



Convention on Biological Diversity

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WORKSHOP FOR EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ON THE PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORT OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Budapest, 30 June-2 July 2010

REPORT OF WORKSHOP

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Workshop for European Countries on the Preparation of the fourth national report of the Convention on Biological Diversity was held from 30 June to 2 July 2010 in Budapest, with the support of the Government of Japan and the Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary.
2. The workshop was organized in response to a request contained in paragraph 18 (d) of decision VIII/14, which requested the Executive Secretary to facilitate support to developing countries for preparing the fourth national report in collaboration with partners.
3. The workshop was the last of a series of capacity development workshops supported by Japan to facilitate the preparation of the fourth national report and assessment of progress towards the 2010 target. Though this workshop was intended for European countries, a few non-European countries geographically close were also invited.
4. The following countries sent government-nominated officers or experts to the workshop: Cyprus, Iran (the Islamic Republic of), Montenegro, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Two officers from the Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary also attended the workshop.
5. The workshop proceeded according to the following agenda items:
 1. Opening of the meeting and organizational matters.
 2. Overview of the objectives and programme for the workshop.
 3. Reviewing progress towards the 2010 target through preparation of the fourth national report:
 - (a) Chapter I: Assessing the status and trends of, and threats to, biodiversity;
 - (b) Chapter II: Implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
 - (c) Chapter III: Mainstreaming of biodiversity;
 - (d) Chapter IV and appendix III: Assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target and goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan as well as the targets in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the programme of work on protected areas;
 - (e) The Executive Summary.

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6. Conclusions: key events in 2010 and celebration of the International Year of Biodiversity, including using the fourth national report as a tool of communication for IYB.
7. Closure of the workshop.

6. The report provided a summary of the proceedings of the workshop. The presentations made during the workshop will be made available at the Convention website at: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=4NRCBW-EUR-01>.

II. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORKSHOP

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

8. Ms. Ditta Greguss from the Ministry of Rural Development opened the workshop and welcomed participants to Budapest. She informed the recent restructuring of the Government of Hungary and hoped that this workshop would be useful to participating countries to finalize and submit their fourth national reports in time for consideration by the upcoming tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya, Japan.

9. Mr. Lijie Cai, Programme Officer for National Reports of the Secretariat welcomed participants to the workshop on behalf of the Executive Secretary, Mr. Ahmed Djoghla. He thanked the Governments of Japan and Hungary particularly the Ministry of Rural Development for their support to this workshop. He highlighted 2010 – the International Year of Biodiversity -- as unprecedented opportunity to raise awareness and mobilize support from various stakeholders to biodiversity, as the United Nations General Assembly, for the first time, would devote a special session to biodiversity issues at its meeting in September this year and the Convention would have a landmark meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya, Japan in October this year, which would adopt a new Strategic Plan for the Convention till 2020. To ensure the successes of all these, the timely submission of the fourth national reports was essential. He also highlighted that national reporting was also important for Governments considering it could be used not only as a tool for further planning through identifying gaps but also a communication tool for mobilizing more support from various stakeholders to biodiversity. In conclusion, he encouraged countries to submit their fourth national reports as soon as possible thus contributing to the reviews of implementation of the Convention and progress towards the 2010 target to be undertaken at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

ITEM 2. OVERVIEW OF THE OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME FOR THE WORKSHOP

10. The Secretariat briefly introduced the workshop programme, highlighting that the Secretariat would introduce suggestions for preparing the whole report and individual chapters, combined with country presentations and group discussions and exercises, and the Secretariat would work with countries individually to help improve draft reports or chapters they had prepared.

11. All participants introduced themselves including the status of their reports. Cyprus, Iran and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia had prepared their draft reports. Serbia had prepared chapter I. Montenegro informed that it had just completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan, including biodiversity country studies which provide a good basis for preparing the fourth national report.

ITEM 3. ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 TARGET THROUGH PREPARATION OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORT

A. *Chapter I: Assessing the status and trends of, and threats to, biodiversity*

12. Mr. Lijie Cai, Programme Officer for national reports for the Secretariat introduced the overall suggestions for preparing the fourth national reports. He began by citing Article 26 of the Convention, highlighting that countries need not only to report on measures but also to assess their effectiveness in achieving the objectives of the Convention. For the fourth national report in particular, countries were requested to focus on actions, outcomes, impacts, cases and challenges. He also underlined the important

role of national reports for the functioning of the Convention particularly the decision-making processes and national implementation. While pointing out that the fourth national report should be presented primarily in narrative and using more graphics, he analyzed the structure of the report and emphasized that each chapter was closely interlinked and chapter IV on conclusion in particular should draw upon key findings from all the chapters and appendices. For example, analysis of implementation of NBSAP could use data and information concerning the status and trends of biodiversity, particularly to what extent changes in status and trends arised from implementation of NBSAP and mainstreaming. He highlighted that an executive summary of the report should be well written because it contained key messages for the decision-makers and the general public. He also proposed that all stakeholders should be involved in the process of preparing the report, emphasizing that reporting should not be for the sake of reporting only, rather it should be used as a process for further planning and a communication tool. In conclusion, he outlined the assistance countries can get from the Secretariat and other partners for preparing the report, including tools and resources made available on the portal devoted to the preparation of the fourth national report (<http://www.cbd.int/nr4/>).

13. Ms. Ditta Greguss from the Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary introduced the process of preparing Hungary's fourth national report. She underlined the importance of getting various stakeholders involved even though there were difficulties in reaching consensus among different government departments on relevant information or data included in the report. She informed that Hungary had employed mainly literature review, individual interviews and consultations with relevant stakeholders.

14. Mr. Asghar Mohammadi Fazel from Iran also shared the approaches and methods employed for preparing the report as well as the lessons learned from the process. Other participants also shared their experiences in the process and noted challenges such as limited capacities, difficulties in coordinating with relevant stakeholders, lack of data for trend analysis and lack of systematic monitoring of implementation of the Convention and NBSAP at various levels.

15. The Secretariat introduced suggestions for preparing chapter I. First, overall he suggested that this chapter should present a succinct overview of the status and trends of and major threats to biodiversity, analyse trends and changes in biodiversity by using data over time series and the results of monitoring and indicators and analyze key threats to biodiversity and the implications of these threats and changes for biodiversity and human well-being. For threats, countries should analyse direct and indirect or underlying threats. He stressed that it would be important to analyze implications of biodiversity loss for social, economic development and human well-being, even though there might be some difficulties in doing this. This was needed to not only help with planning to address relevant threats but also convince other sectors and relevant decision-makers about the need to take their actions to address implications of changes in biodiversity status and trends. It was also suggested that graphics, charts and other tools be used for a better presentation of results of analysis of the status and trends of biodiversity. In terms of the structure of this chapter, he suggested that this chapter could begin with an overview of the status and trends, and then move to biome-by-biome analysis and conclude with analysis of threats and implications of changes for human well-being, local livelihood and ecology. However it was emphasized that countries are flexible to present biodiversity status, trends and threats in a manner which is appropriate and relevant to their national circumstances. He concluded by providing key sources of information that countries may use in preparing chapter I, including biodiversity country studies and some global and regional biodiversity assessments such as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessments and the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook.

16. Following a brief introduction by the Secretariat of a framework used by the Millennium Ecosystems Assessment for threat analysis, using different colors and arrows to illustrate the impacts of different drivers of change, participants worked individually to undertake an analysis of major threats to biodiversity in their countries.

B. Chapter II: Implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans

17. The Secretariat introduced recommendations for the preparation of chapter II. He began by highlighting that this chapter should go beyond a list of policies and activities. It should provide an in-depth analysis of implementation of NBSAPs and an assessment of the effectiveness of the strategy to address threats identified in chapter I. In terms of structure, he suggested that this chapter could begin with an overview of the strategy, then move to indicate whether any national or global targets had been incorporated into the strategy, and further on to an analysis of outcomes of implementation activities (with indication of funding level to support these activities) and conclude with an assessment of the effectiveness of the strategy and analysis of challenges encountered in implementation. He also suggested that this chapter should provide information concerning how national actions have contributed to the implementation of the thematic programmes of work and cross-cutting issues under the Convention as well as relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. For analysis of outcomes, he suggested that countries could use cases or examples to illustrate outcomes of implementation if results of systematic monitoring were not available. Data and information provided in chapter I concerning positive changes in biodiversity status and trends could be used as a reference to illustrate the outcomes of implementation of NBSAPs where such links exist. To give an overview of implementation of NBSAPs, countries were also encouraged to use a table to highlight key objectives, activities or actions and outcomes as well as indicators used if any.

18. The fourth national reports of Ireland and Yemen were shown as an example. Ireland did a good review of implementation of its NBP by identifying areas where good progress was made and those where some or substantial further work was needed. Ireland also did a good analysis of the effectiveness of its NBP by citing conclusions provided by one independent audit body. A table developed by Yemen to summarize the implementation of NBSAP was also shown as an example where key issues, objectives, activities, outcomes and indicators used were summarized and highlighted.

