fisheries statistics from FAO databases, from ICES and from NAFO, and the fish species database, FISHBASE.

- The fisheries catch data is subject to examination and various adjustments made to improve the quality. There is a lack of data from developing countries, and lack of info on small-scale fisheries.

- SQLServer is used for database management, with GIS software (ESRI). Archiving procedures are in place and there is data downloading capability from the website.

- Selection criteria for analysis and display include marine protected areas, large marine ecosystems (LMEs), exclusive economic zones (EEZs), TNC and WWF ecoregions, FAO fishing areas, etc. Global maps are used to present results.

1.12 Headline Indicator: Water quality

- Values of five standard measurements of water quality (indicators) are provided to GEMS/Water from individual stations and, after QA/QC review, are entered into the GEMStat database.

- GEMStat contains global data from 1976 from over 1500 stations. Coverage is most complete for Europe and North America with data from developing countries lacking.

- The data management software is a custom-developed package (RAISON).

- Selection and display uses political boundaries and river basins. Codes used include country names.

1.13 Headline Indicator: connectivity/ fragmentation of ecosystems

4.3.1 Indicator: Fragmentation of forest systems

- The primary source of data will be the FRA (see 1.1.1), where the remote sensing data used to evaluate the extent of forest is possibly relevant but having sufficient resolution to consistently measure fragmentation is uncertain. Classification standards are not well developed so currently there does not appear to be any global dataset on forest ecosystem cover that includes comparable time series data.

- Considerable technical work is needed involving collaboration between FAO and the remote sensing community (GEOSS, GOFC-GOLD, ESA, NASA, NOAA, etc).

4.3.2 Indicator: Fragmentation of river systems

- River system boundaries are delineated on topographic maps (1:1m from Defence Mapping Agency) and finalised with information from national governments and local sources. Flow data (Virgin Mean Annual Discharge) and dam data are compiled from multiple sources as well as possible e.g. former may have to be estimated, dam location may be nearest city, etc.

- Data from South and South-East Asia are largely unavailable which means that these potentially important regions are excluded.

- GIS (ESRI) used.

- Geographic divisions include WWF freshwater biomes.

1.14 Headline Indicator: Health and well-being of communities depending directly on local ecosystem goods and services

No information management information available at this time

1.15 Headline Indicator: Biodiversity for nutrition, food and medicine

4.5.1 Indicator: Floral diversity for nutrition, food and medicine

- There is a considerable amount of existing data on food composition and consumption. The International Network of Food Data Systems (INFOODS) coordinates a global network of regional data centres working with countries to compile food composition databases. The FAO statistical databases, particularly the Food Balance Sheets and Supply Utilisation Accounts, have more than 40 years of such data.

- However there is little or no data at the cultivar/variety/breed level, i.e. the data is held at a more generic level. It is proposed that improvements to the existing instruments and assessment methods be made to meet the indicator requirements.

4.5.2 Indicator: Contribution of wild fauna and flora to human diet and health care

- Data sources are uncertain, but could include data from the IUCN, FAO and IPGRI.

5. FOCAL AREA STATUS OF TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATIONS AND PRACTICES

1.16 Headline Indicator: Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

5.1.1 Indicator: Status and trends in linguistic diversity and use of indigenous languages

- Comprehensive data collection is needed. Sources include national census data, linguistic institutions and data extracted from existing publications e.g. Ethnologue. An initial dataset has

been compiled using data primarily from Ethnologue and the UNESCO Atlas of Endangered Languages.

- Data is lacking from Africa, Melanesia, Latin America and SE Asia.
- The existing data is held in an Excel spreadsheet.

6. FOCAL AREA: STATUS OF ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING

Indicator to be decided

7. FOCAL AREA: STATUS OF RESOURCE TRANSFERS

1.17 Headline Indicator: Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention

No information management information available at this time

ANNEX L APPENDIX 2: Concepts of Information Management

Information Management For Decision Making

The term “Information Management” refers to organising, processing, analysing, storing, retrieving and disseminating information with the objective of enabling improved understanding and consequently better decision-making. In abbreviated form, it is sometimes said that information management converts “data” into “information”. Information scientists often make a clear distinction between “data” (facts that result from measurements or observations of a phenomenon) and “information” (derived from data through assembly, analysis, interpretation or summarisation into a meaningful form). In day-to-day usage the distinction is much less clear. In the context of information systems it is common to use “data” for the **input** to any process and call the **output** “information” - which may then subsequently be the “data” that is input into the next process and so on. One agency’s information (or “information product”) is another’s data, even though it may be far removed from the initial raw measurement.

Figure 1 illustrates this, with data at the base of the triangle and, moving towards the apex, information is generated from data as they are processed, manipulated, summarised, etc. At any level, do you have data or information? The figure also illustrates that in moving "up" the triangle -

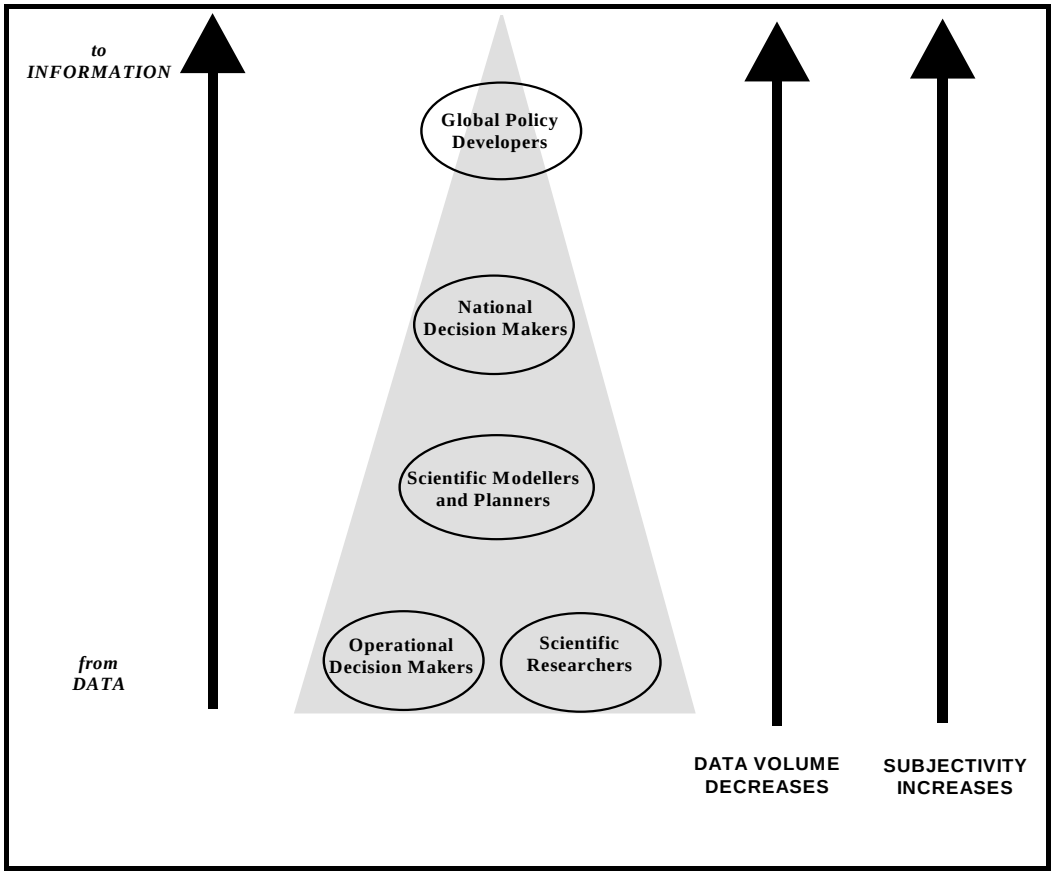
i) the data (or information) volume is likely to decrease

ii) the nature of the user will change

iii) subjectivity increases (increased intellectual interpretation and analysis)

iv) it will take time and resources to move from data to information.

Figure 1: Information for decision-makers – the information triangle

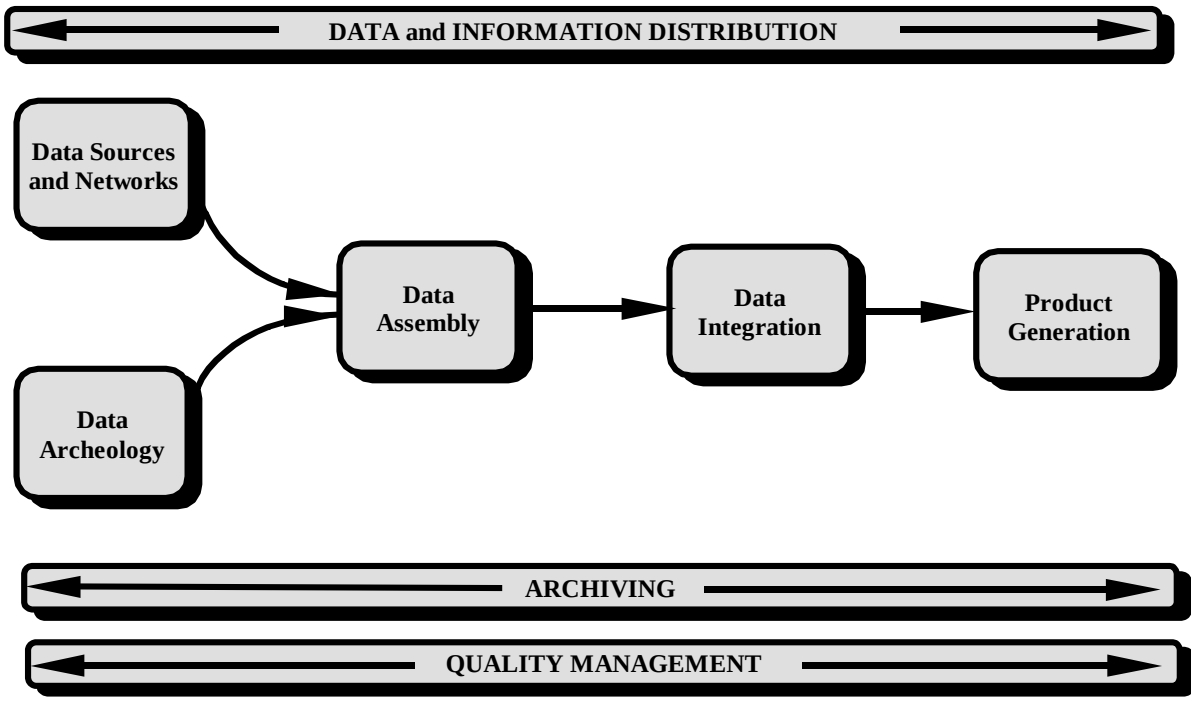


Indicators are clearly towards the apex of the triangle, intended to communicate the status and changes of complex systems in a simple yet quantifiable manner.

End-to-end Information Management

Figure 2 summarises the information management elements of a generic end-to-end (or "cradle-to-grave") information management process that is commonly considered to be best practice. Information is extracted from existing data sources and networks. Data "archaeology" is undertaken where necessary to extract value from inactive and "buried" data holdings. Data is assembled and integrated into databases (processed, additional metadata provided, quality control exercised and datasets from separate sources merged). Information products (such as reports) are generated and made available and/or distributed to users. Archive procedures are undertaken to preserve the various levels of data and information (with the required metadata) for future use. Metadata products, such as data inventories, may also be generated.

Figure 2: "End-to-End" Information Management Process



The figure shows that archiving, quality management and data and information distribution are activities that occur continuously through the process. It should also be noted that metadata, mentioned above but not explicit in the figure, is a vital element of the information management process.

The following sections discuss specific elements considered particularly pertinent to the management of information within the 2010 BIP.

Archiving

The preservation of data and information to enable use over the long-term is intrinsic to the concept of measuring trends.

Archiving is an essential element of the end-to-end data management framework and there are potentially several points at which material should be archived. These points vary depending upon the

dataset(s) and processes but should be clearly defined and documented in the overall information management plan in effect. At all stages and in all cases, relevant metadata must be included in the archive material to ensure that the data and information can indeed be used in a meaningful fashion at some later date.

Clearly archiving is important to ensure that critical indicator data is preserved over time to be available for use in quantifying trends.

Metadata

Metadata are "data about data", describing such things as the location, sources, general content, quality, format, etc. of existing datasets. They constitute documentation covering all aspects of the end-to-end information management process.

In general, metadata are at two levels. The first, referred to as “directory level”, identifies the dataset through such items as a general description (subject, geographic coverage, dates, collection methods, processing done...), details of availability (access conditions, costs...), contact point (for further information and/or ordering). These are items that are essentially common to all types of dataset, regardless of the subject matter. The second or “dataset level”, is subject matter specific, for instance, instrument settings, adjustment factors, measurement units, data classification and coding systems, reference standards, taxonomies, etc.

Directory level metadata enables a potential user to judge whether a dataset might be useful for the intended purpose and how to obtain it; the dataset level metadata allows the data to be used correctly, once obtained. Typically a DataBase Management System (DBMS) will have built-in functions to enter and maintain metadata for ease of use by others, whereas a spreadsheet does not.

Metadata are essential to effective archiving, and to enable quality assessments to be made.

Data Quality

Assessments of the quality of scientific data are traditionally done through a peer review process. Researchers and users with knowledge in the relevant fields will examine the methods of data collection, analysis techniques used, and the manner in which the results have been interpreted. Detailed documentation of the steps taken and the techniques used to ensure and preserve quality at all stages is required to enable an assessment of quality to be made.

This builds on the premise that data quality is best defined as “fitness for use” and should be accurately documented to allow an assessment to be made on that basis i.e. taking into account the use which is to be made of the data. Just as the objective in collecting data may influence the collection method, so the prospective use to be made of data has a bearing on their suitability. Thus a dataset judged to be of acceptable quality for one use might be unacceptable for another.

The requirement for this type of documentation at all stages is an essential element of the end-to-end information management concept. Any “good-quality” dataset must carry such information as part of the metadata associated with it. It is recognised that many indicators may by necessity be based on data that are incomplete and uncertain in various ways – even if constituting the best available. It is therefore especially important that quality related metadata be provided with indicator datasets to describe the inherent uncertainties and possible effects of assumptions in the indicator methodology.

ANNEX M: Capacity Building Strategy – Linking Global, Regional and National Indicators and Policy

The capacity building strategy of the 2010BIP is embodied in the notion of sharing expertise and experience in indicator development and use, and is incorporated into various of its activities to achieve the outputs of project component 3:

> Develop guidance and linkages for national and regional users of biodiversity indicators in relation to the 2010 biodiversity target, links to the Millennium Development Goals. This will combine the experience of the global 2010 indicator Partnership and existing national and regional processes requiring the use of biodiversity indicators, to produce guidelines and examples on:
>
> (a) methodologies and capacity required for producing the global 2010 indicators at regional and national scales;
>
> (b) location and adaptation of datasets at the local, national and global scales for the production of the 2010 indicators;
>
> (c) use of the global 2010 indicators in policy making at the regional and national scales, including links to the MDGs.

1. NATIONAL AND REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2010 TARGET

1.1 Overview

Whilst there is a need to track progress at the global level in achieving the 2010 biodiversity target, in many ways the actions to achieve the target are determined at regional and national levels. The calculation of many of the 2010 indicators at the global level is also dependent on the availability of data sets from regions, countries and sites. This project will contribute guidelines and experience to help countries and regions develop their own plans and indicators for reaching the 2010 target, as well as improve the availability of national data sets for calculation of the global scale indicators.

1.2 Needs and support for guidance on biodiversity indicators

2010BIP is also designed to contribute to actions to reach the target at the regional and national levels, in accordance with CBD Decision VII/30. This Decision adopted a framework with seven focal areas and their indicators to facilitate the assessment of progress towards the 2010 target and communication of the assessment. The Conference of the Parties emphasized that the goals and targets adopted in Decision VII/30 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.

The COP also emphasized the need for capacity-building regarding biodiversity indicators, 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.

COP Decision VII/8 on “Monitoring and indicators: designing national-level monitoring programmes and indicators”, also, “urges all Parties that have not done so to develop a set of biodiversity indicators as part of their national strategies and action plans, taking into account, as appropriate, the targets of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the target to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level”. Decision VII/8 also, “encourages Parties to share experience in the development and use of indicators and

monitoring and to cooperate and promote, where useful, harmonized procedures and formats for data acquisition, computation and reporting, especially at subregional and regional levels".

This project will build on the experience of the GEF project "Biodiversity Indicators for National Use" (BINU), which was completed in 2005 and provided guidance on indicator development in Kenya, Ecuador, Philippines and Ukraine. The BINU project found that many of the indicators developed to meet national priorities were compatible with the suite of 2010 indicators, which were determined at a later date. The project also showed that whilst the subject of biodiversity indicators is a new one for most countries, considerable progress can be made with some guidance and opportunities to learn from other indicator development work.

The meaning and relevance of a biodiversity indicator is dependent on its use, and an indicator can be useful for several purposes. For example, the suite of 2010 target indicators have been selected to help report on different aspects of not only the state and trends of biodiversity, but also on its conservation and sustainable use, and threats to it. As well as helping to monitor progress towards a target, indicators can assist in understanding an issue and setting targets for desired outcomes. The suite of global 2010 indicators is of relevance to national and regional processes for both these purposes. The BINU project found that successful biodiversity indicators were developed in consultation with policy makers and other users, to ensure their relevance and appropriate means of communication. However, policy makers and other groups affecting biodiversity issues often had limited understanding of biodiversity issues and its links to development. The agencies calculating and presenting indicators then had to function in a role of helping to build this understanding and interpretation of the indicators. This could include the production of assessment reports and recommendations for targets and policy measures. The 2010BIP project will support capacity building for national and regional calculation and use of biodiversity indicators, focusing on assessing progress on the 2010 biodiversity target but also their use in other relevant policy processes.

The global, regional and national linkages of the project have been discussed within the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership during its PDF-B phase. The partners supported the focus on global-level indicators within the project, although this process should clearly relate to national and regional initiatives. The need for information-gathering mechanisms and activities at the national level to support global indicator development was also emphasised. This is required to broaden the input of data, for example from francophone and Spanish-speaking countries, and to counteract a predominance of data from more industrialised countries.

The need for guidelines on the methodologies and application of biodiversity indicators was strongly endorsed by 2010BIP members and Steering Committee. This is a practical output to support capacity building for national and regional agencies in the relatively new field of biodiversity indicators and effectively builds on the experience of the 2010BIP.

2. PURPOSE AND PRODUCTION OF THE GUIDELINES

Guidelines and examples covering three aspects of producing and using the 2010 biodiversity indicators will be developed:

(a) methodologies and capacity required for producing the suite of global 2010 indicators at regional and national scales;

(b) approaches and adaptation for use of local, national and regional datasets in the development of global indicators;

(c) use of the global 2010 indicators in policy making at the regional and national scales, including links to the MDGs.

The guidelines will initially be developed from the Indicator Development Templates already produced for each of the indicators at the global scale. The methodology and capacity guidelines will include for each indicator its use and interpretation, calculation procedure, most effective forms of presentation, accuracy and limits to usefulness, and capacity requirements for its calculation. The suitability of the indicator for use at multiple scales will be addressed.

Guidelines for the use of datasets in the global indicators will be a reference source of information on the availability and standards for data sets in the 2010 indicators. They will provide guidance on how to ensure that data is managed, collated and made available, and how data can be re-interpreted to meet varying indicator needs.

Guidelines on the use of the global 2010 indicators in policy making at the regional and national scales will discuss interpretation and use of the indicators, including their roles in setting targets and policies, reporting on progress, and for education. The appropriate use of conceptual frameworks, such as P-S-R and the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework, will be discussed. Guidance will focus on how the indicators can be used to assist in the establishment of national and regional targets, strategies, action plans, and reports, including for the 2010 biodiversity target, other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and the MDGs.

All the guidelines will include examples from the experience of the 2010BIP members, emphasising regional and national applications. The intended users of the Guidelines are the technical staff of government, NGO and academic bodies who already have a basic familiarity with the concepts of indicators and their use in decision-making.

The CBD Secretariat is developing funding proposals for regional capacity building workshops on the development and identification of national biodiversity targets and indicators in view of countries' commitments towards the 2010 biodiversity target. The 2010BIP members will co-ordinate with the CBD Secretariat in seeking funding and the organisation of these workshops. The draft guidelines and experience of the members of the 2010BIP will contribute to these workshops.

The guidelines will be made available through the 2010BIP website and the CBD Clearing House Mechanism. A first version of the guidelines will be published on the website approximately six months after the commencement of the project. They will then be updated and improved throughout the life of the project, particularly building on the experiences from the case studies conducted by the project, and through their use in the regional workshops as appropriate. The guidelines will be published in printed format at the end of the first phase of the project, in 2009.

ANNEX N: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The objective of monitoring and evaluation is to assist all project participants in assessing project performance and impact, with a view to maximizing both. Monitoring within 2010BIP will be undertaken through the continuous review by the 2010BIP Secretariat at UNEP–WCMC, hereon the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), with periodic oversight by the Steering Committee (SC) of the implementation of activities to ensure that all actions are proceeding according to plan. Evaluation in 2010BIP will aim to determine systematically and objectively the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the activities in light of the project outputs and objectives. The general and specific objectives of the project, and the list of its planned outputs, have provided the basis for this M&E plan. The project will be evaluated on the basis of execution performance, and delivery of outputs.

1. OPERATIONAL MONITORING

1.1 Execution performance

Execution monitoring will assess whether the management and supervision of project activities is efficient and seek to improve efficiencies as required to improve overall effectiveness of project implementation. It will be a continuous process, which will collect information about the execution of activities programmed in the workplan, advise on improvements in method and performance, and compare accomplished with programmed tasks. This activity will be the direct responsibility of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU), and of the Steering Committee. See Table 1 for the execution performance indicators. The UNEP Task Manager will, in collaboration with the PCU, track these indicators. An Annual Progress Implementation Review (PIR) will assess performance of the project in reaching targets and will distil lessons learned from the partners.

Table 1: Indicators for Evaluating Project Implementation

Indicator	Means of Verification
Half–yearly and annual activity and progress reports are prepared in a timely and satisfactory manner	Arrival of reports to UNEP
Half–yearly disbursement plans and half–year and annual financial reports are prepared in a timely and satisfactory manner.	Arrival of reports to UNEP
Performance targets, outputs, and outcomes are achieved as specified in the annual work plans.	Semi annual and Annual progress reports and the PIR
Deviations from the annual work plans are corrected promptly and appropriately. Requests for deviations from approved budgets are submitted in a timely fashion.	Work plans, minutes of SC meetings, timely submission of revised budget to UNEP for approval
Disbursements are made on a timely basis.	IMIS system at UNEP and Bank Account statements of executing agency
Audit reports and other reviews show sound financial practices.	Audit statements
Steering Committee (SC) is tracking implementation progress and project impact, and providing guidance on annual workplans and fulfilling TOR.	Minutes of SC meetings
SC is providing policy guidance, especially on achievement of project impact.	Minutes of SC meetings

1.2 Delivered outputs

Ongoing monitoring will assess the success of 2010BIP in producing each of the programmed outputs, both in quantity and quality. In order to monitor outputs, quantifiable indicators include continued collaboration between partners; sharing of information among partners; full Partnership and SC meetings occur regularly; stakeholder activities in the partnership continue; lessons learned are efficiently incorporated into project implementation; and project activities are delivered to budget and schedule. These indicators will be assessed through reports and reviews of the partnership by the PCU on an annual basis and in a Mid–Term and terminal evaluation process (see below). See table 2 for a summary of expected outputs by project component and Annex B (Logframe matrix and Work Plan) for a more detailed account.

Table 2: Description and timing of project activities by project outcomes and outputs

Outcomes and Outputs	**Objectively verifiable indicators**	**Activities**	Timing of Activities
Outcome 1: 2010 biodiversity indicators partnership generating information useful to decision makers	• At least 70% of the headline indicators identified by the CBD in the context of the 2010 target are implemented and available from organisations within the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership by 2009.		
Output 1.1. Working partnership on 2010 indicators established and maintained	• Four full meetings are held of the Partnership and 2010BIP Steering Committee during the course of the project, 2006-2009. • At least 20 other biodiversity indicator stakeholder organisations are engaged in the Partnership through involvement in its activities between 2006-2009. • The 2010 BIP project is efficiently and effectively managed and coordinated, with project activities delivered to budget and on schedule.	1.1.1 Develop a 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, based on organizations and agencies delivering the various agreed 2010 indicators. 1.1.2 Implement processes to share ideas, standards, guidelines, methodologies and data amongst the Partnership and more widely. 1.1.3 Hold four full Partnership meetings and four meetings of the 2010 BIP Steering Committee during the course of the project. 1.1.4 Identify other stakeholders and encourage their contribution to the activities of the Partnership. 1.1.5 Coordinate and manage the full suite of activities of the 2010 BIP, including maintaining documentation of on-going lessons learned from the implementation of the project	Jan 2007 – Dec 2009 Jan 2007 – Dec 2009 March 2007, 2008 and 2009, and Dec 2009 Jan 2007 – Dec 2009 Jan 2007 – Dec 2009
Output 1.2 Communication strategy meeting user needs prepared and implemented	• Communications strategy is finalised and in place for the 2010 indicators by the end of the first year, responding to the needs of users. • User surveys performed to measure the success of the communications strategy for meeting user needs by the end of the third year of the project.	1.2.1 Undertake periodic review of potential users of the 2010 indicators and their needs 1.2.2 Review and refine communications and outreach strategy. 1.2.3 Develop promotional and outreach materials for use of Partnership members and others, including leaflets, brochures, reports, web material, and material for inclusion in the reports of other processes, as appropriate.	Jan 2007 – Dec 2009 Jan 2007 – Dec 2009 Jan 2007 – July 2007 (ongoing to Dec 2009)

Outcomes and Outputs	Objectively verifiable indicators	Activities	Timing of Activities
	• Project website used and maintained throughout project. • Indicator products tailored to meet specific user needs developed annually, building on available indicators, and disseminated to major international initiatives, meetings and decision-making fora.	1.2.4 Further identify and implement means to relate the 2010 indicators to other international conventions and programmes.	Feb 2007 – July 2007 (ongoing to Dec 2009)
		1.2.5 Establish and maintain Partnership web site.	Jan 2007 – May 2007 (ongoing to Dec 2009)
		1.2.6 Conduct analysis on the links between the full suite of 2010 biodiversity indicators.	Feb – June 2007. June - Sept 2008. June - Dec 2009.
		1.2.7 Further identify and implement means to relate the 2010 indicators to the MDGs, targets and indicators.	Feb 2007 - July 2007
		1.2.8 Further identify the relationship of the indicators arising from other relevant conventions and programmes to the suite of 2010 indicators.	Feb 2007 - July 2007
		1.2.9 Deliver appropriate analysis of 2010 indicators for use in products developed and delivered by other processes and initiatives, including MEAs and other assessment processes.	Feb 2007 - July 2007
		1.2.10 Develop a range of suitable products based on outputs and analysis of the 2010 biodiversity indicators.	Feb 2007 – Dec 2009
		1.2.11 Establish and implement a process for peer review of the products delivered from the Partnership.	Sept 2007 – Dec 2009
		1.2.12 Translate, publish and disseminate Partnership products widely.	Feb 2007 – Dec 2009
Outcome 2: Improved global indicators implemented and available	• At least 70% of the headline biodiversity indicators identified by the CBD in the context of the 2010 target are improved by 2009 through increased data input, greater time-series coverage, or capacity to demonstrate trends in rates of change.		