19. Mr. Asghar Fazel from Iran also introduced draft chapter II. He highlighted areas where progress had been made in the implementation of NBSAP particularly projects that had generated specific results. He shared challenges encountered in the implementation of NBSAP. Mr. Alexander Nastov from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia introduced its draft chapter II. He informed that over 80 per cent of the targets in the first NBSAP of the country had been implemented.

C. Chapter III: Mainstreaming of biodiversity

20. The Secretariat introduced recommendations for the preparation of chapter III. He emphasized that this chapter should go beyond a list of sectoral or cross-sectoral strategies and plans and countries should focus on mechanisms established and outcomes achieved through mainstreaming, particularly focusing on those sectors where biodiversity had been genuinely integrated. He suggested that this chapter should also report on the application of main instruments to mainstream biodiversity such as the ecosystem approach, environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessment and spatial planning. Countries could also report on the implementation of relevant conventions particularly activities related to biodiversity and how synergies in the implementation of these MEAs were being reinforced at various levels. Where applicable, countries could report on how biodiversity was considered and addressed in international and regional cooperation, including transboundary cooperation. For analysis of the outcomes, countries were encouraged to provide cases or examples where mainstreaming had generated impacts or outcomes.

21. Chapter III of Australia's fourth national report was shown as an example where there was a good review of relevant initiatives and targets taken by various industry sectors and some interesting cases in this regard were provided.

D. Chapter IV and Appendix III: Assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target and goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan as well as targets in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and programme of work on protected areas

22. A representative from the Secretariat introduced recommendations for preparing chapter IV and appendix III. He emphasized that this chapter should draw upon key findings from all the previous chapters including appendix III and link assessment with progress in Millennium Development Goals. In measuring progress, countries were encouraged to use indicators, both national and global, and provide as many cases as possible to illustrate progress. When assessing progress towards the 2010 target and the Strategic Plan, countries were encouraged to use a table to highlight targets, actions to achieve these targets, outcomes achieved and indicators used for assessment. Countries could use certain marks or symbols to assess levels of progress, supported by evidence of actions and outcomes. When submitting cases, countries could focus on reduction achieved, measures to bring about reduction and those being planned or undertaken to maintain reduction, relevant external factors that influence rate of biodiversity loss and lessons learned. While countries had the flexibilities to include any cases they consider important, suggested criteria for selection included significant and sustained reduction, a clear baseline for measurement, use of indicators, well-defined scale of example and convincing arguments on why and how reduction could be sustained. He also suggested that this chapter should conclude with an overall assessment of the implementation of the Convention, highlighting areas where key achievements had been made and progress was still lacking.

23. The Secretariat introduced suggestions for preparing appendix III on the implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the programme of work on protected areas. He began by saying that this appendix was complimentary to the four main chapters, covering only information or data not covered in the main body of the report. For analytical approaches, he emphasized that countries could use a similar approach to that used in chapter IV (including use of a table), focusing on national targets established, actions taken to achieve these targets and outcomes achieved. He also stressed that countries should focus on those targets of national importance or relevance.

24. Chapter IV of the United Kingdom's fourth national report was shown as an example where a table was used to summarize national targets, national contributions to global targets and associated measures, summary of changes and overall assessment of progress made as well as indicators used. A summary of cases of national implementation of the 2010 targets contained in annex I to the preliminary analysis of information in the fourth national report (UNEP/CBD/WGRI/3/INF/1) was provided to help participants think about possible cases that may be included in their reports.

25. The representative of Hungary introduced its chapter IV. She introduced some evidence cited in the chapter of actions and progress towards the 2010 target. She also shared some activities organized in Hungary to celebrate the International Year of Biodiversity, including a book of selected tale stories written by common citizens about agricultural biodiversity, which was the result of a competition held to observe the International Day for Biodiversity.

26. Mr. Asghar Fazel from Iran introduced recent developments in the global 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnerships and some assessments of progress towards the 2010 target which was undertaken by a group of scientists using a set of global indicators adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity, noting that the state of biodiversity remained to be worrying and the pressures on biodiversity were still increasing though responses at various levels had been increasing, particularly since the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted its 2010 target. The Partnership was collaboration between many organizations and agencies developing global biodiversity indicators and was the leading source of information on trends in global biodiversity. More information was available on the Partnership's website at: www.twentyten.net

27. Participants worked in small groups to identify signs and cases of progress towards the 2010 target. The result of the group discussion is contained in annex IV.