Outcomes and Outputs	Objectively verifiable indicators	Activities	Timing of Activities
Output 2.1: Standards, guidelines and methods for indicator development, peer review and information sharing	• Indicator Development plans and information management strategies in place by the end of the first year of the project, and implemented by 2009. • Peer review procedures in place and implemented for each indicator by 2009.	1.17.1 Review needs for further development and implementation of individual indicators. 1.17.2 Establish basic standards for each indicator, including quality assurance processes and documentation. 1.17.3 Implement peer review strategies for all indicators developed within the 2010 BIP. 1.17.4 Update and maintain indicator methodologies, metadata, and completed indicator time series in Partnership information sharing facilities.	Feb 2007 - Dec 2009 Feb 2007 – Oct 2007 Feb 2007 – Oct 2007 (ongoing to Dec 2009) Feb 2007 – Dec 2009
Output 2.2: Individual indicators strengthened and delivered	• At least 70% of the global 2010 biodiversity indicators delivered by 2009, incorporating data and expertise from a wider range of national and other sources than before 2007. • Individual indicators delivered and used in products of the 2010 Biodiversity Indicator Partnership by 2009.	2.2.1 Further develop identified indicators in support of the CBD headline indicators, including developing and implementing short and long term plans for data collection, management and use.	Feb 2007 - Dec 2009
Outcome 3: National governments and regional organizations using and contributing to improved delivery of global indicators	• At least 50% of the biodiversity indicators identified by CBD in the context of the 2010 target are further developed based on increased contribution of local, national, and regional data by the end of the third year of the project. • At least 30 national governments (preferably from eligible countries) and regional organizations are using a broader set of 2010 biodiversity indicators to report on progress towards the 2010 target, by 2010.		
Output 3.1: Enhanced capacity of national governments and regional organizations to contribute to global indicator delivery	• Guidelines are available, by the end of the first year of the project, on enhancing the use of local, national and regional data and methodologies in global indicator processes. • At least 30 national governments (preferably from eligible countries) and regional organizations are actively involved in global indicator delivery.	3.2.1 Develop guidelines to facilitate increased local, national and regional contributions to the development of global 2010 indicators. 3.2.2 Contribute to regional capacity building workshops and other appropriate fora to disseminate and facilitate the use of such tools.	Feb 2007 – March 2009 Jan 2007 - Dec 2009

Outcomes and Outputs	Objectively verifiable indicators	Activities	Timing of Activities
Output 3.2: Guidelines and other tools available to governments and regional organizations for the use of global indicators and their methodologies.	• Guidelines are made available, by the end of the third year of the project, on the appropriate application of global indicator methodologies and lessons learned for regional and national processes. • Guidelines are made available, by the end of the first year of the project, on the use of global indicators in national and regional policy.	3.2.3 Develop guidelines to facilitate use of global 2010 indicator methodologies and development processes at national and regional level. 3.2.4 Develop guidelines on the options for use of global 2010 indicators in national and regional level policy and decision-making. 3.2.5 Contribute to regional capacity building workshops and other appropriate fora to disseminate and facilitate the use of such tools.	April 2007 – Dec 2007 (ongoing to Mar 2009) Oct 2007 – Mar 2008 Jan 2007 – Dec 2009

1.3 Project Impacts and Outcomes

Evaluation of the project's success in achieving its outcomes will be monitored throughout the duration of the project through semi-annual progress reports, annual summary progress reports, a mid term and terminal evaluation (see below) based on the project logframe (Annex B). An annual review of the current status of the 2010 biodiversity indicators (see Annex G for a baseline analysis) will provide a quantifiable indicator of the development progress, and ultimately the impacts of the biodiversity indicators.

2. RISK ANALYSIS

The UNEP standard project risk assessment tool will be given consideration as part of the Annual Project Implementation Review (PIR) process. The PCU will further review this assessment of risk on a quarterly basis, and work with the SC so that risks are minimised in implementation of the project.

3. FINANCIAL MONITORING

Half yearly disbursement plans and half-year and annual financial reports will be prepared in a by the PCU and presented to UNEP in a timely and satisfactory manner. The IMIS system at UNEP and bank account statements of the PCU will verify that disbursements are made on a timely basis.

An external audit will be conducted at the PCU and presented to UNEP on an annual basis to monitor financial expenditure for the project.

Monitoring of the cofinancing component of the project will take place through three activities. Initial authoritative documentation of support has been provided in Annex D. This will be used as the baseline for monitoring cofinancing contributions. The PCU will track progress of the expenditure of the cofinancing support at the partnership level, while Key Indicator Partners will track cofinancing of the individual indicators. The PCU will receive financial reports on cofinancing expenditure from partners, and will provide documentation to the SC and the external consultant for the mid–term and terminal reviews.

4. MID–TERM REVIEW AND TERMINAL EVALUATION

The full project has been divided into two phases. Each is fully self–contained, but the 2nd full phase builds heavily on the success of the first phase. Work during the first phase will focus substantially on development and delivery of indicators, on their integration with other programmes at national and international levels, and on means for ensuring their effective delivery. Work during the second phase will substantially focus on reporting on progress in achieving the 2010 target at CBD meetings in 2010 and beyond, to the Earth Summit likely to take place in 2012 ten years after WSSD, and in other appropriate fora, and on ensuring the uptake and use of the 2010 biodiversity indicators beyond 2010.

The Mid–Term review will take place half-way Phase 1 and the Terminal Evaluation will be conducted at the end of the 3–year project 2010BIP Phase 1. Table 3 summarizes the responsibilities of the project management entities regarding monitoring and reporting.

Table 3: Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Responsibilities

UNEP	Project Coordination Unit (PCU)	Steering Committee	Indicator Partners	Collaborating Partners
Monitor the agreed M&E plan in accordance with the terms of agreement with GEFSEC Receive half–yearly progress and annual summary progress reports, quarterly–financial reports and copies of all substantive reports from Project Coordination Unit Task manager to attend and participate fully in meetings of the project Steering Committee Engage and prepare terms of reference for independent M&E consultants to conduct the mid–term and final evaluations	Establish reporting guidelines for all partners in the project and ensure that they meet reporting dates and provide reports of suitable quality Prepare half–yearly progress reports and annual summary progress reports for UNEP, and the SC and forward substantive and quarterly financial reports, with supporting documentation as appropriate, in a timely manner to UNEP. Receive annual progress reports from the Key Indicator Partners for each indicator and review progress of the whole suite of indicators Conduct an Annual Progress Implementation Review of the project Provide guidance and Partnership products for communication and outreach to partner members	Receive half–yearly progress reports, annual summary progress reports, quarterly financial reports and all substantive reports, and provide policy guidance to the project on any matters arising from a reading of these reports Advise Project Coordination Unit on implementation problems that emerge, and on desirable modifications to the workplan for the succeeding year Monitor progress in the capacity–building aspects of the project, and advise the Project Coordination Unit on steps to enhance this aspect of the project Assist the Project Coordination Unit in developing linkages with other projects, thus ensuring the wider impact of project work Provide overall guidance for the project implementation	Develop and deliver the individual indicators in line with Partnership targets Inform the PCU of any anticipated problems with regard their responsibilities Monitor information management, communication, and peer review of data and outputs relating to individual indicators Prepare annual progress reports, and annual financial reports, for the PCU and forward all substantive reports and outputs for the individual Indicator Monitor progress in the capacity–building aspects of the individual indicator project component and advise the PCU on steps to enhance this aspect of the project	Provide the PCU with technical, and other expert advice including that relating to indicator development, project management, communication, and information management Inform the PCU of any anticipated problems that may arise with regard to their responsibilities Receive and review progress reports and provide policy guidance to the project on the area of expertise on any matters arising from a reading of these reports Monitor progress in the capacity–building aspects of the project, and advise the Project Coordination Unit on steps to enhance this aspect of the project

NOTES: See the Partnership Working Arrangements (Annex I) for member details of the project management entities listed in Table 3.

Table 4 describes the key content to be supplied in progress and financial reports.

Table 4: Monitoring and progress reports

Report	Format and Content	Timing	Responsibility
Progress Reports			
Document the completion of planned activities, and describe progress in relation to the annual operating/ work plan. Review any implementation problems that impact on performance Summary of problems and proposed action Provide adequate substantive data outcomes for inclusion in consolidated project half–yearly and annual progress reports Highlights of achievements	Reports will use standard UNEP Progress Report format. The project logframe will be attached to each report and progress reported against outcome and output indicators.	Half–yearly, within 30 days of end of each reporting period	Project Coordination Unit (PCU)
The Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports	Per GEFSEC format	Yearly (after project has been under implementation for one year)	UNEP Task Manager
Consolidated Annual Summary Progress Reports			
Presents a consolidated summary review of progress in the project as a whole, in each of its activities and in each output. Provides summary review and assessment of progress under each activity set out in the annual workplan, highlighting significant results and progress toward achievement of the overall work programme. Provides a general source of information, used in all general project reporting.	Reports will use a standard format to be developed following the UNEP Progress Report model. The project logframe will be attached to each report and progress reported against outcome and output indicators. A consolidated summary of the half–yearly reports. Summary of progress and of all project activities. Description of progress under each activity and in each output. Review of delays and problems, and of action proposed to deal with these. Review of plans for the following period, with report on progress under each	Yearly, within 45 days of end of the reporting period	PCU

Report	Format and Content	Timing	Responsibility
	heading.		
Financial reports			
Report on cofinancing that has been provided to project as originally estimated in project proposal approved by GEF	Baseline in Annex E with supporting documentation of realized cofinancing as found in Annex D	Annual	PCU
Details of project expenses and disbursements	Standardized UNEP format as found in project document Disbursements and expenses in categories and format as set out in standard UNEP format, together with supporting documents as necessary	Quarterly	PCU
Summary financial reports	(Standardized UNEP format as found in project document)		
Consolidates information on project expenses and disbursements	Disbursements and expenses by category. Requirement for coming period: request for cash advance.	Half–yearly, within 30 days of end of period	PCU
Financial audits			
Annual audit	Audit of accounts for project management and expenditures	Annual	PCU

ANNEX O: COP Decision VII/30.

Strategic Plan: future evaluation of progress

The Conference of the Parties,

Review and evaluation

Recognizing the need to: (i) facilitate assessment of progress towards the 2010 target, and communication of this assessment; (ii) promote coherence among the various programmes of work of the Convention; and (iii) provide a flexible framework within which national and regional targets may be set, and indicators identified, where so desired by Parties; as well as (iv) the need for a mechanism to review implementation of the Convention,

Recalling the statement in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that a more efficient and coherent implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity will require the provision of new and additional financial and technical resources to developing countries,

1. *Decides* to develop a framework to enhance the evaluation of achievements and progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and, in particular, its mission, to achieve a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss at global, regional and national levels. The framework includes the following focal areas:

(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) Promoting sustainable use of biodiversity;

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

(d) Maintaining ecosystem integrity, and the provision of goods and services provided by biodiversity in ecosystems, in support of human well-being;

(e) Protecting traditional knowledge, innovations and practices;

(f) Ensuring the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources; and

(g) Mobilizing financial and technical resources, especially for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, for implementing the Convention and the Strategic Plan;

Goals and sub-targets will be established, and indicators identified, for each of the focal areas. The goals and sub-targets will complement the existing goals of the Strategic Plan; [10]/

2. For the purposes of assessing progress towards the target to achieve by 2010, a significant reduction in the current rate of biodiversity loss, *defines* biodiversity loss as the long-term or permanent qualitative or quantitative reduction in components of biodiversity and their potential to provide goods and services, to be measured at global, regional and national levels;

Indicators for assessing progress towards, and communicating the 2010 target at the global level

3. In order to assess progress at the global level towards the 2010 target, and to communicate effectively trends in biodiversity related to the three objectives of the Convention, *agrees* that a limited number of trial indicators, for which data are available from existing sources, be developed and used in reporting, *inter alia*, through the Global Biodiversity Outlook. A balanced set of indicators should be identified or developed, according to the principles for choosing indicators identified by the Expert Group on Indicators and Monitoring (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10) referred to in decision VII/8, on monitoring and indicators, to assess and communicate trends in the focal areas listed in paragraph 1. The global application of those indicators as well as the assessment of the progress towards the 2010 target should not be used to evaluate the level of implementation of the Convention in individual Parties or regions. As far as is feasible, the indicators should be identified or developed in such as way that:

(a) The same indicators may be used at the global, regional, national and local levels as tools for the implementation of the Convention and of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, where so desired by Parties;

(b) The indicators relate to one or more of the various Programmes of Work of the Convention;

(c) The indicators should take into consideration relevant Millennium Development Goals and indicators developed by other relevant international processes; and

(d) Existing data sets are used.

Full use should be made of the report of the London meeting (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/9), and the notes by the Executive Secretary: on proposed biodiversity indicators relevant to the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/26); on using existing processes as building blocks in reporting on the 2010 target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/27), on proposed global indicators (UNEP/CBD/COP/7/INF/33), and on monitoring and indicators (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10);

4. *Agrees* that the indicators to be tested, identified or developed, are listed in annex I to the present decision. Indicators for immediate testing are listed in column B of annex I; indicators requiring further development are listed in column C of annex I;

5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth or eleventh meetings to evaluate information on the changes in trends and status of biodiversity,

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[10]/ These are:
Goal 1: The Convention is fulfilling its leadership role in international biodiversity issues.
Goal 2: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical, and technological capacity to implement the Convention.
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.
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.

particularly the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global level *inter alia* by reviewing a draft of the Second Global Biodiversity Outlook;

6. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth or eleventh meetings, with the assistance of an ad hoc technical expert group, subject to the availability of the necessary voluntary contributions to:

(a) Review the use of the indicators listed in annex I, column B, to the present decisions, *inter alia*, by reviewing a draft of the second Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(b) Identify or develop indicators listed in annex I, column C, to the present decision, ensuring that the full set of indicators is limited in number;

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

7. *Requests* the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing and the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and Related Provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity, respectively, to explore the need and possible options for indicators for access to genetic resources and in particular for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources, and associated innovations, knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities, 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;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, with the assistance of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme and other relevant international organizations, to

(a) Prepare the second Global Biodiversity Outlook for publication prior to the eighth meeting of the Conference of the Parties following peer review and review by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth or eleventh meeting. The second Global Biodiversity Outlook should provide an assessment of progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target at the global level and communicate effectively trends in biodiversity related to the three objectives of the Convention, based on the focal areas listed in paragraph 1 of the present decision, and making use of the indicators listed in annex I below that are successfully developed and tested, information provided in the national reports, as well as information provided by international organizations;

(b) Prepare the necessary background documentation to assist the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice in the work outlined in paragraph 6 above;

9. *Invites* related conventions, assessment processes and relevant organizations to contribute reports and information that assist the monitoring of progress towards the 2010 targets;

10. *Invites* the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme to support the Secretariat in facilitating the compilation of information necessary for reporting on achievement on the 2010 target;

Goals and sub-targets to facilitate coherence among the programmes of work, and to provide a flexible framework for national targets

11. *Decides* to establish, goals and sub- targets for each of the focal areas identified in paragraph 1 above, as set out in annex II to the present decision, in order to clarify the 2010 global biodiversity target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess progress towards the target, and promote coherence

among the programmes of work of the Convention. Such goals would complement the existing goals of the Strategic Plan;

12. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth or eleventh meetings to:

(a) Review, and, as necessary, further refine the goals and sub-targets, ensuring that they are linked to relevant Millennium Development Goals, initiatives of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and the goals articulated by other relevant international processes;

(b) Identify indicators for the sub-targets, where possible, by association with the indicators provided in annex I to the present decision;

(c) Refine proposals for the integration of outcome-oriented targets proposals for the integration of outcome-oriented targets into the programmes of work of inland water biodiversity and of marine and coastal biodiversity, according to the framework in annex II and using the approach set out in annex III to the present decision, identifying more precise targets, including, as appropriate, quantitative elements and decides that outcome oriented targets are a key priority for the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice;

(d) When the programmes of work of the Convention, are reviewed according to the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties develop recommendations for the integration of outcome-oriented targets into each of the thematic programmes of work, according to the framework in annex II and using the approach set out in annex III to the present decision, identifying more precise targets, including, as appropriate, quantitative elements;

13. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

(a) To prepare proposals for the integration of goals and targets into the programmes of work when these programmes are due for review according to the multi-year programme of work of the Conference of the Parties, taking into account that these goals and targets should be viewed as flexible framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed, according to national priorities and capacities; and

(b) 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;

National implementation and national biodiversity strategies and action plans

14. *Emphasizes* that the goals and targets referred to in paragraph 12 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;

15. *Invites* 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;

16. Invites Parties and Governments to use existing national indicators or to establish national indicators using the tools (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/10) referred to in decision VII/8, on monitoring and indicators, and according to their national needs and priorities, to assess progress towards their national/and or regional targets;

17. *Emphasizes* 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;

18. *Invites* Parties, Governments, international and 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;

19. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to continue to explore ways to expand active support for developing country Parties in particular least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition, where appropriate, in the development, revision and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. This process should include the commitment and resources of civil society in the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;

20. *Emphasizes* that national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as the primary mechanisms for the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan, should be developed or reviewed with due regard to the relevant aspects of the four goals of the Strategic Plan, and the goals established by this decision, to enable greater contribution to the achievement of the 2010 target, consistent with national needs and priorities; and invites Parties to incorporate the goals, as appropriate, into the national biodiversity strategies and action plans when these are revised;

21. *Invites* developed country Parties continue to provide support to developing country Parties, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and Parties with economies in transition , as appropriate, to develop national-level indicators;

22. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to report to Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting on the work required by decision V/20, paragraph 41, to allow further work to be undertaken to identify ways to support the review by Parties of national implementation;

Review of implementation of the Convention

23. *Recognizing the need* to establish a process, for evaluating, reporting and reviewing the Strategic Plan 2002-2010, d*ecides* to allocate adequate time in subsequent meetings of the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, as well as ad hoc open-ended Working Groups, as appropriate, and *establishes* an Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention, subject to the availability of the necessary voluntary contributions, to consider progress in the implementation of the Convention and the Strategic Plan and achievements leading up to the 2010 target in line with the multi-year programme of work for the Conference of the Parties (decision VII/31), to review the impacts and effectiveness of existing processes under the Convention, such as meetings of the Conference of the Parties, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, national focal points and the Secretariat, as part of the overall process for improving the operations of the Convention and implementation of the Strategic Plan, and to consider ways and means of identifying and overcoming obstacles to the effective implementation of the Convention;

24. *Invites* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to submit views on these issues to the Executive Secretary, and requests the Executive Secretary to compile and make available these views for consideration by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention;

25. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to participate in processes arising from the twenty-second session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme relating to consideration of the development and establishment of an intergovernmental strategic plan

for implementation support, linked to the outcome of the international environmental governance process, to ensure that it will contribute to the implementation of the Convention;

26. *Decides* to address explicitly the need to provide focused support and improve existing support mechanisms where obstacles to implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans have been identified, particularly when considering the results of the evaluation of progress in achievement the goals and mission of the Strategic Plan as well as the goals and sub-targets established in this decision

27. *Recognizing* in the development of better methods to evaluate progress in the implementation of the Convention that consideration could be given to making full use of the experiences of other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, *requests* the Executive Secretary to initiate action as a follow-up to paragraph 41 of decision V/20,.

COP Decision VII/30 - Annex I

PROVISIONAL INDICATORS FOR ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET

A: Focal area	***B: Indicator for immediate testing***	***C: Possible indicators for development by SBSTTA or Working Groups***
Status and trends of the components of biological diversity	Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats	
	Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	
		Change in status of threatened species (Red List indicator under development)
		Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance
	Coverage of protected areas	
Sustainable use		Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management
		Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources
Threats to biodiversity	Nitrogen deposition	
		Numbers and cost of alien invasions
Ecosystem integrity and ecosystem goods and services	Marine trophic index	Application to freshwater and possibly other ecosystems
		Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems
		Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure
		Health and well-being of people living in biodiversity-based-resource dependent communities
	Water quality in aquatic ecosystems	
		Biodiversity used in food and medicine
Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and Practices	Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	Further indicators to be identified by WG-8j
Status of access and benefit-sharing		Indicator to be identified by WG-ABS
Status of resource transfers	Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention (OECD-DAC-Statistics Committee)	
		Indicator for technology transfer

(i) COP Decision VII/30 - Annex II

PROVISIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR GOALS AND TARGETS

Protect the components of biodiversity

Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological 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. Promote the conservation of 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. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity

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

Promote sustainable use

Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption.

Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and Production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.

Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced

Target 4.3:No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade

Address threats to biodiversity

Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.

Target 5.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased

Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species

Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.

Target 6. 2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution

Target 7.1: Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change

Target 7.2: Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity

Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being

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: biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained

Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities

Target 9s.1 Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices

Target 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing

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

Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources

Target 10.1: All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.

Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources

Ensure provision of adequate resources

Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention [11]/

Target 11.1: New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.

Target 11.2: Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4.

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[11]/ This is the existing goal 2 of the Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

COP Decision VII/30 - Annex III

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. Where appropriate, quantitative sub-targets should be established. The targets should be assigned to a number of goals according to the proposed headings in annex I above. Where possible the sub-targets of annex II above should be incorporated into the work programmes without modification to avoid unnecessary proliferation of targets. Where appropriate, identification of targets could 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 Global Strategy for Plant Conservation should be applied in every 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.

(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 multilateral environmental agreements and other relevant agreements, using the same categorization as in subparagraph (b) (ii) above;

(c) *Intermediate output- or process-oriented targets, milestones and deadlines for the activities of the programme of work*: Identification of a 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 P: 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

SBSTTA Recommendation X/5. Indicators for assessing progress towards, and communicating, the 2010 target at the global level

The Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice,

Recalling the guidance provided in decision VII/30 on the identification, development and use of indicators and ways of communicating progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target,

Emphasizing the value of indicators to evaluate achievements and progress in the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention and the achievement by 2010 of a significant reduction in the current rate of loss of biological diversity,

Aware of the need for strengthening national capacities, especially in developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, to enable them to contribute to the indicators used for assessing progress towards the 2010 target and, where so desired by Parties, to use the same indicators at the regional, subregional, national and local levels as tools for the implementation of the Convention and of national biodiversity strategies and action plans,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators for Assessing Progress Towards the 2010 Biodiversity Target (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/10/INF/7);

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to*:*

(a) The Governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America for their financial support of the meeting;

(b) Other Governments and organizations for the participation of their representatives;

(c) The Co-Chairs and all the members of the Group for their contributions;

3. *Confirms* the suitability of those indicators considered by the Conference of the Parties as ready for immediate testing and use;

4. *Considers* the following indicators ready for immediate testing, while recognizing that data availability and/or indicator methodology may require improvement prior to 2010:

(a) Change in status of threatened species;

(b) Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance;

(c) Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management;

(d) *Trends in invasive alien species*; [12]/

(e) Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems;

5. In respect to the indicators mentioned in paragraph 4 above, given the broad nature of these indicators, *recommends* that various sources of data could be used, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) The application of the Red List Index approach, developed by the Red List Consortium (IUCN, BirdLife International, Conservation International and NatureServe), to selected

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[12]/ SBSTTA recommends a rewording of the title of this indicator from that contained in decision VII/30 (Numbers and cost of alien invasions).

taxonomic and ecological/functional groups for which data exist, as an indicator of *Change in status of threatened species*;

(b) The use of suitable data on both *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, including genetic diversity of tree species of socio-economic importance, as an indicator of *Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance*;

(c) The use of a range of parameters, including, where appropriate, but not limited to, the area under certified production systems, biological corridors, and areas under community management, as an indicator of *Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management*;

(d) Recognizing the limited global data on invasive alien species and the lack of a consistent approach towards calculating cost of alien invasions, to draw on the information available at the national level and data available through the Global Invasive Species Information Network (GISIN);

(e) The initial application of the indicator on *Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems* to forest and inland water ecosystems;

6. *Further recommends* the urgent development of the indicators identified by the Conference of the Parties and the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its tenth meeting as requiring further work;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance for the relevant open-ended working groups to develop global headline indicators on the *Status of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices* and on the *Status of access and benefit-sharing*;

8. *Invites* the organizations listed in annex I to this recommendation to contribute the data and analysis required for the delivery of the indicators, and the Parties and other Governments to facilitate this task, including by collecting and sharing information relevant to each indicator, *inter alia* by contributing such information to relevant databases;

9. *Invites* Parties, other Governments, and national, regional and international organizations that have data sets relevant to assessing progress towards the 2010 target to contribute pro-actively through the provision of relevant information to the realization of the second edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

10. *Notes* that the indicators can be used to assess progress towards the goals and sub-targets adopted in decision VII/30 as set out in annex II to this recommendation;

11. *Calls for* urgent increased capacity-building efforts and financial support to developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, to the organizations listed in annex I to the present recommendation to facilitate their contributions to the use, testing and further development of the indicators relevant to the 2010 target.

12. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Develop an overall delivery plan for the indicators, data and analyses, taking into account the timetable for developing the Global Biodiversity Outlook, clarifying the arrangements and responsibilities for development and delivery of the indicators, setting out the roles of the Secretariat, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), and other relevant international organizations, taking into account information provided through national reports, voluntary reports, indicators in use by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations;

(b) Prepare a full characterization of the methods, technical limitations and the availability of data sources for the calculation of the indicators, and the validity of making global estimates;

(c) Report on progress made in the development of the indicators listed in annex I to this recommendation at the eleventh meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice, and, if necessary, and subject to the availability of resources, convene another meeting of an ad hoc technical expert group to facilitate this task and provide additional scientific advice to the Subsidiary Body;

(d) Develop and submit, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting, an information strategy to ensure that the indicators, data and analyses are periodically available over the coming years to support policy intervention and communication with respect to the 2010 target;

(e) Explore options for reporting on the impact of climate change on biological diversity, using the framework of indicators relevant to the 2010 target and report thereon to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its eleventh meeting;

(f) Explore options for the identification of process indicators for the four global goals for the Strategic Plan of the Convention, and report thereon to the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice at its eleventh meeting.

13. *Invites* the Open-ended Working Group on the Review of Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity to consider the linkages between the process for assessing progress towards the 2010 target, including the use of indicators, and national reporting, with a view to streamlining future national reporting.