(e) *Chapter V: Preparation of the executive summary of the report*

28. The Secretariat introduced suggestions for writing an executive summary. He stressed that the executive summary should contain key information from each chapter and appendices III and IV and key conclusions from the report. It could be used as key messages sent to the decision-makers and the general public. It should not serve as an introduction or outline of the report. In addition, he suggested that writing an executive summary could follow the steps below:

- Identify main ideas/messages from the report;
- Develop an outline for the summary;
- Have a key statement/fact for each paragraph, which is then supported and justified;
- Find a balance between being broad and being concise.

The Secretariat also introduced a proposed outline for the executive summary from the workshop for least developed countries, which is reproduced here in annex III. Participants were asked to write an outline of the executive summary.

29. Following the introduction of suggestions for preparing each chapter and the executive summary, the Secretariat worked with countries individually providing specific suggestions to help improve draft reports or chapters they had prepared or help develop an outline of the report. A proposed outline of the fourth national report is contained in annex II.

ITEM 6. CONCLUSION: FINALIZATION OF THE REPORT AND KEY EVENTS IN 2010

30. All participating countries presented briefly their plans to prepare and finalize their fourth national reports, focusing on specific work that leads to finalization of the reports and the possible dates that the reports could be finalized and submitted to the Secretariat. Most participating countries aimed to finalize and submit the report in July and August 2010.

31. The Secretariat introduced the process of developing a new Strategic Plan of the Convention for 2020 and the draft plan agreed at the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and the third meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Review of Implementation of the Convention. He cited key findings from the third edition of the Global Biodiversity Outlook, noting that countries needed to make greater efforts to reduce the pressures on biodiversity. He briefly outlined key agenda items for the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, noting that this landmark meeting might adopt a new Strategic Plan for the Convention for the next decade.

32. Mr. Asghar Fazel also introduced an ongoing project supported by the GEF for integrated reporting to three Rio conventions (CBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC), a brief review of the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) experiences on harmonization of national reporting among biodiversity-related conventions, as well as some tools for harmonization such as TEMATEA. He also encouraged participants to visit the www.FNRRIO.net for more information on all these projects and initiatives.

33. Before the workshop was closed, participants looked at recommendations from this workshop, which are contained in section II below.

ITEM 7. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

34. The workshop was closed at 1 p.m. on Friday, 2 July 2010, with remarks by the Secretariat and a representative of the Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORKSHOP

1. *Process of preparation*

35. It is important to involve as many stakeholders as possible including NGOs in the process of preparation of the report as it is important for increase the ownership of various stakeholders of the report and get them involved in future implementation.

36. The difficulty in coordination among relevant departments in the preparation of the report is noted. Countries are encouraged to reach out and communicate with various stakeholders to reach consensus as much as possible.

37. It is important to initiate the process as early as possible and keep improving the report as the process moves on and gets more stakeholders involved.

38. It is important to address capacity constraints in implementation and reporting as needs for data, information and analysis increase for future reporting cycles.

2. *Preparation of report*

Overall preparation

39. The report should provide more analysis than description, focusing more on actions taken, outcomes achieved and obstacles encountered. A general report with a cover-all shopping list while in-depth analysis of key activities and outcomes is absent is not encouraged. Analysis should be supported with evidence from implementation. Successful cases or examples from various levels could be used to illustrate outcomes if results of systematic monitoring are hard to obtain.

40. Countries are encouraged to use indicators both national and global where available for assessment.

41. The structure of the report should be balanced to ensure that each chapter has adequate information and analysis, and to avoid the situation that some chapters are too lengthy while some chapters are too short. Meanwhile countries should recognize that all the chapters are closely interrelated. For example positive changes in status and trends provided in chapter I could be used as evidence to illustrate outcomes of implementation of NSBSAPs where such links exist. In chapter IV, countries are encouraged to draw upon key findings from all the previous chapters to analyze progress towards the 2010 target and the Strategic Plan till 2010.

42. A proposed outline of the fourth national report contained in annex II provides a good basis for preparing the report and countries could use this outline with necessary adjustments made according to their national circumstances.

Preparation of chapter I

43. Significant changes in the status and trends of key biodiversity components and key threats to biodiversity should be highlighted at the very beginning. This can be supported by a detailed analysis of the status and trends of ecosystems and key species. In doing so, assessments undertaken at various levels, including regional and international, can be used where relevant. Over-lengthy assessments should be avoided.

44. Analysis of trends or scenarios where possible is encouraged because this is helpful to strategic planning at national, regional and even global level. The opinion of experts could be used for status and trend analysis in cases where there is no or little adequate data and information. Use of graphics and figures is encouraged.