SBSTTA Recommendation X/5 - Annex I

SUMMARY OF INDICATOR STATUS AND WORK THAT NEEDS TO BE CARRIED OUT

Headline Indicator [13]/	**Status[14] /**	**Potential Measures**	**Data available now?**	**Method-ology available now?**	**Possible sources of data**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats [15]/	B	Forests, and forest types (e.g. mangroves)	Yes	Yes	FRA (FAO); EU-JRC, NASA Modland; Corine land cover (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report)	UNEP-WCMC (with FAO, NASA-NGO Conservation Working Group and other relevant partners)
		Peatlands	Yes	Yes	Various national datasets and remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report)	
		Coral reefs	Yes	Yes	GCRMN/Reefcheck	
		Croplands	Yes	Yes	National regional datasets and remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		(Natural) grasslands	Yes	Yes	Remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		Polar/ice	Yes	Yes	Remote-sensing(see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	

[13]/ **Bold = Indicator considered ready for immediate testing and use (column B in decision VII/30)**; ***Bold italic = Indicator considered ready for immediate testing and use and therefore recommended for upgrading from column C to column B;*** Regular = Indicator confirmed as requiring more work (to remain in column C)

[14]/ B = Indicator is considered ready for immediate testing and use; C = Indicator requires further work

[15]/ Based on current and short-term future availability of trend information, the following major ecosystem types are recommended for immediate indicator implementation: (i) forests (including different forest types, notably mangroves), (ii) peatlands (probably for certain geographic areas only by 2010), (iii) coral reefs, (iv) croplands, (v) grasslands/savannahs, (vi) polar/ice. Efforts should also be made to apply the indicator to the following ecosystem types, for which suitable global datasets need to be gathered, to ensure coverage of all thematic areas recognized by the Convention: (i) inland wetlands, (ii) tidal flats/estuaries, (iii) seagrass beds, (iv) dry and sub-humid lands, and (v) urban.

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Headline Indicator [13]/	**Status[14] /**	**Potential Measures**	**Data available now?**	**Method-ology available now?**	**Possible sources of data**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
		Inland wetlands	No	No	Remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		Tidal flats/estuaries	No	No	Remote-sensing (see appendix 2 to the AHTEG report), MA	
		Seagrasses	No	No	Seagrass Atlas, MA	
		Dry and sub-humid lands	No	No	LADA, Remote-sensing (see appendix 2), MA	
		Urban	No	No	Remote-sensing (see appendix 2), MA	
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	B	Living Planet Index	Yes	Yes	WWF	UNEP-WCMC (WWF, Birdlife International and others, encouraged to review and refine methodology for calculation of index; These groups and IUCN encouraged to compare and share data with that used for the Red List Index.) Indices could be developed from data disaggregated (e.g.: migratory species, wetland species))
		Various species assemblage-trends indices	Yes	Yes	Birdlife International and partners, others	

Headline Indicator [13]/	**Status[14] /**	**Potential Measures**	**Data available now?**	**Method-ology available now?**	**Possible sources of data**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
Coverage of protected areas	B	Coverage according to World List of Protected areas.	Yes	Yes	WCMC/WCPA	UNEP-WCMC/IUCN-WCPA
		Ecological networks and corridors	Yes	Could be developed	MBC, PEEN etc.	
		Overlays with areas of key importance to biodiversity	Yes	Yes	WCMC, WCPA, BirdLife International	
		Inclusion on community and private protected areas	No	No		
		Management effectiveness	No	No		
Change in status of threatened species	B	Red List Index (IUCN-SSC)	Yes	Yes	Red List Consortium	Red List Consortium (Methodological refinements requested)

Headline Indicator [13]/	**Status[14] /**	**Potential Measures**	**Data available now?**	**Method-ology available now?**	**Possible sources of data**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance	B	*Ex situ* crop collections	Yes	Could be developed	FAO (SOW, WIEWS); IPGRI (CGIAR-SINGER); Fishbase	FAO with IPGRI on behalf of CGIAR
		Livestock genetic resources	Yes	Could be developed	FAO (DADIS)	
		Fish genetic resources	Yes	Could be developed	FAO; Fishbase	
		Tree genetic resources	Some	Could be developed	REFORGEN database of FAO; OECD	
		Varieties on-farm	Some	Could be developed	FAO, IPGRI, OECD	

Headline Indicator [13]/	**Status[14] /**	**Potential Measures**	**Data available now?**	**Method-ology available now?**	**Possible sources of data**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	B	Existing data sets for measuring sustainability of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry, including FAO reports, Certification, and Ecological corridors and community-based management areas, and wildlife sustainable management schemes	Yes	Yes	FAO reports; Certification bodies (e.g., FSC, MSC, ISO, PEFC, CSA, SFI, LEI); MBC; Parties	UNEP-WCMC with FAO
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources	C		No	No	Equilibrium/WWF/World Bank/TNC intend to propose some indicators	SCBD
Ecological footprint and related concepts	C [16]/	Ecological footprint	Yes	Yes,	FAO, IAE, IPCC, UNEP-WCMC	Ecological Footprint network
		Other measures of the area of land and sea needed to support production of goods and deliver services	Some	Some		SCBD and UNEP-WCMC

[16]/ New indicator recommended by SBSTTA at its tenth meeting.

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Headline Indicator [13]/	**Status[14] /**	**Potential Measures**	**Data available now?**	**Method-ology available now?**	**Possible sources of data**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
Nitrogen deposition	B		Yes	Yes	Available (INI) models for 2010 could be developed with additional effort	INI with UNEP-WCMC
Trends in invasive alien species [17]/	B	Numbers and cost of alien invasive species	Yes – some areas	Yes	Various, particularly national data sets	GISP
		Other measures to be identified and developed	Some	No		
Marine Trophic Index	B		Yes	Yes	Available (UBC)	UBC
Water quality of freshwater ecosystems	B	Indicator of biological oxygen demand (BOD), nitrates and sediments/ turbidity	Yes	Yes	UNEP-GEMS/Water Programme	UNEP-GEMS/Water Programme
Trophic integrity of other ecosystems	C		No	No		SCBD to assemble available information
Connectivity / fragmentation of ecosystems	B	Patch size distribution of terrestrial habitats (forests and possibly other habitat types)	Yes	Yes	NASA Consortium; CI; WWF-US based on remote sensing data	UNEP-WCMC (with FAO, CI, NASA-NGO Conservation Working Group and USDA-FS)

[17] / SBSTTA recommends a rewording of the title of this indicator from that contained in decision VII/30 (Numbers and cost of alien invasions).

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Headline Indicator [13]/	**Status[14] /**	**Potential Measures**	**Data available now?**	**Method-ology available now?**	**Possible sources of data**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
		Fragmentation of river systems	Yes	Yes	WRI	
Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure	C	(see notes)	Some	No	SCBD to assemble available information for later consideration	SCBD/UNEP-WCMC
Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services [18]/	C		No	No	To be identified	SCBD
Biodiversity for food and medicine	C		Some	No	FAO, IPGRI, WHO and others	SCBD
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages	B		Yes	Under review	UNESCO World Atlas of Endangered Languages; Ethnologue: Languages of the World - Fifteenth Edition	UNESCO with UNEP-WCMC (Smithsonian Institution requested to explore possible application of Red List methodology)
Other indicator of the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge	C		No	No	To be considered by the Working Group on Article 8(j) (possibly including land-tenure of indigenous and local communities)	SCBD

[18]/ The indicator from decision VII/30 (Health and well-being of people living in biodiversity-based-resource dependent communities) was reworded to clarify the focus on local dependency.

Headline Indicator [13]/	**Status[14] /**	**Potential Measures**	**Data available now?**	**Method-ology available now?**	**Possible sources of data**	**Organizations to coordinate delivery of indicator**
Indicator of access and benefit-sharing	C		No	No	To be considered by the Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing	SCBD
Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention	B	Official development assistance as marked	Some	Yes	Donor countries encouraged to mark data	OECD (OECD is working on this for a trial period)
Indicator of technology transfer	C		No	No	Countries invited to submit information. The Expert Group on Technology Transfer may wish to consider this matter.	SCBD

SBSTTA Recommendation X/5 - Annex II

INDICATORS RELEVANT TO THE 2010 GOALS AND SUB-TARGETS

Goals and targets	**Relevant headline indicators**
Protect the components of biodiversity	
Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes	
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	Most relevant indicator: • Coverage of protected areas Other relevant indicators: • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected	Relevant indicators: • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Coverage of protected areas
Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity	
Target 2.1: Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	Most relevant indicator: • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species Other relevant indicator: • Change in status of threatened species
Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.	Most relevant indicator: • Change in status of threatened species Other relevant indicators: • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Coverage of protected areas

Goals and targets	**Relevant headline indicators**
Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity	
Target 3.1: Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	Most relevant indicator: • Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socio-economic importance Other relevant indicators: • *Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)* • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
Promote sustainable use	
Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption.	
Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and Production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	Most relevant indicators: • Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management • *Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources (indicator under development)* Other relevant indicators: • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Marine trophic index • Nitrogen deposition • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems
Target 4.2 Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.	Relevant indicator: • *Ecological footprint and related concepts (indicator under development)*
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade.	Most relevant indicator: • Change in status of threatened species

Goals and targets	**Relevant headline indicators**
Address threats to biodiversity	
Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.	
Target 5.1: Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.	Most relevant indicator: • Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems and habitats Other relevant indicators: • Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species • Marine trophic index
Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species	
Target 6.1: Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.	Relevant indicator: • Trends in invasive alien species
Target 6. 2: Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	Relevant indicator: • Trends in invasive alien species
Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution	
Target 7.1: Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	Relevant indicator: • Connectivity/fragmentation of ecosystems
Target 7.2: Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.	Nitrogen deposition Water quality in aquatic ecosystems
Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being	
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.	Relevant indicators: • *Biodiversity used in food and medicine (indicator under development)* • Water quality in aquatic ecosystems • Marine trophic index
Target 8.2: biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained.	Most relevant indicator: • Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and services Other relevant indicator: • *Biodiversity used in food and medicine*
Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	
Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities	

Goals and targets	**Relevant headline indicators**
Target 9.1 Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	Most relevant indicator: • Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages Other relevant indicator: • *Additional indicators to be developed*
Target 9.2: Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing.	*Indicator to be developed*
Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources	
Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources	
Target 10.1: All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements.	*Indicator to be developed*
Target 10.2: Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources.	*Indicator to be developed*
Ensure provision of adequate resources	
Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention	
Target 11.1: New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20.	Most relevant indicator: • Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention
Target 11.2: Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph.	*Indicator to be developed*

SBSTTA Recommendation X/5 - Annex III

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CI	Conservation International
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSA	Canadian Standards Association
DADIS	Domestic Animal Diversity Information System of FAO
EGTT	Expert Group on Technology Transfer
EU-JRC	Joint Research Centre of the European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment of FAO
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GEMS	Global Environment Monitoring System of UNEP
GISIN	Global Invasive Species Information Network
GISP	Global Invasive Species Programme
ICSU	International Council
IGBP	International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme
INI	International Nitrogen Initiative: a Joint Programme of SCOPE and IGBP
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
LADA	Land Degradation Assessment in Drylands
LEI	Lembaga Ekolabeling Institute
LPI	Living Planet Index
MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MBC	Meso-American Biological Corridor
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PEEN	Pan-European Ecological Network
PEFC	Programme for the endorsement of forest certification schemes
PGRFA	Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture
REFORGEN	The FAO Global Information System on Forest Genetic Resources
RLI	Red List Index
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SCOPE	Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment of ICSU
SFI	Sustainable Forestry Initiative
SINGER	System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources (for CGIAR)
SOW1	First report on the State of the World's Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. FAO, Rome 1997.
SSC	Species Survival Commission of IUCN
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UBC	University of British Columbia
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNEP-WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre of UNEP
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas of IUCN
WHO	World Health Organization
WIEWS	World Information and Early Warning System on PGRFA
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature
WWF-US	World Wildlife Fund United States

ANNEX Q: CBD COP 8 Information Document on 2010 BIP

CBD

CONVENTION ON

BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

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CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Eighth meeting
Curitiba, Brazil, 20-31 March 2006
Items 20 and 23 of the provisional agenda*

MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION AND ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 2010 TARGET: DELIVERY PLAN FOR INDICATORS, DATA AND ANALYSES

(ii) Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

2. In its tenth meeting, the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) requested the Executive Secretary to develop an overall delivery plan for the indicators, data and analyses, taking into account the timetable for developing the Global Biodiversity Outlook, clarifying the arrangements and responsibilities for development and delivery of the indicators, setting out the roles of the Secretariat, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), and other relevant international organizations, taking into account information provided through national reports, voluntary reports, indicators in use by Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations (Recommendation X/5, paragraph 12 (a)).

3. The present note has been prepared by the Executive Secretary to respond to this request. It builds on the summary of indicator status contained in annex I of SBSTTA Recommendation X/5 and subsequent discussions in preparation of a project document for submission to the Global Environment Facility on a 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, coordinated by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC).

* UNEP/CBD/COP/8/1.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL HEADLINE INDICATORS

4. In decision VII/30, the Conference of the Parties (COP) agreed on a set of indicators to be tested, identified or developed. The Conference of the Parties specified that as far as is feasible, the indicators should be identified or developed on the basis of existing data sets. Accordingly, the Conference of the Parties invited related conventions, assessment processes and relevant organizations to contribute reports and information that assist the monitoring of progress towards the 2010 targets.

5. To facilitate delivery of the indicators, the COP further invited the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) to support the Secretariat in facilitating the compilation of information necessary for reporting on achievement on the 2010 target.

6. While some indicators are implemented as part of the mandate of specific organizations and accordingly have ongoing data collection, analysis and communication delivery, other indicators are yet to be developed.

7. To enable relevant lead organizations to deliver these indicators, UNEP-WCMC, in collaboration with the Secretariat and other relevant organizations, is currently preparing a project document on a 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership for submission to the Global Environment Facility through the Division of Global Environment Facility Coordination of UNEP (UNEP/DGEF).

8. The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership seeks in particular to:

(a) Improve the quality (data coverage, resolution, confidence) of the information that is used to inform the indicators in the 2010 framework;

(b) Build a partnership among collaborating organizations (i.e. organizations identified by SBSTTA recommendation X/5 to lead delivery of the indicators);

(c) Develop a data management system that ensures that the information is available and accessible for reporting in 2010 and beyond;

(d) Develop a strategy to communicate this information for various user groups and audiences;

(e) Contribute to capacity development on the application of the 2010 framework at national and regional levels and to indicator-based biodiversity monitoring.

9. The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership project, a 3-million dollar project over three years likely to start in the second half of 2006, is expected to leverage additional funding and important in-kind contributions and thereby enable significant improvements to individual indicators and their interpretation as a suite of complementary pieces of information.

10. The table in Annex I to this note provides the current status of potential measures to report on the headline indicators, including whether or not they are used in the second Global Biodiversity Outlook. Where possible, it also identifies the main sources of information and the organization most suitable to ensure the delivery of the indicator, while indicating the development needs for each potential measure.

11. On the basis of the draft project document on the 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, the table indicates the level of financial support expected to be allocated to each potential measure and the likelihood of the potential measure to provide meaningful trends information by 2010.

Annex I

SUMMARY STATUS AND PLAN OF INDICATOR DELIVERY

Headline Indicator	**Potential Measures**	**Used in GBO-2**	**Main data source** **N = National reports** **O = Data collected/compiled by organization(s)**	**Improvements required on** **C = classification, D = data,** **M = methodology**	**Financial support anticipated for indicator delivery [19]**	**Likelihood of indicator to be available by 2010 [20]**
Trends in extent of selected biomes, ecosystems, and habitats	Forests, and forest types (e.g. mangroves)	Yes	N/O (FAO on the basis of national submissions)	C	+	High
	Peatlands	No	O	C, D	+	High
	Coral reefs	Yes	O (GCRMN/Reefcheck)	D,M	+	High
	Croplands	No	O (FAO)	D, M	+	High
	(Natural) grasslands	No	O	D	+	Low
	Polar/ice	No	O		+	High
	Inland wetlands	No	O (Information from Ramsar)	C, D, M	+	High
	Tidal flats/estuaries	No	O (Information from Ramsar)	D, M	+	Low

[19] This relates to funding anticipated through donor support beyond the budgets expected to be allocated in accordance with the programmes and obligations of the contributing organizations. +++ = significant; ++ = moderate; + = limited

[20] This assumes that the financial support anticipated for the delivery of the indicator is forthcoming in time

Headline Indicator	Potential Measures	Used in GBO-2	Main data source N = National reports O = Data collected/compiled by organization(s)	Improvements required on C = classification, D = data, M = methodology	Financial support anticipated for indicator delivery [19]	Likelihood of indicator to be available by 2010 [20]
	Seagrasses	No	O	D	+	Low
	Dry and sub-humid lands	No	O	C, D	+	Low
	Urban		O	M		High
Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species	Living Planet Index	Yes	O (WWF)	D, M	+	High
	Common Birds Index	Yes	O (Birdlife International and partners	D	++	High
	Other species assemblage-trends indices: selected forest tree species	No	N/O (FAO on the basis of national submissions)	D, M	++	High
Coverage of protected areas	Coverage according to World List of Protected areas.	Yes	N/O (compiled through WCMC/WCPA, partly on the basis of national submissions)	D	+	High

Headline Indicator	Potential Measures	Used in GBO-2	Main data source N = National reports O = Data collected/compiled by organization(s)	Improvements required on C = classification, D = data, M = methodology	Financial support anticipated for indicator delivery [19]	Likelihood of indicator to be available by 2010 [20]
	Ecological networks and corridors	No	O.	C, D, M		Low
	Overlays with areas of key importance to biodiversity	No	O (WCMC, WCPA, BirdLife International)	C	++	High
	Inclusion on community and private protected areas	No	O	C, D, M		Low
	Management effectiveness	No	O (WCPA)	D, M	++	High
Change in status of threatened species	Red List Index (IUCN-SSC)	Yes	O (Red List Consortium)	D	++	High

Headline Indicator	**Potential Measures**	**Used in GBO-2**	**Main data source** **N = National reports** **O = Data collected/compiled by organization(s)**	**Improvements required on** **C = classification, D = data,** **M = methodology**	**Financial support anticipated for indicator delivery [19]**	**Likelihood of indicator to be available by 2010 [20]**
Trends in genetic diversity of domesticated animals, cultivated plants, and fish species of major socioeconomic importance	*Ex situ* crop collections	No	O (FAO)	D, M	++	High
	Livestock genetic resources	No	O (FAO)	C,D, M	++	High
	Fish genetic resources	No	O (FAO)	D, M	++	High
	Tree genetic resources	No	O (FAO)	D, M	++	High
	Varieties on-farm	No	O (FAO, IPGRI, OECD)	D, M		High
Area of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems under sustainable management	Existing data sets for measuring sustainability of agriculture, aquaculture and forestry	No	O (FAO)	C, D, M	+++	High

Headline Indicator	Potential Measures	Used in GBO-2	Main data source N = National reports O = Data collected/compiled by organization(s)	Improvements required on C = classification, D = data, M = methodology	Financial support anticipated for indicator delivery [19]	Likelihood of indicator to be available by 2010 [20]
Proportion of products derived from sustainable sources		No	O	C, D, M	+++	?
Ecological footprint and related concepts	Ecological footprint	Yes	O (Global Footprint Network, WWF)	M,D	+	High
	Other measures of the area of land and sea needed to support production of goods and deliver services	No	O			Low
Nitrogen deposition		Yes	O (INI)	D	+	High
Trends in invasive alien species	Numbers and cost of alien invasive species	Yes /[21]	O (GISP, IUCN-ISSG)	D,C,M	+++	High
	Other measures to be identified and developed	No	O			?
Marine Trophic Index		Yes	O (UBC)		+	High

[21]/ Only trends data from one sub-region and no distinction between alien species and alien invasive species.

Headline Indicator	Potential Measures	Used in GBO-2	Main data source N = National reports O = Data collected/compiled by organization(s)	Improvements required on C = classification, D = data, M = methodology	Financial support anticipated for indicator delivery [19]	Likelihood of indicator to be available by 2010 [20]
Water quality of freshwater ecosystems	Indicator of biological oxygen demand (BOD), nitrates and sediments/ turbidity	Yes	N/O (UNEP-GEMS/Water Programme, partly on the basis of national submissions)	M	+	High
Trophic integrity of other ecosystems		No	O			Low
Connectivity / fragmentation of ecosystems	Patch size distribution of terrestrial habitats (forests and possibly other habitat types)	Yes /[22]	O	D,M	++	High
	Fragmentation of river systems	Yes /5	O	D	+	High
Incidence of human-induced ecosystem failure		No	O	C, D, M		Low
Health and well-being of communities who depend directly on local ecosystem goods and		No	O	C, D, M	++	Low

[22]/ No trends information available.

Headline Indicator	Potential Measures	Used in GBO-2	Main data source N = National reports O = Data collected/compiled by organization(s)	Improvements required on C = classification, D = data, M = methodology	Financial support anticipated for indicator delivery [19]	Likelihood of indicator to be available by 2010 [20]
services						
Biodiversity for food and medicine		No	O (FAO)	D, M	+++	High
Status and trends of linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages		No	N/O (UNESCO, partly on the basis of national submissions)	D, M	++	High
Other indicator of the status of indigenous and traditional knowledge		No	?			/[23]

[23]/ Depends on the identification of relevant indicators.

Headline Indicator	Potential Measures	Used in GBO-2	Main data source N = National reports O = Data collected/compiled by organization(s)	Improvements required on C = classification, D = data, M = methodology	Financial support anticipated for indicator delivery [19]	Likelihood of indicator to be available by 2010 [20]
Indicator of access and benefit-sharing		No	?			/6
Official development assistance provided in support of the Convention	Official development assistance as marked	Yes	N/O (OECD on the basis of national reports)	D, M		High
Indicator of technology transfer		No	?			/6

ANNEX R: Action taken in response to comments received on the draft proposal

GEF Secretariat comments - 19th April 2006

Comment	Action taken
1. COUNTRY OWNERSHIP **Country eligibility:** Global **Country drivenness:** Adequate **Endorsement:** No endorsements required for global projects.	No action required
2. PROGRAM AND POLICY CONFORMITY **PROGRAM DESIGNATION AND CONFORMITY** Fully aligned with GEF Operational Strategy, GEF Operational Programs and Strategic Priority Four of the BD Focal Area. Please clarify the project's contribution to the targets of the third replenishment. Refer to previous upstream consultation provided to UNEP on this aspect of the proposal.	No action required. The project's contribution to the targets of the third replenishment have been clarified.
PROJECT DESIGN Please clarify the incremental reasoning of the project paying particular attention to how the project will remove the barriers that currently prevent the delivery of the suite of 2010 indicators in a synthetic and user-friendly fashion to a variety of stakeholders. Please elaborate more fully on the global environmental benefits that will accrue through the project's implementation. Please note that the GEF does not provide support for international institutions or networks of organizations to carry out their mandates.	The incremental reasoning of the project has been clarified and the cost-effectiveness and efficacy of the project has been emphasised and clarified. Mechanisms to overcome barriers to the delivery of the 2010 indicators have been elaborated in the project document. The proposal has been modified to more fully and more clearly demonstrate such benefits and the ways in which the project will enable them to be achieved. This has been noted and the project modified accordingly to show the contribution being made by UNEP to the project in support of its mandate.
The document is repetitive. Please clean up the document with this in mind. It requires a substantial copy edit. Consistent use of key terms (goals, objectives, outcomes, and outputs) is required.	The document has been edited accordingly, and the issue of consistency regarding the use of key terms has been addressed.

The document presents a number of formulations of the project goal and immediate objective resulting in a confused presentation of the project design and the implicit assumptions inherent to the project's development goals and immediate objective. Please be consistent in how the project development goal, immediate objective, and outcomes are presented and edit the document accordingly.	Alongside considerable revisions of the project logframe, the document has been modified to ensure consistent and clear formulation and presentation of the project goal, immediate objective, and outcomes. The presentation of the project design has been tidied up and clarified.
The project logframe requires reformulation and with it the project components and outcomes. Restructure the proposal such that each component is clearly articulated, has a clear outcome, and a set of outputs to achieve that outcome.	The project logframe has been reformulated and restructured accordingly. The components and outcomes have also been reformulated, restructured, and reordered.
The project needs to more clearly explain the underlying assumption expressed in the logframe's project intervention logic that increased knowledge about progress in achieving the 2010 target will make a significant contribution to actions and policy implementation that in turn will lead to improved conservation outcomes and progress towards the 2010 targets. Along these lines please reformulate the project development goal and immediate objective, and make the necessary changes in the text, such that this implicit underlying assumption is made more explicit and so that the development goal and immediate objective are more narrowly targeted.	The proposal has been modified to more clearly and explicitly explain the contribution that the project, and associated increased information about progress in achieving the 2010 target, will make to actions and policy implementation, and in turn to improved conservation outcomes and progress towards the 2010 targets. The project development goal and immediate objective have been reformulated accordingly, and associated changes in the text have been made.
Output one as described is almost entirely project management costs thus is not properly presented as a project component, per se. Project management costs should be extracted out of that and the component restructured. This is particularly evident when looking at the project specification costs for this component. In Annex A, please also clarify costs and activities between Components One and Five which appear redundant and restructure those components accordingly.	The components have been restructured, and the new Outcomes and Outputs address the issues relating to similarities between components 1 and 5 and the extraction and restructuring of the project management costs.
Please eliminate unnecessary text. For example para 127 attempts to describe the concept of incremental costs. This is not necessary in a GEF project proposal.	This was noted and unnecessary text, including that regarding incremental costs, removed.
Sustainability (including financial sustainability) Please elaborate on the revenue streams that will be generated through the proposed financial sustainability strategy, i.e. the "process" and "product" approaches. Please address issue identified above which was	Revenue streams have been elaborated in the text, relating to financial sustainability for indicator development, and for ongoing collaboration between organisations developing 2010 biodiversity indicators.

raised when the project entered the pipeline.	
REPLICABILITY As part of the replication strategy, please describe the approach to ensure the applicability of indicator sets from national to regional to global levels. April 19, 2006 Adequate.	No action required.
STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT Please describe the process to ensure participation and engagement during project implementation from a great variety of organizations that are widely dispersed. April 19, 2006 Adequate.	No action required.
MONITORING AND EVALUATION Please explain how project design builds on experience to date with similar kinds of projects, both GEF (e.g. BINU, IABIN, etc.) and non-GEF funded, and incorporates lessons learned in their project design. April 19, 2006 Please respond to the above. It is not clear how the project has incorporated lessons learned from these projects in the design of the project. Of particular concern is the failure to draw on lessons learned from the MEA as it relates to replication and dissemination. This was a shortcoming of the MEA, traced to a variety of reasons. This seems particularly salient vis-à-vis the project's intention to ensure the applicability of indicator sets from national to regional to global levels, and in relation to output three and five of the project. Please review all indicators in logframe once logframe is revised and ensure that they meet the new EO policy on SMART indicators.	The proposal has been modified to more clearly explain how the project design builds on experience gained from similar projects, including the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, BINU, IABIN, and others. A particular focus of such lessons learned is on the legitimacy, credibility and relevance of the process and products. The indicators in the logframe have been revised and are now SMART.
3. FINANCING **FINANCING PLAN**	

Please identify specific sources of cofinancing. April 19, 2006 Please extract out of component one what is paid for by the GEF fee and what will be paid for by the project budget. Please then recalculate all budget and incremental costs accordingly. **IMPLEMENTING AGENCY FEES** Please pay careful attention to the calculation of the fee for the Implementing Agency and the administrative costs of UNEP-WCMC executing the project.	The budget and incremental costs have been recalculated as appropriate. Costs for project management have been clearly represented in the overall budget.
4. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT **CORE COMMUNICATION AND LINKAGES** Please clarify how the proposed project is linked to UNEP's programs. April 19, 2006 Please provide clarification on what UNEP will contribute to the project in terms of cofinancing.	The link to UNEP's programmes has been clarified in the project document. The UNEP co-financing contribution has now been clarified and included.
Consultation, coordination, collaboration between IAs, and IAs and EAs, if appropriate Given the very focused nature of this project, opportunities for "linkage" or collaboration with other GEF projects may be minimal. However, as noted above, please elaborate on how the project reflects lessons learned from BINU and other indicator-focused and data management projects. April 19, 2006 Please respond to the above comment provided at pipeline entry.	The proposal has been modified to more clearly explain how the project design builds on experience gained from similar projects relating to indicators, e.g. BINU and MA.
5. RESPONSE TO REVIEWS **COUNCIL** Not applicable. **CONVENTION SECRETARIAT**	No action required.