45. Analysis of main threats to or drivers of change in biodiversity, both direct and indirect, is important. Analysis of implications of change in biodiversity for social and economic development and human well-being is equally important.

Preparation of chapter II

46. This chapter could provide an overall assessment of implementation of NBSAP by identifying areas where good progress has been made and those where not much or little progress is made. In the latter case, countries should analyze the obstacles or challenges encountered in implementation.

47. Countries are encouraged to use a table or matrix to summarize the implementation of NBSAPs by including, for example, goals, objectives and priority actions identified in NBSAP, key actions or measures taken to implement them, key outcomes achieved and indicators used for measurement if any.

48. Countries are encouraged to provide cases and success stories to illustrate the outcomes of implementation of NBSAPs.

49. Countries should assess the effectiveness of the strategy in light of main threats identified in chapter I to see whether it is effective enough to address them. Countries should assess the need to update or revise or add elements to the existing NBSAP in light of possible goals and targets likely to be adopted at national level in response to the updated Strategic Plan of the Convention for post-2010 period.

50. If countries do not have a NBSAP in place or have just completed their NBSAPs (implementation is yet to start), countries could report on implementation of similar strategies, action plans and programmes.

Preparation of chapter III

51. Involving relevant sectors and stakeholders is essential to ensure that this chapter covers initiatives and activities of all sectors and levels of government.

52. Countries are encouraged to focus on those sectors where biodiversity concerns are genuinely considered and where actions have been taken including mechanisms established to make mainstreaming generate specific outcomes.

53. This chapter should cover the application of main instruments to mainstream biodiversity, such as the ecosystem approach, environmental impact assessment, strategic environmental assessment, spatial planning and the evaluation of biodiversity and ecosystem services. Countries could report on regional or transboundary cooperation where biodiversity is one of the components.

54. Countries are encouraged to provide cases and success stories where mainstreaming has produced positive outcomes or impacts on biodiversity.

Preparation of chapter IV and appendix III

55. Countries are encouraged to draw all relevant findings from the first three chapters and analyze how national actions have contributed or are contributing to progress towards the 2010 target. Countries are encouraged to use a table or matrix to identify progress in achieving the 2010 target highlighting national targets established, national actions or measures taken and key outcomes achieved. Countries are encouraged to use indicators, being national and global, as well as interesting symbols to assess progress. Scoring or marking should be supported with evidence or summary of key activities and outcomes contributing to particular goals or targets, with cross-references to the previous chapters where necessary.

56. Successful cases or examples to illustrate progress could be provided even though the overall assessment may be that as a whole the 2010 target is not achieved.

57. An overall assessment of the implementation should be made, highlighting key achievements, main areas lacking progress, key challenges and recommendations for future priorities.

58. For GSPC and POPWA, target-by-target analysis is not necessary. Countries should focus on nationally important or relevant targets. It should be noted that appendix III is only complementary to four main chapters, with focus on national targets adopted, actions taken to achieve them and challenges encountered.

Preparation of an executive summary

59. The executive summary should contain key statements and messages to decision makers and the general public. To this end it should be written in concise and appealing language.
60. The executive summary should capture key findings from the report, without repeating details in each chapter. The summary should highlight key findings about status, trends, threats and implications as well as achievements in implementation of NBSAPs, mainstreaming and progress towards the 2010 target and areas where progress is most lacking, including challenges encountered.
61. The proposed outline for the executive summary contained in annex II of the report of the workshop for least developed countries on the preparation of the fourth national report (4-8 May, 2009, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia) is very helpful and countries are encouraged to use this outline.

*Annex I***PROGRAMME OF WORKSHOP****WEDNESDAY, 30 JUNE 2010**

9 a.m. – 10 a.m.	1.	Opening of the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening statements (Hungary CBD NFP, SCBD) • Self-introduction of participants (including the status of the report and their roles in the preparation of the report)
10 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.	2.	Overview of the objectives and programme for the workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction (SCBD)
10.30 a.m. – 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
11 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.	3. 4. 4 (a)	The process of and tools available for preparing the fourth national report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The guidelines and the tools for the preparation of the fourth national report (SCBD) • Status and process of preparing the fourth national report (introductions by Hungary and Iran) Preparation of the report. Chapter I of the report: assessing the status and trends of, and major threats to biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suggestions for preparing chapter I by SCBD • Group exercises on threat analysis, using the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment framework
12.30 p.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch break</i>
2 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	4 4 (b)	Preparation of the report (<i>continued</i>) Chapter II of the report: implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestions on the preparation of chapter II by SCBD • Country presentations of draft chapter II (Iran and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) • Questions and answers and discussion in plenary
3.30 p.m. – 4 p.m.		<i>Tea break</i>
4 p.m. - 5.15 p.m.	4 (c)	Chapter III of the report: mainstreaming of biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of suggestions for preparing chapter III by SCBD • Questions and answers and discussion in plenary