Please respond. **GEF SECRETARIAT** Please respond. **OTHER IAS AND RBDS** Please respond to WB comments provided. **STAP** Please respond. **REVIEW BY EXPERT FROM STAP ROSTER** April 19, 2006 Second review requested.	No action required. No action required. Response to comments from the World Bank is given below. No action required.

GEF Secretariat comments – 22nd April 2006

Comment	**Action taken**
The project review sheet may give you the feeling that the Secretariat concerns are just a matter of presentation, but as I reviewed the information in the Annexes and the proposal itself again this afternoon, I realized that the first phase the project appears to be too "diffuse", i.e., spreading itself too thin over too many indicators. I failed to emphasize this in the project review sheet but please note that this is a concern. We would encourage UNEP to consider focusing the first phase of the proposal on the key headline 2010 indicators that represent the "low-hanging" fruit that can easily be gathered and reported on thus demonstrating the success of the partnership, building internal and external confidence in the partnership's ability to deliver, and working out the modalities of managing such an ambitious undertaking. Projects such as this can suffer from being too all-encompassing early on and suffocate from too broad and ambitious of scope. We would welcome the presentation of a timeline that identified delivery points for certain indicators over time (both phases) as part of this kind of approach and strategy.	The project has been modified to ensure that during the first phase of the project priority is given to those indicators most likely to produce results by 2010. This will facilitate delivery of the Partnership's outputs and products. An analysis of the development of individual indicators is provided in Annexes F and G.

GEF Secretariat Comments 5th May 2006

Comment	Action taken
Clarify why outcome 3 is has relatively less resources given its intent.	Text has been added to the executive summary to explain outcome 3 more clearly, including the use of existing fully-funded workshops to disseminate and facilitate the use of the guidelines.
The communications strategy includes lessons learned from the MA Add further clarity including regarding the achievement of outcome 3.	This has been made more explicit in the executive summary, and reference has been made to where these lessons learned are outlined in the communications strategy, Annex K.
Adjust the financing plan on page 1 of the executive summary to include phase 1 only.	The financing plan, and text under the heading "Financing Modality and Cost Effectiveness", has been adjusted accordingly.
Receive and respond to the new STAP review.	The second STAP review has been received and responded to, and has replaced the previous review as Annex C.

World Bank Comments

Comment	Action taken
Project Development Objective: The project development objective seems overly ambitious – it would be more realistic to state a less ambitious but achievable objective which would seem to be: "improve understanding of the extent to which 2010 biodiversity targets are being met" and "promote dissemination of this in formation to support prioritisation of conservation activities and funding, at national and global levels".	The logframe, including the PDO, has been revised and outcomes and outputs have been modified accordingly.
Scope: We are still very concerned by the long list of indicators (more than 30) especially as many still need to be developed. Just developing these indicators could take up an enormous amount of time and effort. If the intent of the project really is to provide strong and reliable information that is going to influence behaviours to better protect biodiversity conservation, then the project should focus on just a few of the more attention-catching and dramatic indicators (that together effectively tell something about global biodiversity) and on strong and effective ways of publicising this information to effect change. All of the different types of indicators are meaningful to different players (and will be collected by them) but not all indicators are equally effective for the purposes of this project. Therefore in the first phase the project should focus simply on a minimum set – let other players take care of the rest. In overall document and annexes it would be really useful to have	The 2010BIP project has been modified to ensure that, during the first phase of the project, priority support is given to those indicators that are most likely to demonstrate trends in aspects of biodiversity by 2010.

more documents on what indicator information is already being collected, by whom and how it will all be tied together.	
Details about indicators: The message from the indicators needs to be reliable in informing about trends but it doesn't necessarily need to be down to square inch precision. The project annexes imply incredible levels of precision e.g. fine details on forest cover and fragmentation. Given the problems that UNEP-WCMC had with even allocating PAs to specific forest types for the State of the World's Parks, this level of detail seems unlikely without enormous effort and is probably unnecessary. Our advice would be to keep the group of indicators as simple as possible.	See response above – the indicators being considered in the 1st phase of the project have been prioritised, and with a focus on implementing effective indicators by 2010.
Duration: This project now has two phases with a first phase of three years that will take us up to 2010. We suggest that the first phase should perhaps be four years to increase time for feedback and reporting in 2010 and building momentum for further follow-up.	This suggestion was noted, however it was decided to maintain the three-year structure of the first phase to provide information in advance of 2010.
Use of information to effect change: The document already identifies the key risks and assumptions, i.e. that policy makers will take notice and use the information to effect change. Getting out the information on a regular (annual) basis and certainly to each COP is one of the most important components of the project. Already there is considerable monitoring going on, lots of State of the World reports and the Millennium Assessment yet little follow up action. A key failure of the MA was the lack of an effective outreach strategy to ensure that results of monitoring could be addressed in national or donor activities	The document has been modified to more clearly identify and emphasize the impact that the project will have on policy and decision-making. Following lessons learned from the MA, the 2010BIP project has an enhanced communications and outreach programme, and builds on the importance of credibility, legitimacy and relevance of the process and information.
Audience: In the light of the above it would be really useful to identify audiences for the data. Although the 2010 targets come from the convention, the project should look way beyond the UN processes and convention secretariats to in influence civil society and others to seek ways to promote change. Is it possible to issue "worst" and "best" lists on progress in achieving work program targets, impact of threats etc....to better a) inform global debate at the COPs and b) national actions and donor funding priorities.	As part of the communications strategy it is proposed that a comprehensive analysis of users and their needs is performed. This will further identify audiences for the data, and will help to guide the project in producing information and data that is of use to policy makers and civil society.
Incremental costs: Related to the audience and chief users, couldn't one make the argument that this project is critical to the whole GEF program i.e is in effect a service to GEF and way of calibrating impacts through national and regional level projects against the global situation i.e a reality check on effectiveness and identifying additional gaps and needs. This argument that UNEP is meeting a GEF need as well as CBD need would seem to be a more compelling argument than the current one that an additional $3 million on top of $100m already spent on monitoring is going to make a huge difference. Also on IC, IC seems to be only on phase 1 (okay) with GEF picking up one quarter of the cost whereas exec summary states	The argument is made in the text that this project will support the entire GEF program, but the ultimate end user is not the GEF. Co-financing for the 2nd phase has not been identified at this stage, and will

overall cost as $16m with GEF picking up two fifths (both phases).	be included in a follow-up proposal to the GEF in due course.
Component 1: Building and maintaining the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership. Isn't this effectively the management costs to UNEP WCMC and costs of a few coordination meetings, so why not just say that. Also seems that compt 5 could also be rolled into that.	This confusion has been addressed by the re-structuring of the Logframe into three outcomes, with associated outputs and activities.
Bank support: As a key user and interested party, the Bank has affirmed on several occasions that it would welcome the opportunity for involvement in discussions on this important topic. The Bank is also willing to share data from Bank projects, including the PA METT data with UNEP-WCMC.	The EA looks forward to increased and ongoing dialogue with the Bank on this important project.

ANNEX S: Half Yearly Progress Report to UNEP

AS AT 30 JUNE AND 31 DECEMBER

(Please attach a current inventory of outputs/Services when submitting this report)

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number:

1.2 Project Title:

1.3 Division/Unit:

1.4 Coordinating Agency or Supporting Organization (if relevant):

1.5 Reporting period (the six months covered by this report):

1.6 Relevant UNEP Programme of Work (2002-2003) Sub programme No:

1.7 Staffing Details of Cooperating Agency/ Supporting Organization (Applies to personnel / experts/ consultants paid by the project budget):

Functional Title	Nationality	Object of Expenditure (1101, 1102, 1201, 1301 etc..)

Sub-Contracts (if relevant):

Name and Address of the Sub-Contractee	Object of expenditure (2101, 2201, 2301 etc..)

2. Project Status

2.1 Information on the delivery of outputs/services

	Output/Service (as listed in the approved project document)	Status (Complete/ Ongoing)	Description of work undertaken during the reporting period	Description of problems encountered; Issues that need to be addressed; Decisions/Actions to be taken
1.				
2.				
3.				

2.2 If the project is not on track, provide reasons and details of remedial action to be taken:

3. Discussion acknowledgment (To be completed by UNEP)

Project Coordinator's General Comments/Observations	First Supervising Officer's General Comments
Name: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____	Name: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____

ANNEX S1: ATTACHMENT TO HALF-YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT: FORMAT FOR INVENTORY OF OUTPUTS/SERVICES

a) Meetings

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No
1.							
2.							
3.							

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US$)
1.							
2.							

e) Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date

1.		
2.		
3.		

Note 4

Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

Note 5

Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)

Note 6

Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others

ANNEX T: Cash Advance Statement

Statement of cash advance as at .....

And cash requirements for the six-months of .....

Name of cooperating agency/ Supporting organization _____

Project No. _____

Project title _____

I. **Cash statement**

1. Opening cash balance as at ..... US$ _____

2. Add: cash advances received:

Date	**Amount**
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

3. Total cash advanced to date US$ _____

4. Less: total cumulative expenditures incurred US$ (_____)

5. Closing cash balance as at ..... US$ _____

II. **Cash requirements forecast**

6.Estimated disbursements for six-months ending[24] .....US$ _____

7. Less: closing cash balance (see item 5, above) US$ (_____)

8.Total cash requirements for the six-months .....US$ _____

Prepared by_____ Request approved by_____

Duly authorized official of cooperating agency/ supporting organization

[24] A cash request should be supported by a detailed itemized breakdown of estimated expenditures using the same budget lines as per the approved budget in UNEP format, Annex U.

ANNEX U: FORMAT OF QUARTERLY PROJECT EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS FOR SUPPORTING ORGANISATION

Quarterly project statement of allocation (budget), expenditure and balance (Expressed in US$) covering the period

..... to .....

Project No. ..... Supporting Organization .....

Project title: .....

Project commencing: ..... Project ending: .....

(date) (date)

Object of expenditure by UNEP budget code	**Project budget**		**Expenditure incurred**				**Unspent balance of budget**	
	allocation for year.....		**for the quarter .....**		**Cumulative expenditures this year .....**		**allocation for year .....**	
	m/m (1)	**Amount (2)**	**m/m (3)**	**Amount (4)**	**m/m (5)**	**Amount (6)**	**m/m (7)**	**Amount (2)-(6)**
10 PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT								
1100 Project Personnel w/m (Show title/grade)								
1101 Programme Head, B grade								
1102 Senior Programme Officer, C grade								
1103 Programme Officer, D grade								
1199 Total								

1200	**Consultants w/m** **(Give description of activity/service)**								
1201	Develop and implement strategy for follow up to the 1st phase								
1202	Review needs of full range of users								
1203	Develop and implement communications and outreach programmes								
1204	Further relate 2010 indicators to targets and indicators across international initiatives								
1205	Indicator analysis and development of partnership products								
1206	Establish and maintain standards, and assist partners with activities in data improvement								
1207	Peer review and quality assurance of outputs and products of the Partnership								
1208	Develop tools and guidelines on ehancing use of local and national data and methodologies								
1209	Develop tools and guidelines on the appropriate application of global indicator development methodologies								
1210	Develop tools and guidelines on use of the global indicators in national and regional policy								
1299	Total								

	1300	**Administrative support (Show title/grade)**	**w/m**							
	1301	Administrative officer, E grade								
	1399	Total								
	1400	**Volunteers**	**w/m**							
	1401									
	1499	Total								
	1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**								
	1601	Project-related travel								
	1699	Total								
	1999	**Component Total**								
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**									
	2100	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for UN cooperating agencies)**								
	2101	Develop and implement indicators								
	2102									
	2199	Total								
	2200	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for non-profit supporting organizations)**								

	2201	Develop and implement indicators								
	2202	Seed funding for additional indicator exploration and engagement								
	2299	Total								
	2300	**Sub-contracts (commercial purposes)**								
	2301									
	2399	Total								
	2999	**Component Total**								
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**									
	3100	**Fellowships (total stipend/fees, travel costs, etc)**								
	3101									
	3199	Total								
	3200	**Group training (study tours, field trips, workshops, seminars, etc) (give title)**								
	3201	Enabling broader stakeholder involvement								
	3299	Total								
	3300	**Meetings/conferences (give title)**								
	3301	Steering Group Meeting								
	3302	Stakeholder Meeting								

	3399	Total								
	3999	**Component Total**								
40	**EQUIPMENT & PREMISES COMPONENT**									
	4100	**Expendable equipment (items under ($1,500 each, for example)**								
	4101									
	4199	Total								
	4200	**Non-expendable equipment (computers, office equip, etc)**								
	4201									
	4299	Total								
	4300	**Premises (office rent, maintenance of premises, etc)**								
	4301	Premises rent and maintenance								
	4399	Total								
	4999	**Component Total**								
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**									
	5100	**Operation and maintenance of equip. (example shown below)**								

5101	Rental & maint. of computer equip.								
5199	Total								
5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, newsletters, printing, etc)**								
5201	Reporting and dissemination								
5202	Partnership internet presence and communication								
5203	Translation, publication and dissemination of partnership products								
5299	Total								
5300	**Sundry (communications, postage, freight, clearance charges, etc)**								
5301	Commications and postage								
5399	Total								
5400	**Hospitality and entertainment**								
5401									
5499	Total								
5500	**Evaluation (consultants fees/travel/ DSA, admin support, etc. internal projects)**								
5501	Project Evaluation								

5599	Total							
5999	**Component Total**							
TOTAL BEFORE UNEP PARTICIPATION COSTS								

Signed: _____

Duly authorized official of supporting organization

NB: The expenditure should **be reported in line with the specific object of expenditures as per project budget**

ANNEX V: Terminal Report Format

1. Background Information

1.1 Project Number

1.2 Project Title

1.3 UNEP Division/Unit

1.4 Implementing Organization

2. Project Implementation Details

2.2 Project Activities (*Describe the activities actually undertaken under the project, giving reasons why some activities were not undertaken, if any)*

2.3 Project Outputs (*Compare the outputs generated with the ones listed in the project document*)

2.4 Use of Outputs (*State the use made of the outputs)*

2.5 Degree of achievement of the objectives/results (*On the basis of facts obtained during the follow-up phase, describe how the project document outputs and their use were or were not instrumental in realizing the objectives / results of the project)*

2.6 Determine the degree to which project contributes to the advancement of women in Environmental Management and describe gender sensitive activities carried out by the project.

2.7 Describe how the project has assisted the partner in sustained activities after project completion.

3. Conclusions

3.1 Lessons Learned (*Enumerate the lessons learned during the project's execution. Concentrate on the management of the project, including the principal factors which determined success or failure in meeting the objectives set down in the project document*)

3.2 Recommendations (*Make recommendations to (a) Improve the effect and impact of similar projects in the future and (b) Indicate what further action might be needed to meet the project objectives / results*)

4. Attachments

4.1 Attach an inventory of all non-expendable equipment (value over US$ 1,500) purchased under this project indicating Date of Purchase, Description, Serial Number, Quantity, Cost, Location and Present Condition, together with your proposal for the disposal of the said equipment
4.2 Attach a final Inventory of all Outputs/Services produced through this project

ANNEX V1 ATTACHMENT TO TERMINAL REPORT: FORMAT FOR INVENTORY OF OUTPUTS/SERVICES

a) Meetings

No	Meeting Type (note 4)	Title	Venue	Dates	Convened by	Organized by	# of Participants	List attached Yes/No	Report issued as doc no	Language	Dated
1.											
2.											
3.											

List of Meeting Participants

No.	Name of the Participant	Nationality

b) Printed Materials

No	Type (note 5)	Title	Author(s)/Editor(s)	Publisher	Symbol	Publication Date	Distribution List Attached Yes/No

c) Technical Information / Public Information

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

d) Technical Cooperation

No	Type (note 6)	Purpose	Venue	Duration	For Grants and Fellowships		
					Beneficiaries	Countries/Nationalities	Cost (in US$)
1.							
2.							

e) Other Outputs/Services (e.g. Networking, Query-response, Participation in meetings etc.)

No	Description	Date
1.		
2.		
3.		

Note 4: Meeting types (Inter-governmental Meeting, Expert Group Meeting, Training Workshop/Seminar, Other)

Note 5: Material types (Report to Inter-governmental Meeting, Technical Publication, Technical Report, Other)

Note 6: Technical Cooperation Type (Grants and Fellowships, Advisory Services, Staff Mission, Others)

ANNEX W: Inventory of Non-Expendable Equipment Purchased Against UNEP Projects[25]

UNIT VALUE US$1,500 AND ABOVE AND ITEMS OF ATTRACTION

As at _____

Project No._____
Project Title _____
Executing Agency: _____

Internal/SO/CA (UNEP use only)_____

FPMO (UNEP) use only)_____

Description	Serial No.	Date of Purchase	Original Price (US$)	Purchased / Imported from (Name of Country)	Present Condition	Location	Remarks/recommendationfor disposal

The physical verification of the items was done by:

Name:_____ Signature:_____

Title: _____ Date: _____

ANNEX X : List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

2010BIP	2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership
ACAP	Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels
ACCOBAMS	Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, and Contiguous Atlantic Area
AEWA	African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement
AHTEG	Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
ASCOBANS	Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas
BINU	Biodiversity Indicators for National Use
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CABS	Center for Applied Biodiversity Science
CAFF	Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna Working Group of the Arctic Council
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBMP	Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Programme
CEPA	Communication, Education and Public Awareness (of CBD)
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CI	Conservation International
CITES	Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of OECD)
DAD-IS	Domestic Animal Diversity Information System
EA	Executing Agency
ECLAC	Economic Commission For Latin America And The Caribbean
EUROBATS	Agreement on the Conservation of Populations of European Bats
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FRA	Forest Resource Assessments (of FAO)
GAW	Global Atmospheric Watch (of WMO)
GBO	Global Biodiversity Outlook
GCRMN	Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network
GEF SEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEMS Water	Global Environmental Monitoring System (of UNEP)
GEO	Global Environmental Outlook
GIS	Geographical Information System
GISIN	Global Invasive Species Information Network
GISP	Global Invasive Species Programme

GNI	Global Nitrogen Initiative
GPA	Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
GSPC	Global Strategy for Plant Conservation
HANNP	Human Appropriation of Net Primary Products
IA	Implementing Agency
IABIN	Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICO	Indicator Contributing Organisation
IIASA	International Institute for Applied System Analysis
ILO	Indicator Lead Organisation
INBAR	International Network for Bamboo and Rattan
IoZ	Institute of Zoology (Zoological Society of London)
IPA	Important Plant Areas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (of CGIAR)
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organisation
IUCN	World Conservation Union
LPI	Living Planet Index (of WWF)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTI	Marine Trophic Index
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OP	Operational Programme (of GEF)
PA	Protected Area
PBF-B	Project Development Facility, Block B (GEF project development grant)
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PEBLDS	Council of the Pan-European Biological Diversity and Landscape Strategy
PIR	Project Implementation Review
PSR	Pressure-State-Response
QA	Quality Analysis
QC	Quality Control
Ramsar	Convention on Wetlands

RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
RLI	Red List Index (of IUCN)
SAUP	Sea Around Us Project
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (of the CBD)
SC	Steering Committee
SCBD	Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
SEBI2010	Streamlining European 2010 Biodiversity Indicators
SINGER	System-wide Information Network for Genetic Resources
SRLI	Sampled Red List Index (of IUCN)
SSC	Species Survival Commission (of IUCN)
STAP	Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (of GEF)
STR	Significant Trade Review Process
SUSG	Sustainable Use Specialist Group (of IUCN)
Tbd	To be determined
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCSD	United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WAICENT	World Agricultural Information Centre (of FAO)
WBI	Wild Bird Index
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas (of IUCN)
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre (of UNEP)
WHC	World Heritage Centre
WHO	World Health Organisation
WIEWS	World Information and Early Warning System
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WPDA	World Database on Protected Areas
WQ	Water Quality
WRI	World Resources Institute
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Fund for Nature
ZSL	Zoological Society of London

ANNEX Y: FORMAT FOR REPORT ON COFINANCING

Title of Project:							
Project Number:							
Name of Executing Agency:							
Project Duration:	**From:**		**To:**				
Reporting Period *(to be done annually)***:**							
Source of Cofinance	**Cash Contributions**			**In-kind Contributions**			**Comments**
	Budget original (at time of approval by GEF)	Budget latest revision	Received to date	Budget original (at time of approval by GEF)	Budget latest revision	Received to date	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Name: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____

All amounts in US dollars

ANNEX Z: BUDGET IN UNEP FORMAT

Project No: GFL / 2328 – 2711 - xxxx
Project Name: GEF FSP - 2010 biodiversity indicators

			GEF BUDGET			
			Year 1 (2007)	**Year 2 (2008)**	**Year 3 (2009)**	**Total**
UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE			US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT**					
	1100	**Project Personnel w/m (Show title/grade)**				
	1101	Programme Head, B grade	28,500	30,750	32,000	91250
	1102	Senior Programme Officer, C grade	28,500	30,750	32,000	91250
	1103	Programme Officer, D grade	63,000	63,500	66,000	192500
	1199	Total	120,000	125,000	130,000	375,000
	1200	**Consultants w/m (Give description of activity/service)**				
	1201	Develop and implement strategy for follow up to the 1st phase	10,000	20,000	25,000	55,000
	1202	Review needs of full range of users	15,000	8,000	6,000	29,000
	1203	Develop and implement communications and outreach programmes	30,000	20,000	30,000	80,000
	1204	Further relate 2010 indicators to targets and indicators across international initiatives	17,000	0	0	17,000
	1205	Indicator analysis and development of partnership products	30,000	50,000	75,000	155,000
	1206	Establish and maintain standards, and assist partners with activities in data improvement	50,000	20,000	30,000	100,000
	1207	Peer review and quality assurance of outputs and products of the Partnership	10,000	10,000	15,000	35,000
	1208	Develop tools and guidelines on ehancing use of local and national data and methodologies	15,000	6,000	8,000	29,000
	1209	Develop tools and guidelines on the appropriate application of global indicator development methodologies	20,000	25,000	9,000	54,000
	1210	Develop tools and guidelines on use of the global indicators in national and regional policy	30,000	10,000	0	40,000
	1299	Total	227,000	169,000	198,000	594,000

	1300	**Administrative support w/m (Show title/grade)**				
	1301	Administrative officer, E grade	7,250	8,250	9,000	24,500
	1399	Total	7,250	8,250	9,000	24,500
	1400	**Volunteers w/m**				
	1401	Volunteers				0
	1499	Total	0	0	0	0
	1600	**Travel on official business (above staff)**				
	1601	Project-related travel	12,000	12,000	14,000	38,000
	1699	Total	12,000	12,000	14,000	38,000
	1999	**Component Total**	366,250	314,250	351,000	1,031,500
20	**SUB-CONTRACT COMPONENT**					
	2100	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for UN cooperating agencies)**				
	2101	Develop and implement indicators	430,000	75,000	360,000	865,000
	2199	Total	430,000	75,000	360,000	865,000
	2200	**Sub-contracts (MoU's/LA's for non-profit supporting organizations)**				
	2201	Develop and implement indicators	440,000	85,000	355,000	880,000
	2202	Seed funding for additional indicator exploration and engagement	60,000	50,000	50,000	160,000
	2299	Total	500,000	135,000	405,000	1,040,000
	2300	**Sub-contracts (commercial purposes)**				
	2301	Sub-contracts (commercial purposes)				0
	2399	Total	0	0	0	0
	2999	**Component Total**	930,000	210,000	765,000	1,905,000
30	**TRAINING COMPONENT**					
	3100	**Fellowships (total stipend/fees, travel costs, etc)**				
	3101	Fellowships				0
	3199	Total	0	0	0	0
	3200	**Group training (study tours, field trips, workshops, seminars, etc) (give title)**				
	3201	Enabling broader stakeholder involvement	8,000	5,000	5,000	18,000
	3299	Total	8,000	5,000	5,000	18,000
	3300	**Meetings/conferences (give title)**				
	3301	Steering Group Meeting	10,000	10,000	20,000	40,000
	3302	Scientific Oversight Body Meeting	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
	3303	Stakeholder Meeting	50,000	50,000	100,000	200,000
	3399	Total	70,000	70,000	130,000	270,000
	3999	**Component Total**	78,000	75,000	135,000	288,000
40	**EQUIPMENT & PREMISES COMPONENT**					
	4100	**Expendable equipment (items under ($1,500 each, for example)**				
	4101					0
	4199	Total	0	0	0	0

	4200	**Non-expendable equipment (computers, office equip, etc)**				
	4201	Non-expendable equipment				0
	4299	Total	0	0	0	0
	4300	**Premises (office rent, maintenance of premises, etc)**				
	4301	Premises rent and maintenance	18,500	20,500	21,000	60,000
	4399	Total	18,500	20,500	21,000	60,000
	4999	**Component Total**	18,500	20,500	21,000	60,000
50	**MISCELLANEOUS COMPONENT**					
	5100	**Operation and maintenance of equip. (example shown below)**				
	5101	Rental & maint. of computer equip.	8,750	10,250	11,000	30,000
	5199	Total	8,750	10,250	11,000	30,000
	5200	**Reporting costs (publications, maps, newsletters, printing, etc)**				
	5201	Reporting and dissemination	3,000	3,000	4,000	10,000
	5202	Partnership internet presence and communication	14,000	10,000	10,000	34,000
	5203	Translation, publication and dissemination of partnership products	15,000	40,000	80,000	135,000
	5299	Total	32,000	53,000	94,000	179,000
	5300	**Sundry (communications, postage, freight, clearance charges, etc)**				
	5301	Communications and postage	15,500	16,000	19,000	50,500
	5399	Total	15,500	16,000	19,000	50,500
	5400	**Hospitality and entertainment**				
	5401	Hospitality and entertainment				0
	5499	Total	0	0	0	0
	5500	**Evaluation (consultants fees/travel/ DSA, admin support, etc. internal projects)**				
	5501	Project Evaluation	10,000	10,000	75,000	95,000
	5599	Total	10,000	10,000	75,000	95,000
	5999	**Component Total**	66,250	89,250	199,000	354,500
	TOTAL BEFORE UNEP PARTICIPATION COSTS		1,459,000	709,000	1,471,000	3,639,000