THURSDAY, 1 JULY 2010

9 a.m. - 9.15 a.m	2	Overview of the objectives and programme for the Workshop (<i>continued</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief recap of day one and overview of plans for day two
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9.15 a.m. – 10.30 a.m.	4 (d)	<p>Chapter IV and appendix III of the report: assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target and goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan as well as targets in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) and the programme of work on protected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction by SCBD or resource persons • Presentation by Hungary on assessment of progress towards the 2010 target
10.30 a.m. – 11 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
11 a.m. – 12.30 p.m.	4 (d)	<p>Chapter IV and appendix III of the report (continued):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on BIP and 2010 target assessment by scientists • Questions and answers and discussion in plenary
12.30 a.m. – 2 p.m.		<i>Lunch break</i>
2 p.m. – 3.30 p.m.	4(d)	<p>Chapter IV and appendix III of the report: assessing progress towards the 2010 biodiversity target and goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan as well as targets in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC) and the programme of work on protected areas (continued)</p> <p>Group discussion on signs and cases of progress towards the 2010 target</p> <p>Preparation of the executive summary of the report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction by SCBD • Questions and answers and discussion in plenary <p>Participants work individually to improve or write the executive summary</p>
3.30 p.m. – 4 p.m.		<i>Tea break</i>
4 p.m. – 6 p.m.	4	<p>Preparation of the report (continued)</p> <p>Time for all the country representatives to work further on draft chapters I, II, III, IV and appendix III with support of the Convention Secretariat</p>

FRIDAY, 2 JULY 2010

9 a.m. – 11.30 a.m.	4.	<p>Preparation of the report (continued)</p> <p>Time for all the country representatives to work further on draft chapters I, II, III, IV and appendix III with support of the Secretariat</p>
11.30 a.m. – 11.45 a.m.		<i>Coffee break</i>
11.45 a.m. – 1 p.m.	6. 7.	<p>Next steps: finalization of the fourth national report and key events in 2010, including using the fourth national report as a communications tool for the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries to present their plans and steps for finalization of the fourth national report for timely submission by July or August 2010 • Introduction by SCBD about key events in 2010 <p>Closure of the workshop</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions about draft recommendations from the workshop • Closing remarks by Hungary CBD NFP and SCBD

Annex II

PROPOSED OUTLINE OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL REPORT

(Countries could adjust according to their national circumstances)

Executive Summary

Chapter I: Status and Trends of and Threats to Biodiversity

1.1 Country Biodiversity Facts (main ecosystems/species/genetic diversity)

1.2 Overview of status and trends of biodiversity

- Highlights key changes in status and trends of biodiversity components observed in recent years and/or over years.
- Which ecosystems/species/genetic diversity is being endangered or improved?

1.3 Status and trends of changes in main ecosystems/key species /genetic diversity (This section should be concise/could refer to existing assessments made/use graphics to present trends)

1.4 Threat Analysis

- Analysis of direct threats
- Analysis of indirect threats
- Analysis of specific threats to particular ecosystems if any (optional)

1.5 Implications of changes in biodiversity (for national economic development, local livelihood, human welling, etc.)

Chapter II. Status of Implementation of NBSAP

2.1 Overview of NBSAPs (key goals, objectives, priority actions, key stakeholders identified)

2.2 Implementation of NBSAP

- Overall assessment of implementation of NBSAP (how many goals and actions have been implemented and how many have not).
- Assessing implementation of key goals, objectives and actions (Any national quantitative targets adopted; the extent to which these goals and actions have been implemented; what results have been achieved so far (cases and success stories could be used to illustrate outcomes if systematic monitoring results are not available), level of investment from domestic and international sources.
- Challenges or obstacles encountered in implementation of NBSAP.

2.3 Assessment of effectiveness of NBSAP

NBASP could be assessed against threats identified in chapter I to see that it is effective to address them.

2.4 Contributions of national actions to implementation of the CBD thematic programme areas and cross-cutting issues

Table: Review of Implementation of NBSAPs (This could be put in annex if much detail is provided)

Goals	Objectives/Targets	Key Activities	Key Outcomes	Indicators for assessment

Chapter III: Mainstreaming

3.1 Overall assessment of mainstreaming (how many sectors have considered biodiversity in their respective strategies, plans and programmes and to what extent biodiversity has been considered in their practical implementation of these strategies, plans and programmes)

3.2 Integration of biodiversity into relevant sectors and cross-sectoral strategies, policies, plans and programmes (Information and analysis could be provided sector by sector)

3.3 Actions taken by different sectors (This could be combined with above, cases could be used to illustrate outcomes of mainstreaming)

3.4 National coordination mechanisms (what mechanism established, how it functions, how effective it is)

3.5 Tools for mainstreaming (application of the ecosystem approach, inclusion of biodiversity into environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, integrated coastal and marine management, development and implementation of incentives based on evaluation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, etc.. Cases could be provided for use of these tools.)

3.6 Synergies in national implementation of related conventions (UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar, CITES, CMS, etc.) (Cases could be provided)

3.7 Biodiversity considered in international development assistance programmes (Cases could be provided)

Chapter IV. Progress towards the 2010 target and implementation of the Strategic Plan

4.1 Overall assessment of progress towards the 2010 target (Has the target been achieved overall, which target has been fully achieved, which target has been partially achieved and which target has not)

Cases to illustrate progress towards the 2010 target or achievements made (where reduction is achieved, how reduction is achieved, and how reduction can be maintained, info concerning scale of reduction achieved, etc.)

4.2 Table for assessing progress towards the 2010 target

Goals	Targets	National targets	National actions	Outcomes achieved	National or global indicators used	Overall assessment (using symbols)

4.3 Implementation of the Strategic Plan (a similar table to the above could be used for this)

4.4 Overall assessment of implementation of the Convention

A. Areas where achievements have been made

B. Areas where progress is lacking/challenges

C. Gaps and future priorities

Appendices I and II: contact info and a brief introduction about process of preparation of the report as well as further sources of information

Appendix III: Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (focusing on national targets established, actions to achieve these targets and outcomes achieved. A similar approach to that employed in chapter IV)

Appendix IV (optional) use of indicators

Other appendices

*Annex III***PROPOSED OUTLINE OF THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

You may wish to prepare roughly one short paragraph per bullet point.

(Points taken from chapter I)

- Importance of biodiversity for the country. Highlight contribution to human well-being, socio-economic development. Also highlight one or two examples of exceptional biodiversity and ecosystems in the country.
- Main threats to biodiversity (and ecosystems). Identify threats that are specific to the country, therefore they may be more precise than the general list in the Millennium Assessment.
- Impacts of threats on biodiversity and ecosystems. Graphic from MA relating threats to impacts (colours) and trends in impacts (arrows) for various ecosystems or components of biodiversity.
- Socio-economic implications of the impacts. Describe the impacts of declining biodiversity and ecosystems on human well-being, livelihoods, poverty reduction etc. Consider all relevant and significant ecosystem goods and services.
- Underlying causes of the threats. Link the threats (direct drivers) outlined above with the underlying causes (indirect drivers) and relate these to the relevant economic sectors.

(Points taken from chapter II)

- Progress in implementing the NBSAP. Provide an overall assessment of progress in implementing the NBSAP. (e.g., proportion of strategic objectives or activities implemented). Give two or three examples of successful actions implemented. Also identify obstacles to implementation, reasons behind them and how they may be overcome.
- Effectiveness of the NBSAP. Briefly assess the effectiveness – i.e. do the actions address the threats identified in chapter I?

(Points taken from chapter III)

- Integration of biodiversity into broader national policies. Describe how biodiversity is reflected in Poverty Reduction Strategies and other key cross-cutting policy instruments. Give one or two examples of progress on the ground if available.
- Integration of biodiversity into economic sectors. Which sectors (and ministries) integrate biodiversity well and which do not?
- Use of planning mechanisms; strategic environmental assessment.
- Additional steps: What additional efforts are needed to mainstream biodiversity?

(Points taken from chapter IV)

- Progress towards the 2010 target. Focus on outcomes. You may wish to summarize progress towards the goals and objectives in the CBD framework according to the seven focal areas (for example one bullet point or short paragraph per focal area). Provide an overall assessment of how progress in your country contributes to the overall 2010 Biodiversity target.
- Overall progress in the implementation of the Convention, including areas where progress is lacking.

(Final paragraphs, from chapter I, if information available)

- Plausible future scenarios of biodiversity and its implications for human well being. For example: (i) what might happen under “business and usual” in terms of future underlying causes, threats, impacts on biodiversity and implications for human well being; and (ii) what may happen with investment in biodiversity and ecosystems.

Annex IV

CHAPTER IV: PROGRESS TOWARDS THE 2010 BIODIVERSITY TARGET

Goals and targets	Progress towards the Target (highlighting national targets, key actions, outcomes and overall assessment of progress)
Protect the components of biodiversity	
<i>Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes</i>	
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in protected areas coverage (primarily mountains and forests) from 7.8% to 9.04% (2007-2009) in Montenegro, and the PA coverage expected to exceed 10% in the next two to three years. • Protected areas increased from 7.8% in 2008 to almost 10% in 2010 in Iran. Percentage increase (from 4.75% in 1997 to 7.8% in 2008) was a result of establishment of two major marine protected areas in Iran. • PA coverage increased from 6.1% in 2004 to 7.8% in 2008 and to almost 10% in 2010 (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), primarily in forests and freshwater systems.
Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important bird areas and important plant areas identified in Serbia in 2000-2010 (no such areas identified before). • Four of 15 management plans are being implemented for sites of the natura 2000, for protection of some species of EU importance in Cyprus. • Official bans imposed for fishing of all species in some national parks in Serbia. • Projects implemented in FYR Macedonia to protect vulture and bat species and endemic fishes.
<i>Goal 2. Promote the conservation of species diversity</i>	
Target 2.1: Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the bear population in Serbia from 5 to 50 in the past 15 years partly as a result of protection and reintroduction measures taken. • Nesting floating rafts put in lakes and other nesting areas for pelicans (Montenegro), which are designed to increase the populations of pelicans (by providing safe shelters for pelicans). • Measures (transboundary cooperation) taken in FYR Macedonia, Serbia, and Greece etc to protect lynx populations (increase from 43 to 69 in FYR Macedonia from 2005 to 2010). • Turtle farms established in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to maintain its population.
Target 2.2: Status of threatened species improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bat population in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia increased by 7% from 2000 to 2008, lowering the level of endangerment of bats.
<i>Goal 3. Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</i>	
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A gene bank for livestock has been established in Serbia in 2008. • Genetic diversity of black sheep is maintained through increasing its population which is severely threatened in the wild (Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, etc.)
Promote sustainable use	
<i>Goal 4. Promote sustainable use and consumption.</i>	
Target 4.1: Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regulation on organic production has been adopted in Montenegro, so far no data on marketing of organic products in international and local markets. • Increase in areas of organic farming in Serbia.

<i>Goals and targets</i>	<i>Progress towards the Target (highlighting national targets, key actions, outcomes and overall assessment of progress)</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea plantations in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia managed by private companies in ways consistent with biodiversity conservation.
Target 4.2. Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear cutting of forests reduced to zero in Serbia. Control of collection or harvesting of wild plants.
Target 4.3: No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some birds not endangered by reduction of smuggling due to reinforced border control Control of illegal trade of trouts and their eggs.
Address threats to biodiversity	
<i>Goal 5. Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</i>	
Target 5.1. Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity and quality of forests increased in Serbia by 75% from 1953 to 2006. Decrease in loss of wetlands has been stopped or reduced in Serbia since WW II.
<i>Goal 6. Control threats from invasive alien species</i>	
Target 6.1. Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control measures in place to control alien species through collecting and treating ballast water of big vessels as part of implementation of relevant regional and international agreements (Iran)
Target 6. 2. Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plan in place for some IAS. (Serbia)
<i>Goal 7. Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution</i>	
Target 7.1. Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration of one fish species from the Mediterrean to the Adriatic due to increase in water temperature
Target 7.2. Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better water quality of wetlands improves the status of inland water species.
Maintain goods and services from biodiversity to support human well-being	
<i>Goal 8. Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods</i>	
Target 8.1. Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality of forests is maintained (by keeping more tree species) so that forests could provide more timber and non-timber products.
Target 8.2. Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of medicinal plants controlled for sustainable use.
Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices	
<i>Goal 9 Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities</i>	

Target 9.1. Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fishermen put in place nets that allow big fish to come in fishing areas
Target 9.2. Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit-sharing.	Not discussed
Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources	
<i>Goal 10. Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources</i>	
Target 10.1. All access to genetic resources is in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions.	Not discussed
Target 10.2. Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared in a fair and equitable way with the countries providing such resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and its relevant provisions	Not discussed
Ensure provision of adequate resources	
<i>Goal 11: Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention</i>	
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.	Not discussed
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.	Not discussed
